

Marine fish and invertebrate atlas: geographic distribution, population indices and environmental associations of marine species in the Scotian Shelf and Bay of Fundy derived from the annual Maritimes summer surveys (1970-2020)

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MARINE FISH AND INVERTEBRATE ATLAS: GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION, POPULATION INDICES AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSOCIATIONS OF MARINE SPECIES IN THE SCOTIAN SHELF AND BAY OF FUNDY DERIVED FROM THE ANNUAL MARITIMES SUMMER SURVEY (1970-2020)

by

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CONTENTS

ABSTRACT	vii
RÉSUMÉ	viii
1 Introduction	1
2 Methods	1
2.1 Survey Description	1
2.2 Sampling Design	5
2.3 Taxonomic Levels	8
2.4 Analyses	17
2.4.1 Geographic distribution of catches	17
2.4.2 Biomass indices	17
2.4.3 Distribution indices	17
2.4.4 Length frequencies	18
2.4.5 Length-weight relationship and condition factor	18
2.4.6 Depth, temperature and salinity distribution of catches	18
2.4.7 Density-dependent habitat selection	18
2.5 Description of Figures	19
2.5.1 Type A	19
2.5.2 Type B	19
2.5.3 Type C.	20
2.5.4 Type D.	20
2.5.5 Type E.	20
2.5.6 Type F.	20
3 Results	21
3.1 Summary of successful tows by year and stratum	21
3.2 Distribution of depth, bottom temperature and bottom salinity from survey tows	26
3.2.1 Decadal distribution of surface and bottom temperatures	26
4 Discussion	26
4.1 Diversity of approaches used for mapping fish and invertebrates in the Scotian Shelf bioregion	26
4.2 Interpreting spatial results for marine spatial planning purposes	28
5 Acknowledgements	29
6 References	32
7 Appendix	37
7.1 Atlantic cod (<i>Morue franche</i>) - species code 10 (category LF)	38
7.2 Haddock (<i>Aiglefin</i>) - species code 11 (category LF)	41
7.3 White hake (<i>Merluche blanche</i>) - species code 12 (category LF)	44
7.4 Red hake (<i>Merluche écureuil</i>) - species code 13 (category LF)	47
7.5 Silver hake (<i>Merlu argenté</i>) - species code 14 (category LF)	50
7.6 Pollock (<i>Goberge</i>) - species code 16 (category LF)	53

7.7	Atlantic redfishes (Sébastes de l'Atlantique) - species code 23 (category LF)	56
7.8	Longhorn sculpin (Chabosseau à dix-huit épines) - species code 300 (category LF)	59
7.9	Moustache sculpin (Faux-trigle armé) - species code 304 (category LF)	63
7.10	Sea raven (Hémithriptère atlantique) - species code 320 (category LF)	66
7.11	Alligatorfish (Poisson-alligator atlantique) - species code 340 (category LF)	69
7.12	Atlantic halibut (Flétan de l'Atlantique) - species code 30 (category LF)	72
7.13	American plaice (Plie canadienne) - species code 40 (category LF)	75
7.14	Witch flounder (Plie grise) - species code 41 (category LF)	78
7.15	Yellowtail flounder (Limande à queue jaune) - species code 42 (category LF)	81
7.16	Winter flounder (Limande-plie rouge) - species code 43 (category LF)	84
7.17	Atlantic wolffish (Loup atlantique) - species code 50 (category LF)	87
7.18	Ocean pout (Loquette d'Amérique) - species code 640 (category LF)	90
7.19	Atlantic herring (Hareng de l'Atlantique) - species code 60 (category LF)	93
7.20	Monkfish (Baudroie d'Amérique) - species code 400 (category LF)	96
7.21	Thorny skate (Raie épineuse) - species code 201 (category LF)	99
7.22	Smooth skate (Raie lisse) - species code 202 (category LF)	102
7.23	Winter skate (Raie tachetée) - species code 204 (category LF)	105
7.24	Picked dogfish (Aiguillat commun) - species code 220 (category LF)	108
7.25	Northern shortfin squid (Encornet rouge nordique) - species code 4511 (category LF)	111
7.26	Atlantic hagfish (Myxine du nord) - species code 241 (category LI)	115
7.27	Cusk (Brosme) - species code 15 (category LI)	116
7.28	Longfin hake (Merluche à longues nageoires) - species code 112 (category LI)	117
7.29	Fourbeard rockling (Motelle à quatre barbillons) - species code 114 (category LI)	118
7.30	Marlin-spike grenadier (Grenadier du Grand Banc) - species code 410 (category LI)	119
7.31	Blackbelly rosefish (Sébaste chèvre) - species code 123 (category LI)	120
7.32	Arctic hookear sculpin (Hameçon neigeux) - species code 306 (category LI)	121
7.33	Atlantic poacher (Agone atlantique) - species code 350 (category LI)	122
7.34	Lumpfish (Lompe) - species code 501 (category LI)	123
7.35	Atlantic spiny lumpsucker (Petite poule de mer atlantique) - species code 502 (category LI)	124
7.36	Atlantic hookear sculpin (Hameçon atlantique) - species code 880 (category LI)	125
7.37	Greenland halibut (Flétan noir) - species code 31 (category LI)	126
7.38	Gulf Stream flounder (Plie du Gulf Stream) - species code 44 (category LI)	127
7.39	Atlantic mackerel (Maquereau commun) - species code 70 (category LI)	128
7.40	Sand lance (Lançon) - species code 610 (category LI)	129
7.41	Snakeblenny (Lompénie-serpent) - species code 622 (category LI)	130
7.42	Daubed shanny (Lompénie tachetée) - species code 623 (category LI)	131
7.43	Vahl's eelpout (Lycode à carreaux) - species code 647 (category LI)	132
7.44	Atlantic butterfish (Stromaté fossette) - species code 701 (category LI)	133
7.45	American shad (Alose savoureuse) - species code 61 (category LI)	134
7.46	Alewife (Gaspareau) - species code 62 (category LI)	135
7.47	Capelin (Capelan) - species code 64 (category LI)	136
7.48	Greater argentine (Grande argentine) - species code 160 (category LI)	137
7.49	Barndoor skate (Grande raie) - species code 200 (category LI)	138
7.50	Little skate (Raie hérisson) - species code 203 (category LI)	139
7.51	Northern prawn (Crevette nordique) - species code 2211 (category SF)	140

7.52	Jonah crab (Tourteau jona) - species code 2511 (category SF)	141
7.53	Atlantic rock crab (Tourteau poïnclos) - species code 2513 (category SF)	142
7.54	Arctic lyre crab (Crabe Hyas coarctatus) - species code 2521 (category SF)	143
7.55	Atlantic king crab (Crabe épineux du nord) - species code 2523 (category SF)	144
7.56	Queen crab (Crabe des neiges) - species code 2526 (category SF)	145
7.57	Great spider crab (Crabe lyre araignée) - species code 2527 (category SF)	146
7.58	American lobster (Homard américain) - species code 2550 (category SF)	147
7.59	Sea lamprey (Lamproie marine) - species code 240 (category LR)	148
7.60	Atlantic tomcod (Poulamon atlantique) - species code 17 (category LR)	149
7.61	Offshore silver hake (Merlu argenté du large) - species code 19 (category LR)	150
7.62	Roughnose grenadier (Grenadier-scie) - species code 412 (category LR)	151
7.63	Roundnose grenadier (Grenadier de roche) - species code 414 (category LR)	152
7.64	Shorthorn sculpin (Chabosseau à épines courtes) - species code 301 (category LR)	153
7.65	Grubby (Chabosseau bronzé) - species code 303 (category LR)	154
7.66	Polar sculpin (Cotte polaire) - species code 307 (category LR)	155
7.67	Spatulate sculpin (Icèle spatulée) - species code 314 (category LR)	156
7.68	Arctic alligatorfish (Poisson-alligator arctique) - species code 341 (category LR)	157
7.69	Alligatorfishes (Poissons-alligator) - species code 351 (category LR)	158
7.70	Atlantic seasnail (Limace atlantique) - species code 503 (category LR)	159
7.71	Gelatinous snailfish (Limace gélatineuse) - species code 505 (category LR)	160
7.72	Variegated snailfish (Limace marbée) - species code 512 (category LR)	161
7.73	Sea tadpole (Petite limace de mer) - species code 520 (category LR)	162
7.74	Fourspot flounder (Cardeau à quatre ocelles) - species code 142 (category LR)	163
7.75	Windowpane flounder (Turbot de sable) - species code 143 (category LR)	164
7.76	Spottedfin tonguefish (Langue fil noir) - species code 816 (category LR)	165
7.77	Spotted wolffish (Loup tacheté) - species code 51 (category LR)	166
7.78	Northern wolffish (Loup à tête large) - species code 52 (category LR)	167
7.79	Cunner (Tanche-tautogue) - species code 122 (category LR)	168
7.80	Wolf eelpout (Lycode à tête longue) - species code 603 (category LR)	169
7.81	Newfoundland eelpout (Lycode du Labrador) - species code 619 (category LR)	170
7.82	Newfoundland eelpout (Lycode du Labrador) - species code 620 (category LR)	171
7.83	Rock gunnel (Sigouine de roche) - species code 621 (category LR)	172
7.84	Radiated shanny (Ulvaire deux-lignes) - species code 625 (category LR)	173
7.85	Fourline snakeblenny (Quatre-lignes atlantique) - species code 626 (category LR)	174
7.86	Wrymouth (Terrassier tacheté) - species code 630 (category LR)	175
7.87	Spotfin dragonet (Dragonnet tacheté) - species code 637 (category LR)	176
7.88	Arctic eelpout (Lycode arctique) - species code 641 (category LR)	177
7.89	Atlantic soft pout (Molasse atlantique) - species code 646 (category LR)	178
7.90	Rainbow smelt (Éperlan arc-en-ciel) - species code 63 (category LR)	179
7.91	Longnose greeneye (Oeil-vert à long nez) - species code 149 (category LR)	180
7.92	Shortnose greeneye (Éperlan du large) - species code 156 (category LR)	181
7.93	White barracudina (Lussion blanc) - species code 712 (category LR)	182
7.94	Lanternfishes (Poissons-lanternes) - species code 150 (category LR)	183
7.95	Silvery lightfish (Brossé améthyste) - species code 158 (category LR)	184
7.96	Boa dragonfish (Dragon-boa) - species code 159 (category LR)	185
7.97	Hatchetfishes (Haches d'argent) - species code 741 (category LR)	186
7.98	Atlantic batfish (Malthe atlantique) - species code 742 (category LR)	187

7.99 Slender snipe eel (Avocette ruban) - species code 604 (category LR)	188
7.100 Silvery John dory (Saint Pierre argenté) - species code 704 (category LR)	189
7.101 Atlantic saury (Balaou atlantique) - species code 720 (category LR)	190
7.102 Black dogfish (Aiguillat noir) - species code 221 (category LR)	191
7.103 Longfin inshore squid (Calmar totam) - species code 4512 (category LR)	192
7.104 Red deepsea crab (Crabe rouge) - species code 2532 (category SR)	193
INDEX	194

ABSTRACT

Ricard, D., Gomez, C., Emberley, J. and Regnier-McKellar, C. 2021. Marine fish and invertebrate atlas: geographic distribution, population indices and environmental associations of marine species in the Scotian Shelf and Bay of Fundy derived from the annual Maritimes summer survey (1970-2020). Can. Tech. Rep. Fish. Aquat. Sci. nnn: viii + 199 p.

The summer groundfish research vessel survey on the Scotian Shelf and in the Bay of Fundy started in 1970 and was designed to measure the distribution and abundance of major commercial fish species. Over time, additional information on non-commercial species was collected, and allowed considerable insight into ecosystem function and structure, as documented in many primary publications whose analyses used the survey data. The same groundfish survey database has also been used to produce species status reports, atlases of species distribution and remains an essential source of information for stock assessments in the Maritimes Region of Fisheries and Oceans Canada. This report builds on previous work and former atlases by updating a comprehensive suite of indices to assess population status and environmental associations of 104 species. For each species, trends in geographic distribution and biomass were plotted. The spatial extent of distribution was plotted over time to gauge how the area occupied has changed. The relationship between abundance or biomass and spatial extent reflected whether the species distribution expands when biomass increases. Length frequencies over time depicted any changes in mean size. The plots of condition over time revealed whether individual fish are fatter or thinner than their long term mean. Depth, temperature and salinity associations were estimated to gauge the range of suitable environmental parameters for each species. Finally, for each stratum, the slope describing how local density varies with regional abundance was estimated. The reproducible set of tools provided in this report constitutes a stepping stone to conduct other ecological analyses using the summer groundfish research vessel survey data by fostering reproducibility and transparency of ecological information collected and reported annually. Recognizing the diversity of approaches for visualizing and mapping fish and invertebrates in the Scotian Shelf bioregion, we recommend the development of a regional community of practice to compare and evaluate approaches for mapping, interpolating and/or modelling fish and invertebrates so future publications and advice can lead to more comparable work and consistent science advice to support processes such as marine spatial planning.

RÉSUMÉ

Ricard, D., Gomez, C., Emberley, J. and Regnier-McKellar, C. 2021. Marine fish and invertebrate atlas: geographic distribution, population indices and environmental associations of marine species in the Scotian Shelf and Bay of Fundy derived from the annual Maritimes summer survey (1970-2020). Can. Tech. Rep. Fish. Aquat. Sci. nnn: viii + 199 p.

Le relevé estival par navires de recherche sur le poisson de fond sur le plateau néo-écossais et dans la baie de Fundy a débuté en 1970 et visait à mesurer la répartition et l'abondance des principales espèces de poissons commerciales. Au fil du temps, des informations supplémentaires sur les espèces non commerciales ont été recueillies et ont permis de mieux comprendre la fonction et la structure de l'écosystème, comme le montrent de nombreuses publications primaires dont les analyses ont utilisé les données d'enquête. La même base de données sur les relevés du poisson de fond a également été utilisée pour produire des rapports sur la situation des espèces, des atlas de la répartition des espèces et demeure une source essentielle d'information pour les évaluations des stocks dans la région des Maritimes de Pêches et Océans Canada. Ce rapport s'appuie sur des travaux antérieurs et d'anciens atlas en mettant à jour une série complète d'indices pour évaluer l'état de la population et les associations environnementales de 104 espèces. Pour chaque espèce, les tendances de la répartition géographique et de la biomasse ont été tracées. L'étendue spatiale de la distribution a été tracée au fil du temps pour évaluer comment la zone occupée a changé. La relation entre l'abondance ou la biomasse et l'étendue spatiale indique si la répartition des espèces augmente lorsque la biomasse augmente. Les fréquences de longueur au fil du temps représentaient tout changement dans la taille moyenne. Les graphiques de l'état au fil du temps ont révélé si les poissons individuels sont plus gros ou plus minces que leur moyenne à long terme. Les préférences en matière de profondeur, de température et de salinité ont été estimées pour évaluer la gamme de paramètres environnementaux appropriés pour chaque espèce. Enfin, pour chaque strate, la pente décrivant comment la densité locale varie avec l'abondance régionale a été estimée. L'ensemble d'outils reproductibles fournis dans ce rapport constitue un tremplin pour effectuer d'autres analyses écologiques à l'aide des données du relevé estival des navires de recherche sur les poissons de fond en favorisant la reproductibilité et la transparence de l'information écologique recueillie et rapportée annuellement. Reconnaissant la diversité des approches de visualisation et de cartographie des poissons et des invertébrés dans la biorégion du plateau néo-écossais, nous recommandons le développement d'une communauté de pratique régionale pour comparer et évaluer les approches de cartographie, d'interpolation et / ou de modélisation des poissons et des invertébrés afin conduire à des travaux plus comparables et à des avis scientifiques cohérents pour soutenir des processus tels que la planification de l'espace marin.

1 Introduction

The summer (July-August) groundfish research vessel survey on the Scotian Shelf and in the Bay of Fundy was started in 1970 by Fisheries and Oceans Canada Maritimes Region. The survey was originally designed to measure the distribution and abundance of major commercial fish species. Over time, information on non-commercial species was also collected. The annual groundfish survey provides the main source of fisheries-independent information for marine species in the region. This information is available through database storing the information collected during the annual survey and is routinely used to support stock assessments, to produce species status reports and has been previously used to publish atlases of species distribution.

The current document is an update of an earlier report (Ricard and Shackell 2013) that built on former atlases by updating a comprehensive suite of derived indices for 104 species to assess population status and, when feasible, environmental preferences. The information collected during the survey is stored in a relational database management system archived at Fisheries and Oceans Canada Maritimes Region which contains detailed information about the sampling locations and the associated catch. Tow-level survey data is also publicly available from the Ocean Biogeographic Information System (DFO 2016) and from the Open data portal supported by the federal government (DFO 2021). The present atlas builds upon the work done by Fisheries and Oceans colleagues from the northern Gulf of St. Lawrence (Bourdages and Ouellet 2012), southern Gulf of St. Lawrence (Benoît et al. 2003) and on earlier work in the Scotian Shelf (Simon and Comeau 1994; Horsman and Shackell 2009).

To facilitate updates and foster collaboration on the analyses of the survey data, the computer code necessary to extract the data, to perform the analyses presented herein, and to reproduce and update the current document is made available in a git repository (Ricard and Gomez 2021).

The survey area covers three major Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO) zones that divide the Scotian Shelf into the colder east 4V and 4W (strata 440-466) and warmer west 4X (strata 470-495). For each species, temporal trends in geographic distribution and, when possible, biomass are plotted. Some caution is required in interpreting the results obtained for several taxa due to low sample size as explained later in the text. A full ecological interpretation of trends is beyond the scope of this report. Other documents stemming from peer-reviewed scientific processes under the auspices of the [Canadian Science Advisory Secretariat \(CSAS\)](#) provide further descriptions of spatio-temporal trends in different indicators and put the information collected during the summer groundfish research vessel survey in a more focused context (see for example Clark and Emberley (2011)).

2 Methods

2.1 Survey Description

The survey is conducted annually in July-August and covers the Scotian Shelf and the Bay of Fundy (Figure 1). It normally involves at least two separate trips on board an offshore fisheries

vessel from the Canadian Coast Guard for a total duration of around 6 weeks at sea.

The fishing platform used (the vessel and the type of fishing gear) has changed a number of times since the onset of sampling activities (Clark and Emberley 2011). Comparative fishing experiments were conducted when those changes in survey platforms took place (Koeller and Smith 1983; Fanning 1984; Fanning 1985; Fowler and Showell 2009). The A.T. Cameron using a Yankee 36 trawl was the primary survey vessel from 1970 to 1981. The vessel that was then built to replace the A.T. Cameron to conduct trawl surveys (CCGS Alfred Needler) was not yet operational and the Lady Hammond was used to bridge the gap between the A.T. Cameron and the CCGS Alfred Needler. A change to the Western IIA trawl also took place after A.T. Cameron was retired. The CCGS Alfred Needler entered service for the 1983 summer survey using a Western IIA trawl. It has been the main survey platform since. The CCGS Alfred Needler suffered a fire in 2003 and the CCGS Teleost was used instead. In 2007, 2008 and 2018 the CCGS Alfred Needler was not available and the survey was conducted on the CCGS Teleost in 2007 and 2018, and on the CCGS Wilfred Templeman in 2008. The relevant details of the survey vessels (Maginley et al. 2014) and fishing trawls (Fanning 1985) used can be found in Table 1 and a timeline of the survey platforms can be found in Figure 2. In 2018, because of the unavailability of the CCGS Alfred Needler, only a partial survey coverage was achieved on CCGS Teleost, and most of the strata in NAFO Division 4VW were not sampled. As such, while the limited 2018 data are available, they are not used in the analyses present herein since estimates derived using the 2018 data will not be comparable to other years.

Table 1. Details about the vessels and trawls used over the lifetime of the summer survey.

Survey vessels

Name	Measurements	Description
A.T. Cameron	Length: 53.0m Gross tonnage: 735 t	Main survey vessel from 1970 to 1981
Lady Hammond	Length: 58.0m Gross tonnage: 897 t	Vessel used in 1982 and 1983 to bridge between the A.T. Cameron and the CCGS Alfred Needler
CCGS Alfred Needler	Length: 50.3m Gross tonnage: 959 t	Main survey vessel since 1983
CCGS Wilfred Templeman	Length: 50.3m Gross tonnage: 959 t	Sister ship of CCGS Alfred Needler, used in 2008
CCGS Teleost	Length: 63.0m Gross tonnage: 2,405 t	Used in 2007 and 2018

Fishing trawls

Name	Measurements	Description
Yankee 36	Wing spread: 10.7m Headline height: 2.74m	Used on the A.T. Cameron from 1970 to 1982
Western IIA	Wing spread: 12.5m Headline height: 4.6m	Used since 1983

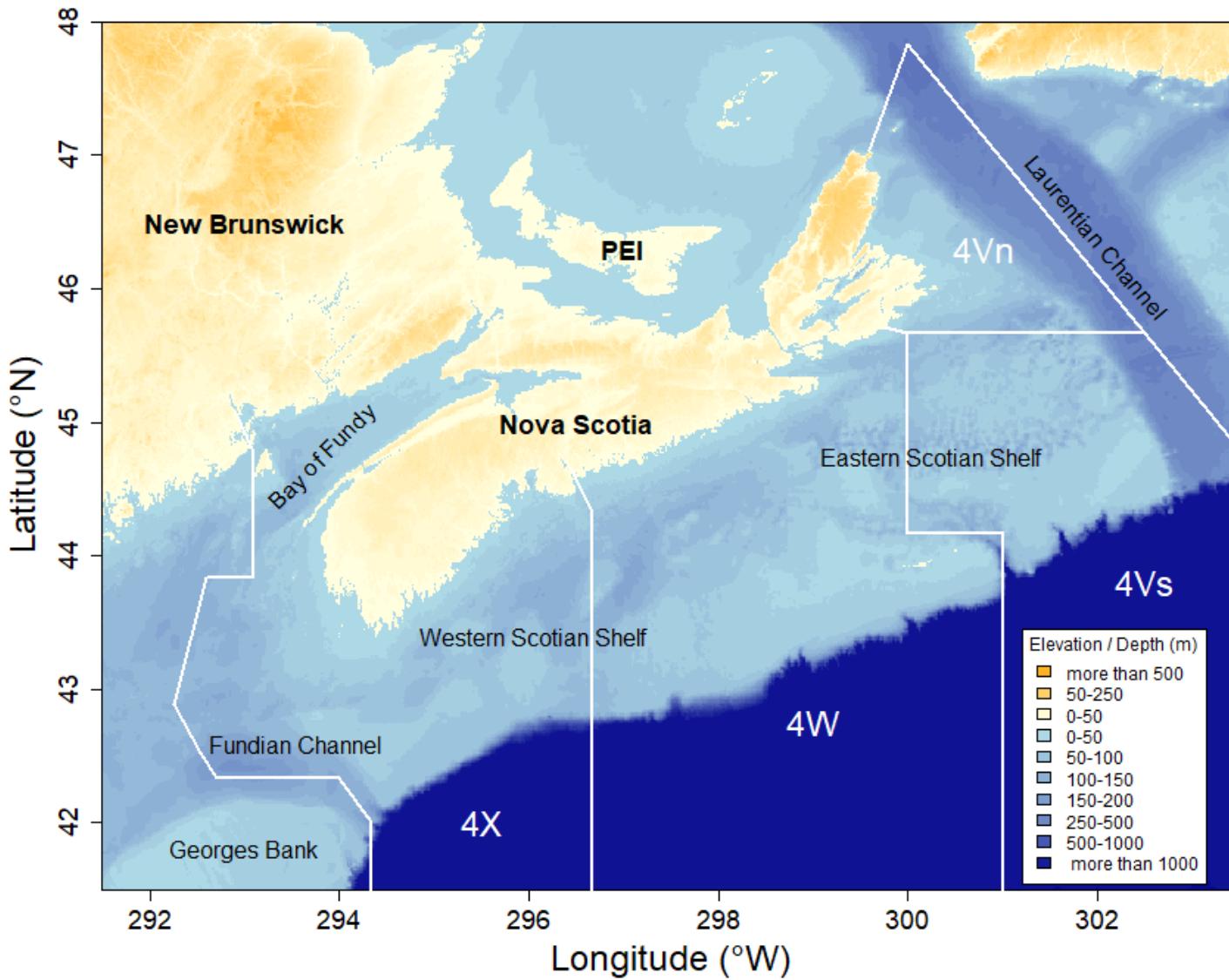


Figure 1. Map of the Scotian Shelf and Bay of Fundy where the DFO Maritimes summer survey takes place. The bathymetry presented here is the 15 arc-second gridded data set from the General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans ([GEBCO](#)). Geographical locations of interest and the boundaries of relevant NAFO Divisions are also shown on the map.

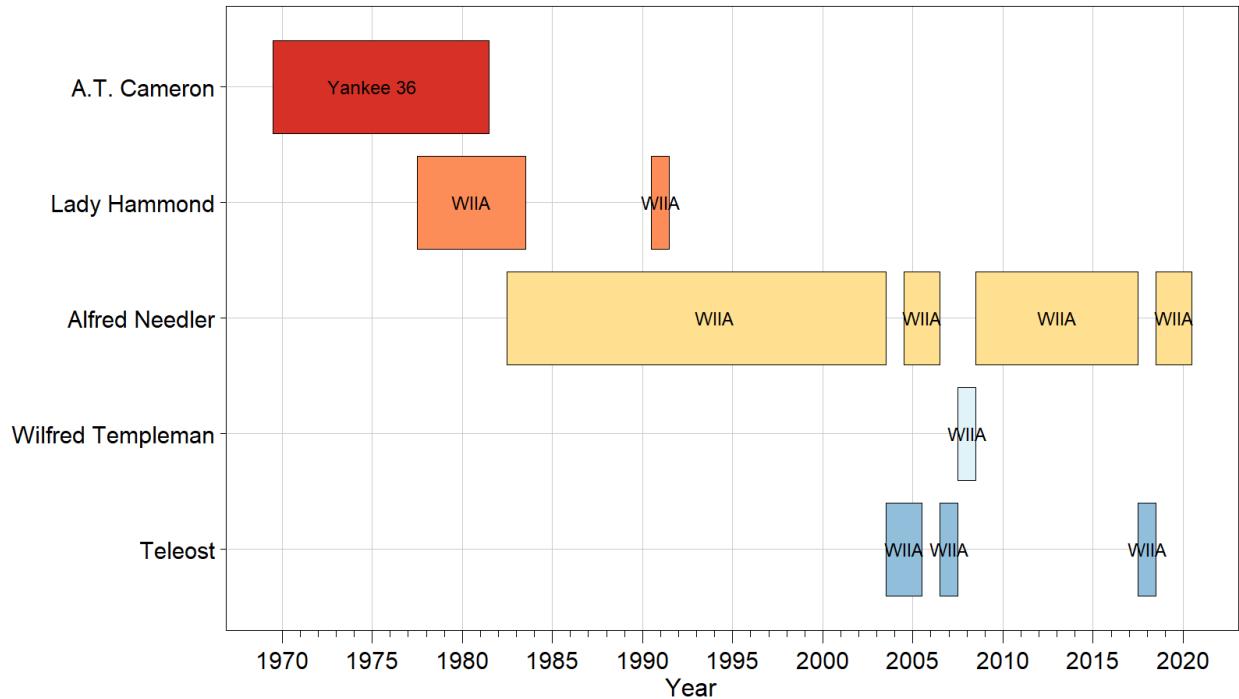


Figure 2. Timeline of survey platforms used in the Maritimes Region summer survey. The x axis denotes the timespan of the survey. The y axis identifies the vessel on which survey sets were conducted. The type of fishing gear deployed is overlaid on the rectangles representing the time window when each vessel was used (WIIA is the Western IIA trawl).

2.2 Sampling Design

The summer survey covers divisions 4V, 4W and 4X of the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO) which includes the Scotian Shelf and the Bay of Fundy. The eastern limit of the survey is the Laurentian Channel and the western limit is the Fundian Channel (Figure 1).

The survey follows a stratified random design (Doubleday and Rivard 1981; Lohr 1999) (Figure 3). The number of tows conducted in each stratum is approximately proportional to the surface area of the stratum. The targeted area covered by the survey has remained constant since its inception, with the exception of additional deeper strata that were sampled a few times since 2000. Because the sampling of the deeper strata is opportunistic and irregular, the analyses presented herein only include strata 440 to 495 which cover NAFO Divisions 4V, 4W and 4X (Figure 3 and Table 2). Strata 443, 444, 445 cover an area with mixed depths and are represented as a single polygon in Figure 3.

The basic sampling unit of the survey is a 30-minute fishing tow conducted at a speed of 3.5 knots. This yields a distance towed of 1.75 nautical miles.

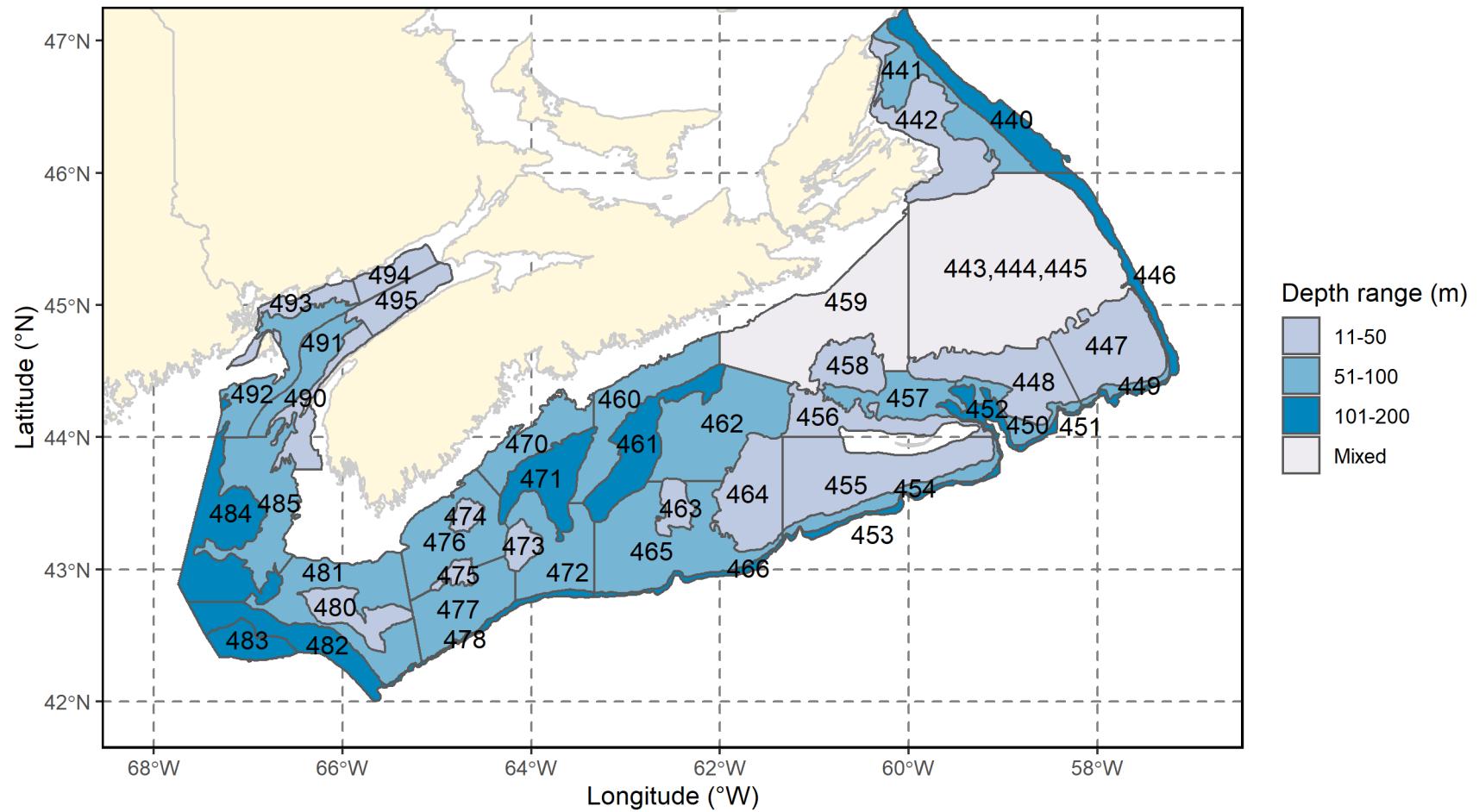


Figure 3. Map of the DFO Maritimes summer survey strata 440 to 495.

Table 2. Summer survey strata details. The strata used in the analyses are presented separately for NAFO Divisions 4Vn, 4VsW and 4X. For each stratum, the depth range is reported in fathoms and in meters, and the surface area is reported in square nautical miles and in square kilometers.

NAFO Div.	Stratum	Depth range (fathom)	Depth range (meter)	Area (nm ²)	Area (km ²)
4Vn	440	101-200	185-366	924	3169
	441	51-100	93-183	1000	3430
	442	11-50	20-91	1437	4929
4VsW	443	11-50	20-91	1318	4521
	444	51-100	93-183	3925	13462
	445	101-200	185-366	1023	3509
	446	101-200	185-366	491	1684
	447	11-50	20-91	1616	5543
	448	11-50	20-91	1449	4970
	449	51-100	93-183	144	494
	450	51-100	93-183	383	1314
	451	101-200	185-366	147	504
	452	101-200	185-366	345	1183
	453	101-200	185-366	259	888
	454	51-100	93-183	499	1712
	455	11-50	20-91	2122	7278
	456	11-50	20-91	955	3276
	457	51-100	93-183	811	2782
	458	11-50	20-91	658	2257
	459	11-50	20-91	3148	10797
	460	51-100	93-183	1344	4610
	461	101-200	185-366	1154	3958
	462	51-100	93-183	2116	7258
	463	11-50	20-91	302	1036
	464	11-50	20-91	1297	4449
	465	51-100	93-183	2383	8173
	466	101-200	185-366	226	775

NAFO Div.	Stratum	Depth range (fathom)	Depth range (meter)	Area (nm ²)	Area (km ²)
4X	470	51-100	93-183	920	3156
	471	101-200	185-366	1004	3444
	472	51-100	93-183	1249	4284
	473	11-50	20-91	265	909
	474	11-50	20-91	161	552
	475	11-50	20-91	156	535
	476	51-100	93-183	1478	5069
	477	51-100	93-183	1232	4226
	478	101-200	185-366	233	799
	480	11-50	20-91	655	2247
	481	51-100	93-183	1875	6431
	482	101-200	185-366	1042	3574
	483	101-200	185-366	532	1825
	484	101-200	185-366	2264	7765
	485	51-100	93-183	1582	5426
	490	11-50	20-91	601	2061
	491	51-100	93-183	687	2356
	492	51-100	93-183	1086	3725
	493	11-50	20-91	533	1828
	494	11-50	20-91	417	1430
	495	11-50	20-91	584	2003
Total				50032	171606

After each tow the catch is sorted by species and weighed. Each fish caught is then measured, and further sampling of individual fish weight, maturity status and age are performed for different length classes. When catches exceed 300 individuals, a random sub-sample is used to obtain the length and weight measurements.

2.3 Taxonomic Levels

Fish species caught during the surveys are identified by trained scientific personnel and their scientific name is determined. An internal species code used in the relational database is reported for each species (Losier and Waite 1989). There are a few instances where a number of species are assigned to a single species code (e.g. *Sebastes* and *Myctophidae* species).

By its nature as a bottom trawl, the fishing gear used in the survey catches certain species better than others. To ensure that meaningful ecological information can be extracted from catch samples, we report the catch records for the subset of species that are caught reliably by the gear. To appear in this atlas, a species must have been observed a minimum of 10 times over the duration of the survey activities. While both catch abundance and weight are recorded, the

weight of species that appear at low abundances is often recorded as zero in the earlier parts of the survey when scales of appropriate precision were not available. Another important factor to consider when analyzing weights is the change from spring scales to electronic balances that occurred in the 1990s. This change will affect the error structure of weight observations but should not introduce a bias in the measurements.

We divided the species caught into five categories based on 1) their taxonomic classification, 2) the number of recorded observations (i.e. the number of sets were a species was recorded), and 3) their period of valid identification (Table 3). Category "LF", for "long frequent", was assigned to species that have been caught in more than 1000 sets since 1970 and have been consistently identified since the onset of the survey. Category "LI", for "long intermediate", was assigned to species that were caught in 1000 to 200 sets. Rare and elusive species (those caught in less than 200 sets over the duration of the survey) are also reported but to a lower level of analytical details (Category "LR", for "long rare"). Category "SF", for "short frequent", was assigned to invertebrate species that were consistently sampled only since 1999 (Tremblay M. J. 2007). And category "SR", for "short rare" for invertebrate species consistently sampled only since 1999 and caught in less than 200 sets. To ensure concordance with authoritative taxonomic information, the AphiaID from the World Register of Marine Species (Appeltans et al. 2012) is included for the different species presented in this document (Table 4).

Table 3. Taxonomic levels used to determine the analytical treatment for each species.

Category	Name	Description
L	long - consistently identified since the onset of the survey in 1970	
LF	long frequent	species that have more than 1000 catch records
LI	long intermediate	species that had between 200 and 1000 catch records
LR	long rare	species with less than 200 catch records
S	short - invertebrate	species that were consistently sampled only since 1999
SF	short frequent	species with more than 200 catch records
SR	short rare	species with less than 200 catch records

Table 4. List of the 104 species included in the Atlas. For each taxonomic order and class, each species is listed in the table, its taxonomic family and scientific name are provided, along with its French and English common names, the species code used in the survey database, its AphiaID with a link to the World Register of Marine Species, its number of catch records in the survey database and its classification category as defined in section 2.3.

Family	Scientific name	English name	French name	Species code	AphiaID	Num. records	Category
Class: Myxini							
<i>Order: Myxiniformes</i>							
Myxinidae	<i>Myxine glutinosa</i>	Atlantic hagfish	Myxine du nord	241	101170	804	LI
Class: Petromyzonti							
<i>Order: Petromyzontiformes</i>							
Petromyzontidae	<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>	Sea lamprey	Lamproie marine	240	101174	16	LR
Class: Actinopterygii							
<i>Order: Anguilliformes</i>							
Nemichthyidae	<i>Nemichthys scolopaceus</i>	Slender snipe eel	Avocette ruban	604	126306	28	LR
<i>Order: Argentiniiformes</i>							
Argentinidae	<i>Argentina silus</i>	Greater argentine	Grande argentine	160	126715	963	LI
<i>Order: Aulopiformes</i>							
Chlorophthalmidae	<i>Chlorophthalmus agassizi</i>	Shortnose greeneye	Éperlan du large	156	126336	78	LR
	<i>Parasudis triculenta</i>	Longnose greeneye	Oeil-vert à long nez	149	158868	45	LR
Paralepididae	<i>Arctozenus risso</i>	White barracudina	Lussion blanc	712	126352	196	LR
<i>Order: Beloniformes</i>							
Scomberesocidae	<i>Scomberesox saurus</i>	Atlantic saury	Balaou atlantique	720	126392	37	LR
<i>Order: Clupeiformes</i>							
Clupeidae	<i>Alosa pseudoharengus</i>	Alewife	Gaspareau	62	158669	977	LI
	<i>Alosa sapidissima</i>	American shad	Alose savoureuse	61	158670	468	LI
	<i>Clupea harengus</i>	Atlantic herring	Hareng de l'Atlantique	60	126417	3487	LF
<i>Order: Gadiformes</i>							

Family	Scientific name	English name	French name	Species code	AphiaID	Num. records	Category
Gadidae	<i>Gadus morhua</i>	Atlantic cod	Morue franche	10	126436	5451	LF
	<i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i>	Haddock	Aiglefin	11	126437	5827	LF
	<i>Microgadus tomcod</i>	Atlantic tomcod	Poulamon atlantique	17	158928	44	LR
	<i>Pollachius virens</i>	Pollock	Goberge	16	126441	2787	LF
Lotidae	<i>Brosme brosme</i>	Cusk	Brosme	15	126447	688	LI
	<i>Enchelyopus cimbricus</i>	Fourbeard rockling	Motelle à quatre barbillons	114	126450	693	LI
Macrouridae	<i>Coryphaenoides rupestris</i>	Roundnose grenadier	Grenadier de roche	414	158960	17	LR
	<i>Nezumia bairdii</i>	Marlin-spike grenadier	Grenadier du Grand Banc	410	183289	529	LI
	<i>Trachyrincus murrayi</i>	Roughnose grenadier	Grenadier-scie	412	126481	18	LR
Merlucciidae	<i>Merluccius albidus</i>	Offshore silver hake	Merlu argenté du large	19	158748	161	LR
	<i>Merluccius bilinearis</i>	Silver hake	Merlu argenté	14	158962	4936	LF
Phycidae	<i>Phycis chesteri</i>	Longfin hake	Merluche à longues nageoires	112	158988	784	LI
	<i>Urophycis chuss</i>	Red hake	Merluche écureuil	13	126503	2195	LF
	<i>Urophycis tenuis</i>	White hake	Merluche blanche	12	126504	3524	LF
<i>Order: Lophiiformes</i>							
Lophiidae	<i>Lophius americanus</i>	Monkfish	Baudroie d'Amérique	400	159184	1970	LF
Ogcocephalidae	<i>Dibranchus atlanticus</i>	Atlantic batfish	Malthe atlantique	742	126558	18	LR
<i>Order: Myctophiformes</i>							
Myctophidae	<i>Myctophidae</i>	Lanternfishes	Poissons-lanternes	150	125498	160	LR
<i>Order: Osmeriformes</i>							
Osmeridae	<i>Mallotus villosus</i>	Capelin	Capelan	64	126735	540	LI

Family	Scientific name	English name	French name	Species code	AphiaID	Num. records	Category
	<i>Osmerus mordax</i>	Rainbow smelt	Éperlan arc-en-ciel	63	126737	59	LR
<i>Order: Perciformes</i>							
Ammodytidae	<i>Ammodytes dubius</i>	Sand lance	Lançon	610	151520	1283	LI
Anarhichadidae	<i>Anarhichas denticulatus</i>	Northern wolffish	Loup à tête large	52	126757	17	LR
	<i>Anarhichas lupus</i>	Atlantic wolffish	Loup atlantique	50	126758	1572	LF
	<i>Anarhichas minor</i>	Spotted wolffish	Loup tacheté	51	126759	20	LR
Callionymidae	<i>Foetorepus agassizii</i>	Spotfin dragonet	Dragonnet tacheté	637	276339	20	LR
Cryptacanthodidae	<i>Cryptacanthodes maculatus</i>	Wrymouth	Terrassier tacheté	630	159675	120	LR
Labridae	<i>Tautogolabrus adspersus</i>	Cunner	Tanche-tautogue	122	159785	82	LR
Pholidae	<i>Pholis gunnellus</i>	Rock gunnel	Sigouine de roche	621	126996	21	LR
Scombridae	<i>Scomber scombrus</i>	Atlantic mackerel	Maquereau commun	70	127023	696	LI
Stichaeidae	<i>Eumesogrammus praecisus</i>	Fourline snakeblenny	Quatre-lignes atlantique	626	159817	40	LR
	<i>Leptoclinus maculatus</i>	Daubed shanny	Lompénie tachetée	623	127072	443	LI
	<i>Lumpenus lampretaeformis</i>	Snakeblenny	Lompénie-serpent	622	154675	423	LI
	<i>Ulvaria subbifurcata</i>	Radiated shanny	Ulvaire deux-lignes	625	159821	145	LR
Stromateidae	<i>Peprilus triacanthus</i>	Atlantic butterfish	Stromaté fossette	701	159828	487	LI
Zoarcidae	<i>Lycenchelys verrillii</i>	Wolf eelpout	Lycode à tête longue	603	159258	40	LR
	<i>Lycodes lavalaei</i>	Newfoundland eelpout	Lycode du Labrador	620	127107	72	LR
	<i>Lycodes reticulatus</i>	Arctic eelpout	Lycode arctique	641	127112	70	LR
	<i>Lycodes terraenovae</i>	Newfoundland eelpout	Lycode du Labrador	619	127117	64	LR

Family	Scientific name	English name	French name	Species code	AphiaID	Num. records	Category
Order: Pleuronectiformes	<i>Lycodes vahlii</i>	Vahl's eelpout	Lycode à carreaux	647	127118	565	LI
	<i>Melanostigma atlanticum</i>	Atlantic soft pout	Molasse atlantique	646	127120	43	LR
	<i>Zoarces americanus</i>	Ocean pout	Loquette d'Amérique	640	159267	1478	LF
Cynoglossidae	<i>Sympodus diomedeanus</i>	Spottedfin tonguefish	Langue fil noir	816	159358	24	LR
Paralichthyidae	<i>Citharichthys arctifrons</i>	Gulf Stream flounder	Plie du Gulf Stream	44	158791	382	LI
	<i>Hippoglossina oblonga</i>	Fourspot flounder	Cardeau à quatre ocelles	142	158833	76	LR
Pleuronectidae	<i>Glyptocephalus cynoglossus</i>	Witch flounder	Plie grise	41	127136	4301	LF
	<i>Hippoglossoides platessoides</i>	American plaice	Plie canadienne	40	127137	6023	LF
	<i>Hippoglossus hippoglossus</i>	Atlantic halibut	Flétan de l'Atlantique	30	127138	1634	LF
	<i>Limanda ferruginea</i>	Yellowtail flounder	Limande à queue jaune	42	158879	3233	LF
	<i>Pseudopleuronectes americanus</i>	Winter flounder	Limande-plie rouge	43	158885	1632	LF
	<i>Reinhardtius hippoglossoides</i>	Greenland halibut	Flétan noir	31	127144	736	LI
Scophthalmidae	<i>Scophthalmus aquosus</i>	Windowpane flounder	Turbot de sable	143	158907	115	LR
Order: Scorpaeniformes	Agonidae	Alligatorfishes	Poissons-alligator	351	125588	43	LR
		<i>Aspidophoroides monopterygius</i>	Alligatorfish	340	159459	1029	LF

Family	Scientific name	English name	French name	Species code	AphiaID	Num. records	Category
	<i>Leptagonus decagonus</i>	Atlantic poacher	Agone atlantique	350	127191	266	LI
	<i>Ulcina olrikii</i>	Arctic alligatorfish	Poisson-alligator arctique	341	274356	13	LR
Cottidae	<i>Artediellus atlanticus</i>	Atlantic hookear sculpin	Hameçon atlantique	880	127193	258	LI
	<i>Artediellus uncinatus</i>	Arctic hookear sculpin	Hameçon neigeux	306	127195	306	LI
	<i>Icelus spatula</i>	Spatulate sculpin	Icèle spatulée	314	127200	40	LR
	<i>Myoxocephalus aenaeus</i>	Grubby	Chabosseau bronzé	303	159519	40	LR
	<i>Myoxocephalus octodecemspinosus</i>	Longhorn sculpin	Chabosseau à dix-huit épines	300	159520	3292	LF
	<i>Myoxocephalus scorpius</i>	Shorthorn sculpin	Chabosseau à épines courtes	301	127203	131	LR
	<i>Triglops murrayi</i>	Moustache sculpin	Faux-trigle armé	304	127205	1182	LF
Cyclopteridae	<i>Cyclopterus lumpus</i>	Lumpfish	Lompe	501	127214	216	LI
	<i>Eumicrotremus spinosus</i>	Atlantic spiny lump sucker	Petite poule de mer atlantique	502	127217	226	LI
Hemitripteridae	<i>Hemitripterus americanus</i>	Sea raven	Hémithriptère atlantique	320	159518	2126	LF
Liparidae	<i>Careproctus reinhardtii</i>	Sea tadpole	Petite limace de mer	520	127212	18	LR
	<i>Liparis atlanticus</i>	Atlantic seasnail	Limace atlantique	503	159524	34	LR
	<i>Liparis fabricii</i>	Gelatinous snailfish	Limace gélatineuse	505	127218	27	LR
	<i>Liparis gibbus</i>	Variegated snailfish	Limace marbée	512	159526	41	LR
Psychrolutidae	<i>Cottunculus microps</i>	Polar sculpin	Cotte polaire	307	127235	29	LR
Sebastidae	<i>Helicolenus dactylopterus</i>	Blackbelly rosefish	Sébaste chèvre	123	127251	610	LI

Family	Scientific name	English name	French name	Species code	AphiaID	Num. records	Category
	<i>Sebastes</i>	Atlantic redfishes	Sébastes de l'Atlantique	23	126175	4152	LF
<i>Order: Stomiiformes</i>							
Sternopychidae	<i>Maurolicus muelleri</i>	Silvery lightfish	Brossé améthyste	158	127312	52	LR
	<i>Sternopychidae</i>	Hatchetfishes	Haches d'argent	741	125603	21	LR
Stomiidae	<i>Stomias boa</i>	Boa dragonfish	Dragon-boa	159	127374	20	LR
<i>Order: Zeiformes</i>							
Zeidae	<i>Zenopsis conchifer</i>	Silvery John dory	Saint Pierre argenté	704	127426	39	LR
Class: Elasmobranchii							
<i>Order: Rajiformes</i>							
Rajidae	<i>Amblyraja radiata</i>	Thorny skate	Raie épineuse	201	105865	3937	LF
	<i>Dipturus laevis</i>	Barndoor skate	Grande raie	200	158548	246	LI
	<i>Leucoraja erinacea</i>	Little skate	Raie hérisson	203	158551	712	LI
	<i>Leucoraja ocellata</i>	Winter skate	Raie tachetée	204	158553	1180	LF
	<i>Malacoraja senta</i>	Smooth skate	Raie lisse	202	158554	1773	LF
<i>Order: Squaliformes</i>							
Etmopteridae	<i>Centroscyllium fabricii</i>	Black dogfish	Aiguillat noir	221	105906	31	LR
Squalidae	<i>Squalus acanthias</i>	Piked dogfish	Aiguillat commun	220	105923	1985	LF
Class: Cephalopoda							
<i>Order: Myopsida</i>							
Loliginidae	<i>Doryteuthis pealeii</i>	Longfin inshore squid	Calmar totam	4512	574541	96	LR
<i>Order: Oegopsida</i>							
Ommastrephidae	<i>Illex illecebrosus</i>	Northern shortfin squid	Encornet rouge nordique	4511	153087	4836	LF
Class: Malacostraca							
<i>Order: Decapoda</i>							
Cancridae	<i>Cancer borealis</i>	Jonah crab	Tourteau jona	2511	158056	1387	SF

Family	Scientific name	English name	French name	Species code	AphiaID	Num. records	Category
	<i>Cancer irroratus</i>	Atlantic rock crab	Tourteau poïnclos	2513	158057	788	SF
Geryonidae	<i>Chaceon quinquedens</i>	Red deepsea crab	Crabe rouge	2532	158407	33	SR
Lithodidae	<i>Lithodes maja</i>	Atlantic king crab	Crabe épineux du nord	2523	107205	531	SF
Nephropidae	<i>Homarus americanus</i>	American lobster	Homard américain	2550	156134	1623	SF
Oregoniidae	<i>Chionoecetes opilio</i>	Queen crab	Crabe des neiges	2526	107315	1546	SF
	<i>Hyas araneus</i>	Great spider crab	Crabe lyre araignée	2527	107322	625	SF
	<i>Hyas coarctatus</i>	Arctic lyre crab	Crabe Hyas coarctatus	2521	107323	711	SF
Pandalidae	<i>Pandalus borealis</i>	Northern prawn	Crevette nordique	2211	107649	718	SF

2.4 Analyses

The Oracle relational database where all survey data are stored and archived is accessible from the Bedford Institute of Oceanography in Dartmouth, Nova Scotia. Queries written in Structured Query Language (SQL) are used to extract the data from the production server and to create the data products used in all subsequent analyses. Catch records classified as "valid" (i.e. coming from a representative tow without damage to the net, and coded as "type=1" in the Oracle database) are used in the current analyses. To make the available samples comparable, catch weight for each species was standardized for the distance towed. The results of the different comparative fishing experiments (Koeller and Smith 1983; Fanning 1984; Fowler and Showell 2009) show that the different fishing platforms have comparable fishing efficiency and no further correction factors are used in the present analyses.

All data processing and analyses were conducted using the R software (R Core Team 2021) using packages gstat (Pebesma 2004), PBSmapping (Schnute et al. 2019), RODBC (Ripley and Lapsley 2019), spatstat (Baddeley 2015), maptools (Bivand and Lewin-Koh 2020), rgeos (Bivand and Rundel 2020), classInt (Bivand 2020), RColorBrewer (Neuwirth 2014), MASS (Ripley et al. 2020), worms (Holstein 2018), and tidyverse (Wickham 2019). The present document is rendered as a Technical Report using the csasdown R package developed and maintained by Fisheries and Oceans Canada scientists (Anderson et al. 2021).

2.4.1 Geographic distribution of catches

Spatial interpolation of catch biomass (kg/tow) was done using a weighting inversely proportional to the distance (inverse-distance weighted, IDW), using function "idw" of the spatstat R package (Baddeley 2015). To achieve a visually appropriate rendition of the available catch data, the IDW method uses a power parameter value of 10. The IDW predictions are over a fixed grid with a resolution of 200 by 200 on the bounding box of the georeferenced survey data.

2.4.2 Biomass indices

For each species, stratified random estimates of catch biomass and abundance (Smith 1996) were computed for each year. Yearly estimates of the standard error were also computed. In years where some strata were not sampled, the stratified estimate is calculated ignoring the missed strata. This implicitly assumes that the captures in the missed strata were the same as the overall mean. If a species does not follow this assumption in the missed strata the estimate will be biased. As such, the values presented herein should be treated with further analytical detail to ascertain that the estimate is unbiased.

2.4.3 Distribution indices

For each Category L, I and S fish species, the minimum area required to account for 75% and 95% of the total biomass were computed (D75% and D95%). These measures of distributions

were computed for each year by using the Lorenz curve of mean stratum-level catch estimates and the area of occupied strata (Swain and Sinclair 1994; Swain and Morin 1996).

2.4.4 Length frequencies

The length frequency distribution of catch (the stratified numbers-at-length) is tabulated for each seven-year period (1970-2009), and last ten-year period (2010-2020).

2.4.5 Length-weight relationship and condition factor

The relationship between the weight and the length of fish was estimated using the following non-linear allometric relationship:

$$W = \alpha L^\beta$$

where W is the total weight (g), L is the length (cm), and, α and β are the parameters to be estimated.

relative fish condition (C) (Le Cren 1951) was computed as:

$$C = \frac{W}{\alpha L^\beta}$$

2.4.6 Depth, temperature and salinity distribution of catches

For each category L species, We followed the methods developed by (Perry and Smith 1994) and generated cumulative frequency distributions of depth, temperature and salinity of survey catches. These cumulative frequency distributions can be compared to those obtained when using all survey sets in order to identify depth, temperature and salinity associations for the different species captured in the survey.

2.4.7 Density-dependent habitat selection

We followed the methods of (Myers and Stokes 1989) to evaluate how fish abundance in each stratum varied with overall temporal fluctuations of population abundance.

For each category L species, we fitted a model of the relationship between stratum-level density and overall abundance (the yearly stratified random estimate of abundance, defined above). To properly use the observations of zero catch while accounting for the logarithmic distribution of

catch abundance, we implemented a generalized linear model using a log link and a Poisson error distribution:

$$Y_{h,i} = \alpha_h Y_i^{\beta_h}$$

where, $Y_{h,i}$ is the average abundance of stratum h in year i , and α_h and β_h are the fitted parameters. The estimated parameter β_h is referred to as the “slope parameter” and indicates whether stratum-level density is positively ($\beta_h <= 0$), negatively ($\beta_h >= 0$) or negligibly ($\beta_h \approx 0$) related to population abundance.

To estimate the suitability of each stratum, the median abundance observed during the years that are in the top 25% of yearly estimates is used. We combine the slope parameter estimates from the above model with the median abundance to identify strata that have consistently high abundance and whose local density is weakly related to fluctuation in population abundance ($\beta_{h,i} \approx 0$). Preferred strata are identified for each category L species.

2.5 Description of Figures

The figures generated for each species are presented in the Appendix and consist of up to six figures (Figure types A to F) per species, depending on their taxonomic level classification (as described in Section ?? above). The figure types are used as a suffix in each figure number.

2.5.1 Type A

For Category L and S species:

Spatial distribution of catch-per unit of effort, (CPUE, kilograms per tow) in July-August for the Bay of Fundy and Scotian Shelf in five-year periods. Spatial interpolation between tows was done using Inverse Distance Weight (IDW). The probability of occurrence ($P(occ)$), the proportion of tows with catch records for a given species) was also reported for each five-year period.

For Category LR and SR:

Location of tows with catch over the period 1970-2020 (Type LR) or the period 1999-2020 (Type SR).

2.5.2 Type B

For Category L, S and I species:

Stratified random estimate of CPUE (left panel), distribution indices (D75% and D95%, the minimum area containing 75% and 95% of biomass, middle panel), and distribution vs. weight per tow (right panel). The stratified random mean is plotted as a solid line with the 95% confidence region indicated by the solid grey line. The overall mean is plotted as a grey

horizontal line and the overall mean plus or minus 50% of the standard deviation appear as horizontal dashed lines. In all three panels, the early years appear in blue and the last years appear in red. The predictions from a loess estimator are overlaid on the distribution indices (middle panel). The Pearson correlation coefficient between D75% and biomass, and its statistical significance, are also reported in the right panel.

2.5.3 Type C.

For Category LF species:

Length frequency distribution for NAFO divisions 4X and 4VW. A smoothed length frequency distribution is shown for each 7-year periods covered by the surveys.

2.5.4 Type D.

For Category LF species:

Average fish condition for all fish lengths (black dots and black line), large fish (thick gray line), and small fish (thin gray line). Fish condition is presented for NAFO divisions 4VW (right panel) and 4X (left panel).

2.5.5 Type E.

For Category LF species:

Cumulative frequency distributions of depth, temperature and salinity at all sampled locations (thick solid line) and at fishing locations with catch records (thin dashed line). The depth, temperature and salinity associated with 5%, 25%, 50%, 75% and 95% of the cumulative catch is shown in tabular fashion on the bottom right panel.

2.5.6 Type F.

For Category LF species:

Slopes estimates from the density-dependent habitat selection model (y axis) plotted versus the median abundance during the top 25% of years. The red box indicates strata of particular importance for a species by identifying slopes that are within a standard error from zero and that are within the top 25% of median abundance. Each stratum is identified on the plot by the last two digits of its number.

3 Results

The figures generated for each species are presented in the Appendix.

3.1 Summary of successful tows by year and stratum

A total of 9080 representative tows were conducted for the period spanning from 1970 to 2020 (Figure 4). Tables 5, 6 and 7 present the number of tows conducted in each stratum and year.

Table 5. Number of representative tows conducted in each stratum during the period 1970 to 1989.

Stratum	NAFO Div.	Area (km ²)	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
440	4VN	3173	4	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	5	5	6	4
441	4VN	3434	4	2	2	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	5	5	4	4	4
442	4VN	4935	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	5	6	7	5
443	4VSW	4526	4	2	4	4	8	3	1	2	4	4	4	3	5	4	4	4	6	6	5	2
444	4VSW	13478	3	2	5	4	6	4	6	7	4	4	4	5	5	6	4	4	6	6	3	6
445	4VSW	3513	5	2	5	4	5	5	1	3	4	4	4	5	5	3	4	5	6	4	4	4
446	4VSW	1686	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3
447	4VSW	5549	4	2	6	5	7	4	4	3	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	7	6	6
448	4VSW	4976	5	2	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	6	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5
449	4VSW	494	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
450	4VSW	1315	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
451	4VSW	505	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
452	4VSW	1185	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2
453	4VSW	889	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2
454	4VSW	1714	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2
455	4VSW	7287	7	6	7	6	7	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	7	7
456	4VSW	3279	5	4	6	5	5	6	4	6	6	6	6	7	6	6	6	6	7	6	6	6
457	4VSW	2785	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	2
458	4VSW	2260	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	5	5	3	3
459	4VSW	10810	3	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	6	6	5	6	5
460	4VSW	4615	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	3	3	3
461	4VSW	3963	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2
462	4VSW	7266	3	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	6	4	4	4	4	6	5	4	4
463	4VSW	1037	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
464	4VSW	4454	4	3	5	3	3	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	7	6	5	5	5
465	4VSW	8183	6	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	7	6	5	5	5	8	8	8	8
466	4VSW	776	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2
470	4X	3159	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3
471	4X	3448	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
472	4X	4289	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	4
473	4X	910	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
474	4X	553	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	2
475	4X	536	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
476	4X	5075	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	4
477	4X	4231	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	5	4	4
478	4X	800	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2
480	4X	2249	4	4	4	3	3	3	4	4	3	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
481	4X	6439	5	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	5	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	6	7	6
482	4X	3578	2	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3
483	4X	1827	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
484	4X	7775	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	4	4	4
485	4X	5433	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	4	3	3	3	3	6	7	6	6
490	4X	2064	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4
491	4X	2359	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4
492	4X	3729	3	2	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4
493	4X	1830	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
494	4X	1432	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
495	4X	2005	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Total		171810	134	110	146	134	153	143	135	144	141	147	145	150	150	146	143	152	171	188	177	170

Table 6. Number of representative tows conducted in each stratum during the period 1990 to 2009.

Stratum	NAFO Div.	Area (km ²)	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
440	4VN	3173	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	
441	4VN	3434	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	7	6	6	7	6	7	6	6	5	6		
442	4VN	4935	5	5	6	5	6	6	6	6	7	6	6	5	6	6	7	5	5	5	6		
443	4VSW	4526	4	2	4	3	3	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	
444	4VSW	13478	7	8	8	9	6	8	8	7	8	8	9	10	9	9	9	8	10	8	6	9	
445	4VSW	3513	4	4	4	5	7	4	4	4	3	3	6	5	5	5	5	6	5	4	3	6	
446	4VSW	1686	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	
447	4VSW	5549	8	7	7	7	7	7	6	7	7	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	4	6	
448	4VSW	4976	9	6	6	7	7	7	6	7	6	7	8	8	8	8	7	8	8	6	5	7	
449	4VSW	494	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
450	4VSW	1315	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
451	4VSW	505	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	
452	4VSW	1185	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
453	4VSW	889	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	2	
454	4VSW	1714	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	
455	4VSW	7287	12	10	10	9	10	10	10	13	8	11	11	11	11	11	8	12	11	7	5	8	
456	4VSW	3279	10	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	6	8	10	8	8	8	8	8	8	6	2	7	
457	4VSW	2785	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
458	4VSW	2260	9	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	5	6	10	8	7	8	8	10	8	5	2	7	
459	4VSW	10810	5	5	6	4	6	6	4	5	6	6	8	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	3	6	
460	4VSW	4615	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	2	3	
461	4VSW	3963	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	2	2	2	
462	4VSW	7266	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	3	4	4	
463	4VSW	1037	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	
464	4VSW	4454	9	7	7	7	7	7	7	4	7	7	7	7	7	7	5	8	7	6	4	5	
465	4VSW	8183	12	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	7	8	7	
466	4VSW	776	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	3	2	
470	4X	3159	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
471	4X	3448	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
472	4X	4289	6	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	
473	4X	910	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
474	4X	553	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
475	4X	536	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	
476	4X	5075	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	
477	4X	4231	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	8	5	5	5	
478	4X	800	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	
480	4X	2249	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	8	8	7	9	8	6	8	8	
481	4X	6439	8	9	9	9	9	7	9	9	9	9	8	9	8	9	8	9	6	12	9	7	8
482	4X	3578	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	4	3	3	3	
483	4X	1827	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
484	4X	7775	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	4	4	3	3	
485	4X	5433	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	5	5	3	2	5	4	5	
490	4X	2064	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	6	4	3	3	4	
491	4X	2359	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	5	3	3	4	4	
492	4X	3729	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	5	2	3	4	4	4	
493	4X	1830	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	4	5	2	4	4	3	4	
494	4X	1432	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	2	2	4	3	4	
495	4X	2005	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	5	3	3	4	
Total		171810	213	189	193	190	195	195	191	193	186	191	213	201	208	216	188	222	209	177	165	196	

Table 7. Number of representative tows conducted in each stratum during the period 2010 to 2020 and for the whole 1970 to 2020 period.

Stratum	NAFO Div.	Area (km2)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
440	4VN	3173	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	0	5	4	190
441	4VN	3434	6	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	0	7	4	238
442	4VN	4935	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	0	6	5	240
443	4VSW	4526	4	6	5	5	3	7	4	5	0	9	4	214
444	4VSW	13478	11	13	9	8	9	9	11	10	0	6	8	352
445	4VSW	3513	4	7	2	4	3	4	4	4	0	6	3	215
446	4VSW	1686	3	4	3	3	3	2	3	2	0	3	2	145
447	4VSW	5549	6	8	6	7	7	7	7	7	0	6	5	291
448	4VSW	4976	7	10	8	8	8	7	6	6	0	7	4	299
449	4VSW	494	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	100
450	4VSW	1315	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	0	3	2	144
451	4VSW	505	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	104
452	4VSW	1185	2	2	2	2	1	4	3	3	0	3	3	110
453	4VSW	889	2	1	3	2	3	2	2	1	0	2	2	116
454	4VSW	1714	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	3	2	121
455	4VSW	7287	10	10	10	11	11	9	9	8	0	9	6	429
456	4VSW	3279	7	9	8	8	6	5	6	6	0	6	4	331
457	4VSW	2785	2	4	2	2	2	3	3	3	0	3	2	113
458	4VSW	2260	6	9	8	6	4	5	5	5	0	6	3	269
459	4VSW	10810	6	7	6	6	6	7	7	6	0	9	7	262
460	4VSW	4615	3	4	4	3	3	5	5	5	3	6	5	151
461	4VSW	3963	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	113
462	4VSW	7266	4	6	4	4	5	5	5	5	0	5	5	212
463	4VSW	1037	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	0	2	2	107
464	4VSW	4454	6	7	7	7	7	6	6	4	0	6	4	288
465	4VSW	8183	8	10	10	10	10	10	9	7	3	10	7	397
466	4VSW	776	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	0	3	2	118
470	4X	3159	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	4	3	2	112
471	4X	3448	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	3	110
472	4X	4289	4	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	172
473	4X	910	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	104
474	4X	553	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	100
475	4X	536	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	103
476	4X	5075	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	177
477	4X	4231	5	4	5	5	6	5	5	4	4	6	4	204
478	4X	800	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	119
480	4X	2249	8	7	8	8	6	7	7	7	5	7	5	306
481	4X	6439	8	10	9	9	9	8	10	9	6	9	6	350
482	4X	3578	3	4	3	3	3	3	4	4	3	4	3	141
483	4X	1827	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	3	2	105
484	4X	7775	3	5	5	5	4	6	5	7	7	7	7	186
485	4X	5433	5	6	5	5	5	6	6	6	4	6	5	196
490	4X	2064	3	4	2	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	3	173
491	4X	2359	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	168
492	4X	3729	4	6	4	4	4	3	4	4	3	4	4	171
493	4X	1830	3	4	4	4	3	3	4	6	3	3	3	159
494	4X	1432	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	3	2	4	3	128
495	4X	2005	3	4	4	4	2	4	4	4	3	4	3	127
Total		171810	196	243	210	208	196	212	214	208	81	227	175	9080

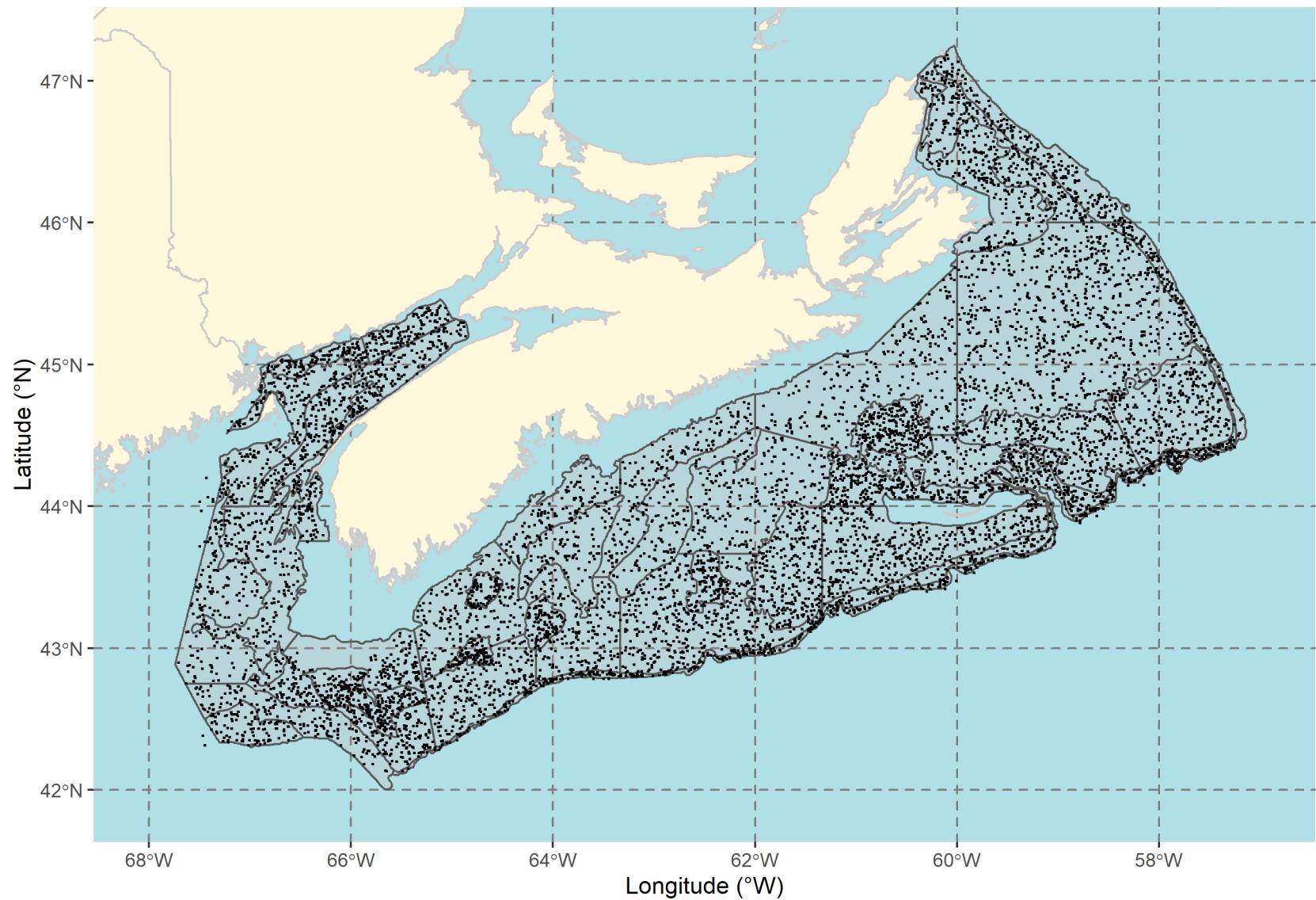


Figure 4. Map of the 9080 representative tows in the Summer survey from 1970 to 2020.

3.2 Distribution of depth, bottom temperature and bottom salinity from survey tows

The depth, bottom temperature and bottom salinity cumulative frequency distribution for the survey are presented in Figure 5.

3.2.1 Decadal distribution of surface and bottom temperatures

The decadal cumulative frequency distribution of surface and bottom temperatures of representative sets from the DFO Maritimes summer survey showcase warmer values of both surface and bottom temperature in the last decade (Figure 6).

4 Discussion

This report builds on previous work and former atlases by updating a comprehensive suite of indices to give a snapshot of population status and environmental preferences of 104 fish and invertebrate species. The current document is not meant to replace stock assessments, species-specific analyses of abundance, biomass and distribution, or any targeted attempts to integrate information about species or group of species from the wide and disparate sources of data about marine organisms in the area covered by the DFO Maritimes summer trawl survey. It is rather meant to provide a reproducible set of tools to extract and visualize the information collected in the summer groundfish research vessel survey. It is hoped that this document can provide a stepping stone to conduct other ecological analyses using the trawl survey data and increase reproducibility and transparency of ecological information collected annually.

4.1 Diversity of approaches used for mapping fish and invertebrates in the Scotian Shelf bioregion

Different methods have been applied in the Northwest Atlantic, and specifically on the Scotian Shelf bioregion, to map fish and invertebrate species distribution. The present report, for example, builds upon the atlas of important habitat developed to map the persistence of relatively high biomass for key fish species using the summer groundfish research vessel survey (Horsman and Shackell 2009). Important habitat was obtained by interpolating observed weight by species using inverse-distance weighting (IDW), and calculating areas with relatively persistent high biomass for periods representing different fishery management eras. To complement information from this atlas, including additional representations of biomass and diversity, a similar IDW interpolation mapping procedure was followed by Smith et al. (2015), Ward-Paige and Bundy (2015), and Bundy et al. (2017). The summer groundfish research vessel survey is typically conducted during the month of July. However, from the fall of 1978 through to the spring of 1985, DFO also conducted spring and fall surveys using the same sampling design. This unique seasonal data was used to map the seasonal spatial distribution of key demersal and other fish species using IDW interpolation on the Scotian Shelf from the spring, summer and fall between 1978 and 1985 (Smith et al. 2015). Following recommendations provided by Kenchington

and Kenchington (2017), the spatial distribution of three indicators of biodiversity for fish and invertebrates were mapped using IDW interpolation to identify areas with persistently high values across fishery management eras, and compared with areas of persistently high abundance for selected species (Ward-Paige and Bundy 2015). This analysis revealed a lack of consistent relationships between areas of persistent high diversity and persistent high biomass, suggesting that both can be used as independent and important spatial indicators of the system (Ward-Paige and Bundy 2015). Groupings of fishes and invertebrates based on size, habitat and feeding guild, were also mapped using IDW interpolations to identify hotspots of functional group diversity (Bundy et al. 2017). This analysis revealed a spatially and temporally variable distribution of functional diversity across the Scotian Shelf with notable areas of high and low diversity (Bundy et al. 2017). Top quintiles of each functional group using the IDW approach were used as representative layers for fish and invertebrates in the MPA Network design in the Scotian Shelf Bioregion (Serdynska et al. 2021). IDW interpolation methods have also been used to map the distribution of individual species such as sea cucumbers (*Cucumaria frondosa*) in the Scotian Shelf bioregion (Shackell et al. 2013), and sea scallop (*Placopecten magellanicus*) in Georges and Browns Bank (Hubley et al. 2014).

Species Distribution Modelling (SDM), instead of IDW, can also be used to evaluate spatio-temporal dynamics by predicting and understanding past, present and future distribution of species using environmental predictors (Robinson et al. 2017). A variety of modelling approaches are being implemented in Maritimes Region to map and predict fish and invertebrate species distribution by incorporating environmental predictors to account for seasonal and temporal variability. For example, a stock assessment of snow crab (*Chionoecetes opilio*) on the Scotian Shelf used data from the snow crab survey from 2005 to 2018 to map spatial data products for this stock, including annual predicted interpolations of potential habitat using Generalized Additive Models (GAM) and several environmental covariates including depth, curvature, slope, species composition, and annual temperature (Zisserson et al. 2019). Sea scallop predicted habitat using Maximum Entropy (MaxEnt) models were computed for German Bank using data compiled via benthic habitat mapping and seafloor geotechnical surveys in 2006, 2009, and 2010 (Brown et al. 2012). Predictions in the Scotian Shelf bioregion and the Northeast United States using datasets from DFO and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration from 1993 to 2012 also predicted sea scallop habitat at a wider scale based on three scenarios of seasonal temperature and salinity climatologies (NOAA) (Lowen et al. 2019). Offshore American lobster stock assessments (*Homarus americanus*) used data from the RV, DFO Georges Bank, and National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) Northeast Fisheries Science Center (NEFSC) bottom trawl surveys (1970 to 2015) to predict species distribution using boosted regression trees and several environmental predictors (bathymetry, slope, curvature, and annual temperature interpolations) (Cook et al. 2017). Information on the potential for recovery of cusk (*Brosme brosme*) used data from the bottom longline Halibut industry survey and Cusk absences in the Summer groundfish research vessel survey from 1998-2013 to predict suitable habitat using GAM, MaxEnt, and random forest models and several physical environmental variables (e.g. complexity, benthic current stress and complexity, temperature, salinity, primary production, chlorophyll, suspended matter) (Harris et al. 2018). Atlantic halibut (*Hippoglossus hippoglossus*) assessments using Summer groundfish research vessel survey and NOAA survey data from 2001 to 2013 predicted juvenile habitat using MaxEnt model and environmental predictors (bathymetry, slope, bottom temperature) (French et al. 2018). Persistent areas of high Atlantic halibut juvenile abundance were predicted using data from 27 bottom trawl surveys combined (NMFS and DFO) from 1978 to 2013 and applying

Bayesian hierarchical spatiotemporal models with two environmental predictors (depth and temperature) (Boudreau et al. 2017).

These examples of mapping efforts in Maritimes Region showcase the diversity of approaches relevant to a variety of important research questions and management applications. Approaches, methods, datasets, and environmental predictors are selected based on individual project research questions, and considerations for each species, communities or stock. This allows research groups to maintain innovation and keep up with emerging methods and technologies to improve assessments, predictions, and ultimately, science advice. The diversity of approaches also leads to complexity when looking across studies as each data compilation and predictive method carries its own independent assumptions and can lead to different spatial outputs. This presents challenges for developing consistent spatial products for marine spatial planning.

4.2 Interpreting spatial results for marine spatial planning purposes

Fisheries and Oceans Canada is leading a marine spatial planning process that brings together relevant authorities and stakeholders to better coordinate how we use and manage marine spaces to achieve ecological, economic and social objectives. Operationalizing marine spatial planning includes a series of steps, including the process of analyzing existing conditions by collecting and mapping information about ecological, environmental and oceanographic conditions (Ehler and Douvere 2009; Agardy et al. 2011). Mapping the distribution of species is critical for the implementation of spatial management and as a first step in marine spatial planning processes. Species distribution have supported the identification of important sites for a given species or areas of high richness and diversity, which in turn can be used to inform siting decisions of new activities such as Marine Protected Areas (MPA), aquaculture sites or wind turbines. In the Scotian Shelf bioregion, mapping species distributions has been used to highlight areas of high biological diversity to support the identification of Ecologically or Biologically Significant Areas (Ricard and Shackell 2013; Ward-Paige and Bundy 2015), to distinguish important and persistent habitat of significant species and functional groups to support MPA and conservation planning (Horsman and Shackell 2009; Smith et al. 2015; Ward-Paige and Bundy 2015; Bundy et al. 2017), to identify important habitat for Species at Risk (Harris et al. 2018) and to highlight reserves for data-poor invertebrate fisheries (Shackell et al. 2013). Mapping species distribution has also been used to illustrate multi-decadal scale projections of changes in species distribution in the context of climate change and adaption (Stanley et al. 2018; Greenan et al. 2019).

In support of the marine spatial planning process, a public web-based atlas with relevant geospatial information is being developed to support decision-making. This Atlantic Canada-wide compilation of data and information will be a web-based, public platform with interactive maps of ocean ecosystems, human uses and management areas. The current document cannot present the full diversity of data and mapping products that can be produced for the Maritimes Region. Consequently, we recommend that the data and mapping products presented in this report not be used blindly for the planned atlas, until an evaluation of what spatial information is available and what was used in the past is conducted.

This diverse portfolio of approaches and applications is not unique to the Maritimes Region. A recent review of global distribution modelling efforts recommended the adoption of a consistent

framework that integrates multi-model approaches and a clear expression of errors and uncertainties (Robinson et al. 2017). In this context, Pacific Region has developed two initiatives to enable consistency and frequent publication, reproducibility, and transparency. One initiative developed a reproducible report to give a synthesis of data availability, population trends, fishing trends, growth and maturity patterns for 113 groundfish species in British Columbia to support stock assessment (Anderson et al. 2019). The second initiative developed a SDM framework that was applied to twelve species on Canada's Pacific coast as part of the Regional Response Plan (Nephin et al. 2019). The Maritimes and Gulf region, through this and past reports, are also using similar reproducible approaches to facilitate annual updates and transparency (Ricard et al. in prep.; Ricard and Shackell 2013).

Recognizing the diversity of approaches for mapping fish and invertebrates in the Scotian Shelf bioregion, we recommend the development of a regional community of practice to compare and evaluate approaches for mapping, interpolating and/or modelling fish and invertebrates so future publications and advice related to spatial outputs can lead to more comparable work and consistent science advice to support processes such as marine spatial planning. At the international level, guidelines and standards related to appropriate variables and methods for mapping and modeling species and communities of deep-sea habitats were proposed to encourage the production of publications that will lead to more comparable work (Kenchington et al. 2019). Similar general guidance for how groups approach mapping activities would be a worthwhile product in Maritimes Region. Until then, we propose the use of the Open Data record for the Maritimes RV surveys (DFO 2021) as a precursor to the public web-based marine spatial planning atlas.

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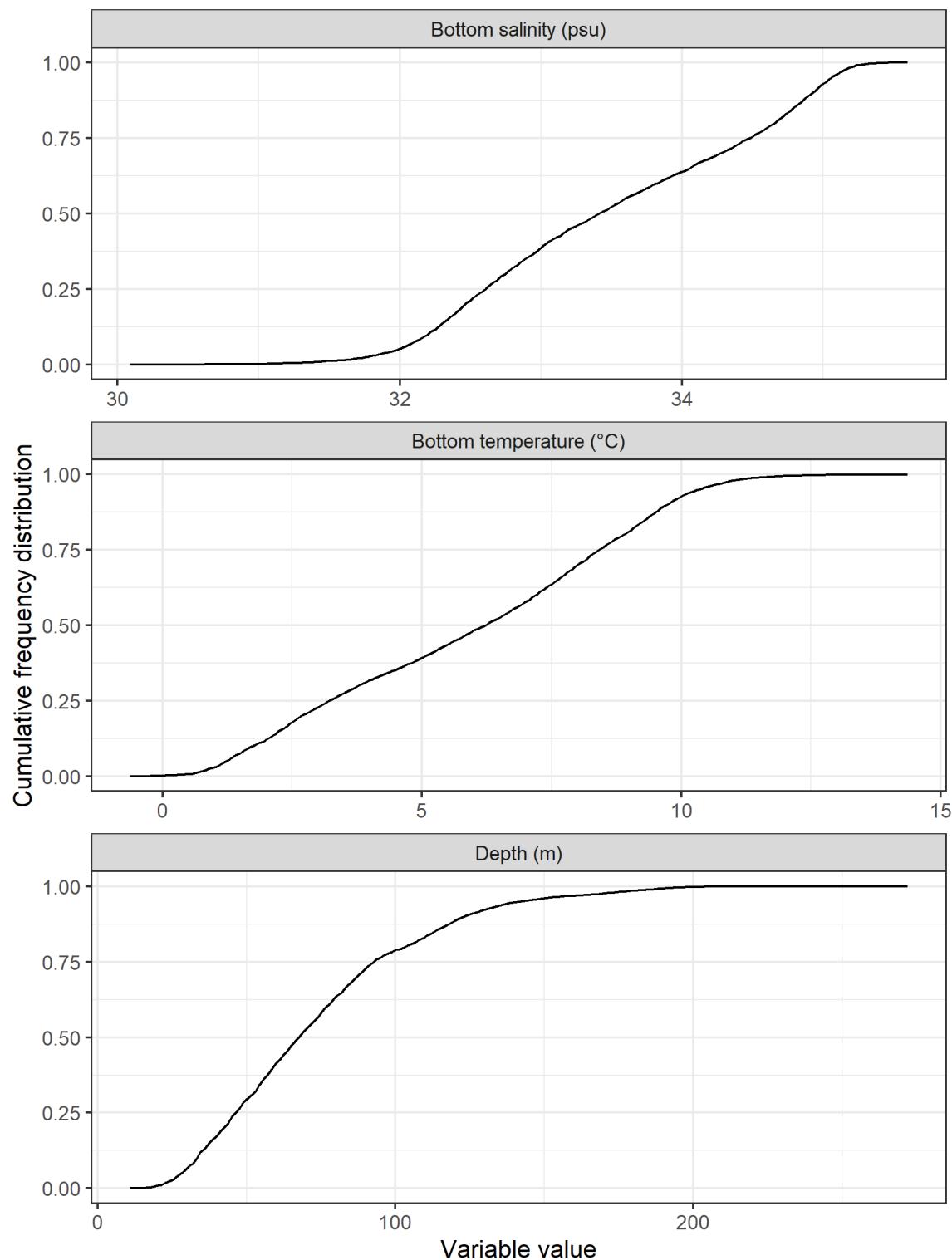


Figure 5. Cumulative frequency distribution of bottom salinity (top panel), bottom temperature (middle panel) and depth (bottom panel) of representative sets from the DFO Maritimes summer survey.

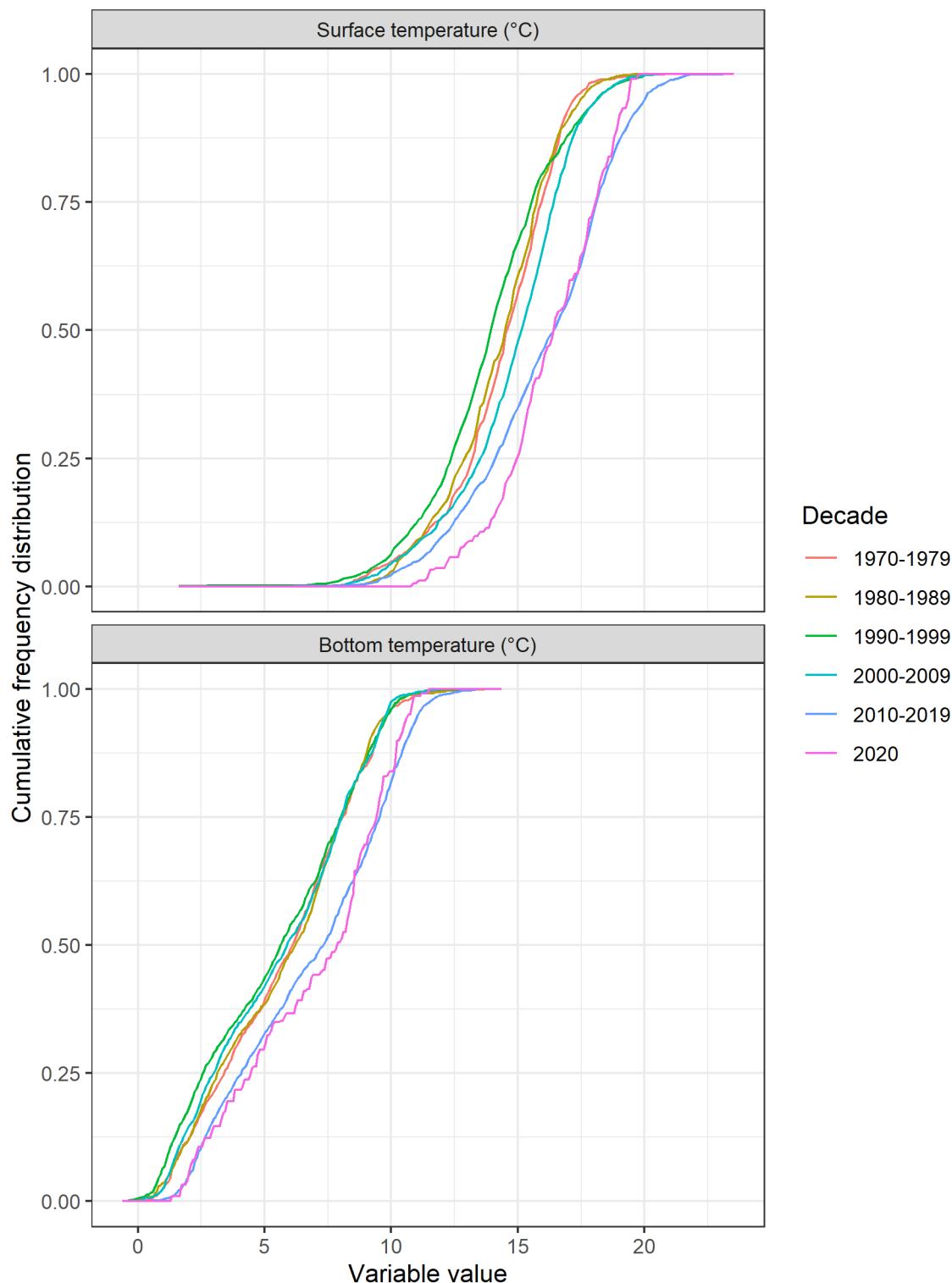


Figure 6. Decadal cumulative frequency distribution of surface temperature (top panel) and bottom temperature (bottom panel) of representative sets from the DFO Maritimes summer survey. Note warmer values of both surface and bottom temperature in the last decade.

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7 Appendix

The figures generated for each species are presented here and consist of up to six figures (Figure types A to F) per species, depending on their taxonomic level classification (as described in Section 2.3). The figure types are used as a suffix in each figure number.

To facilitate navigation, use the PDF navigation panel. Alternatively, Table 4 contains the list of all species presented and includes a hyperlink to the first page of figures for each species. Finally an Index is included in the document, containing hyperlinks to each species based on its scientific name, English common name or French common name.

7.1 Atlantic cod (*Morue franche*) - species code 10 (category LF)

Scientific name: *Gadus morhua*

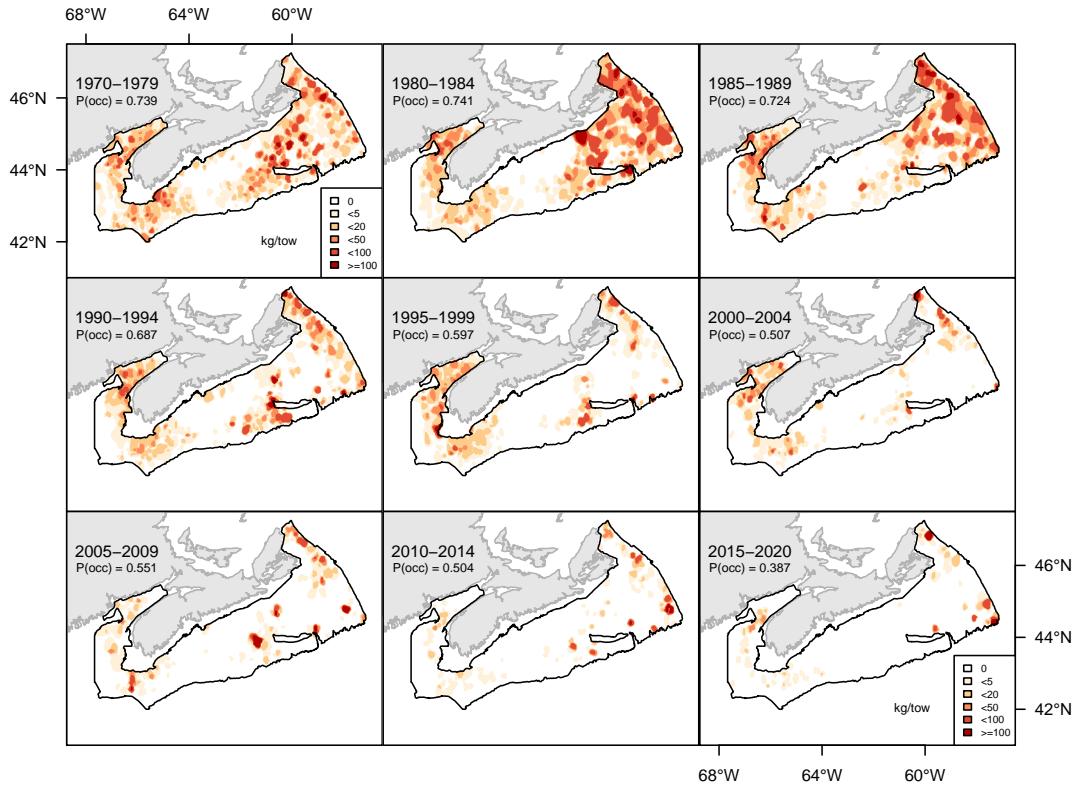


Figure 7.1A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Atlantic cod. $P(\text{occ})$ is the proportion of tows with catch records for each 5-year period.

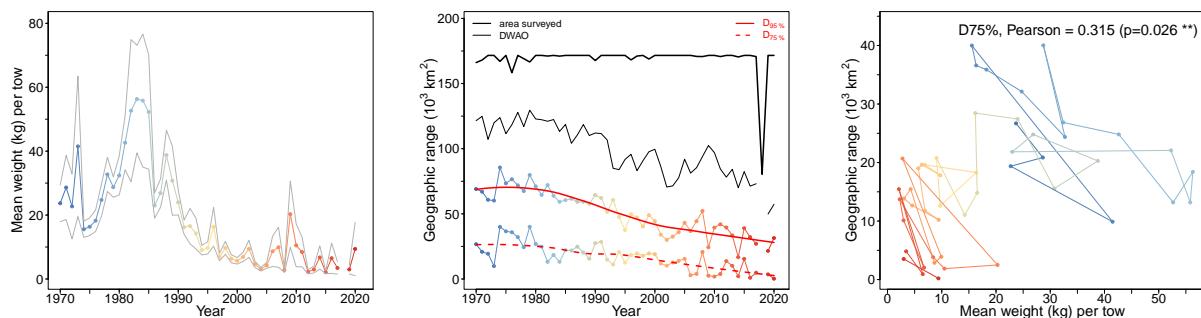


Figure 7.1B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Atlantic cod. The predictions from a loess estimator are overlaid on the distribution indices in the middle panel.

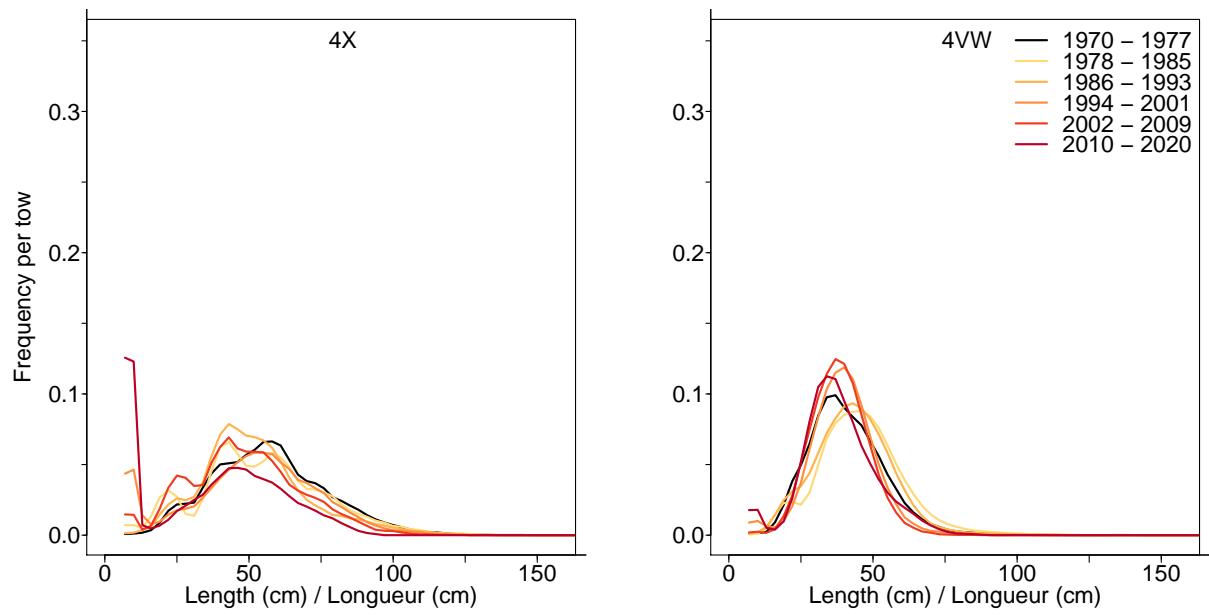


Figure 7.1C. Length frequency distribution in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Atlantic cod.

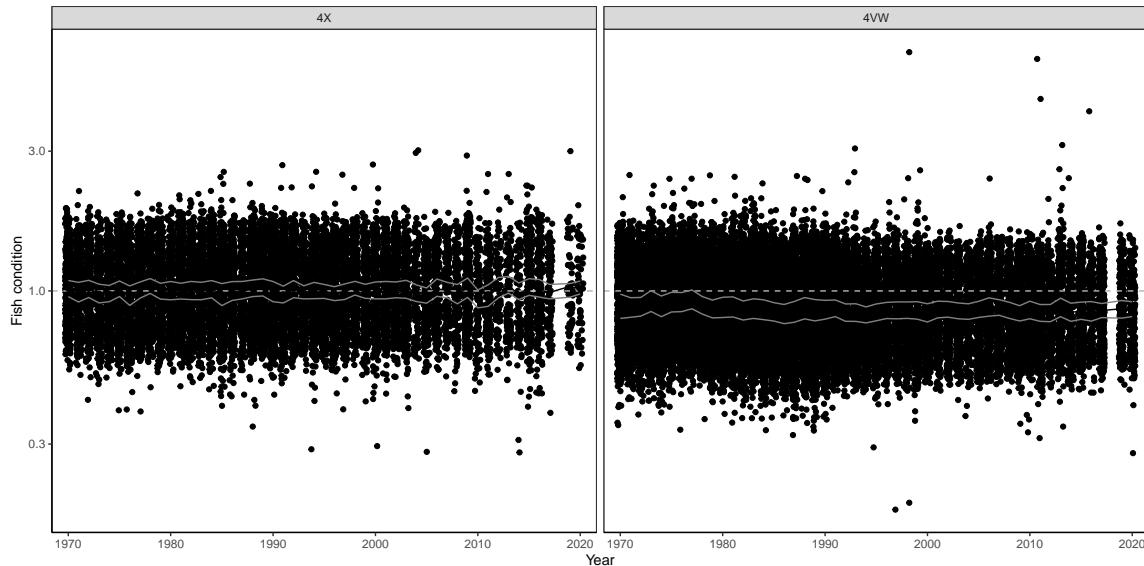


Figure 7.1D. Average fish condition in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Atlantic cod.

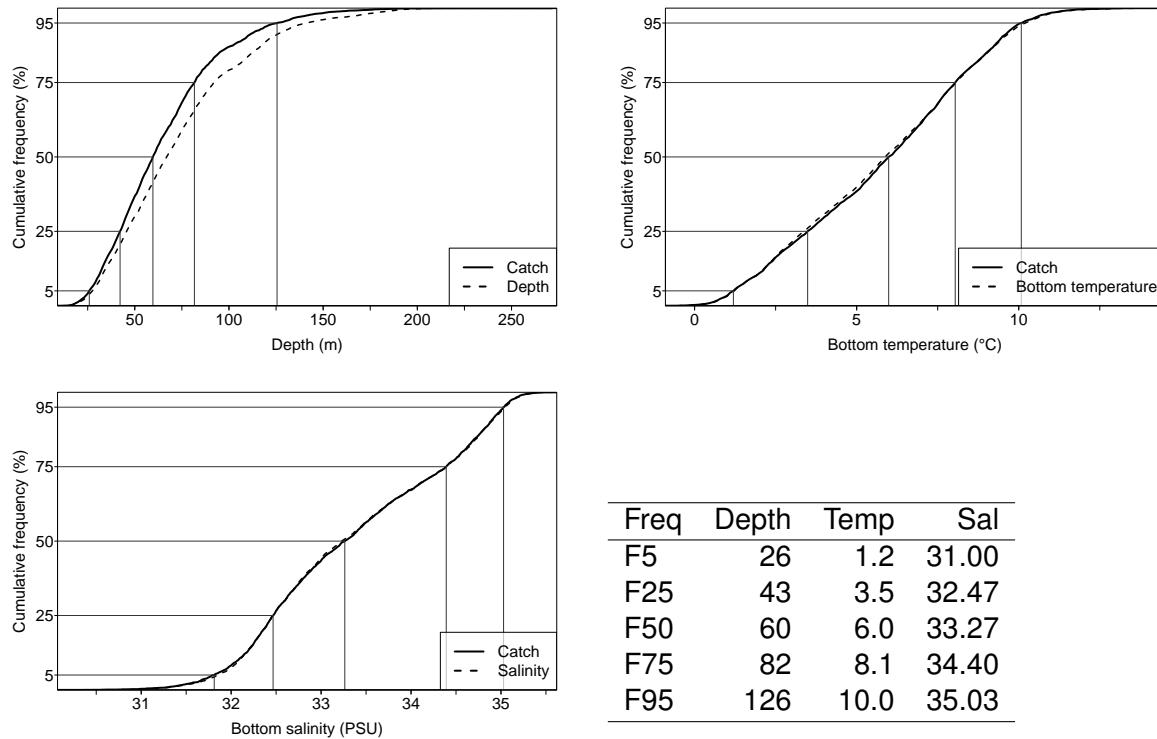


Figure 7.1E. Catch distribution by depth, temperature and salinity of Atlantic cod.

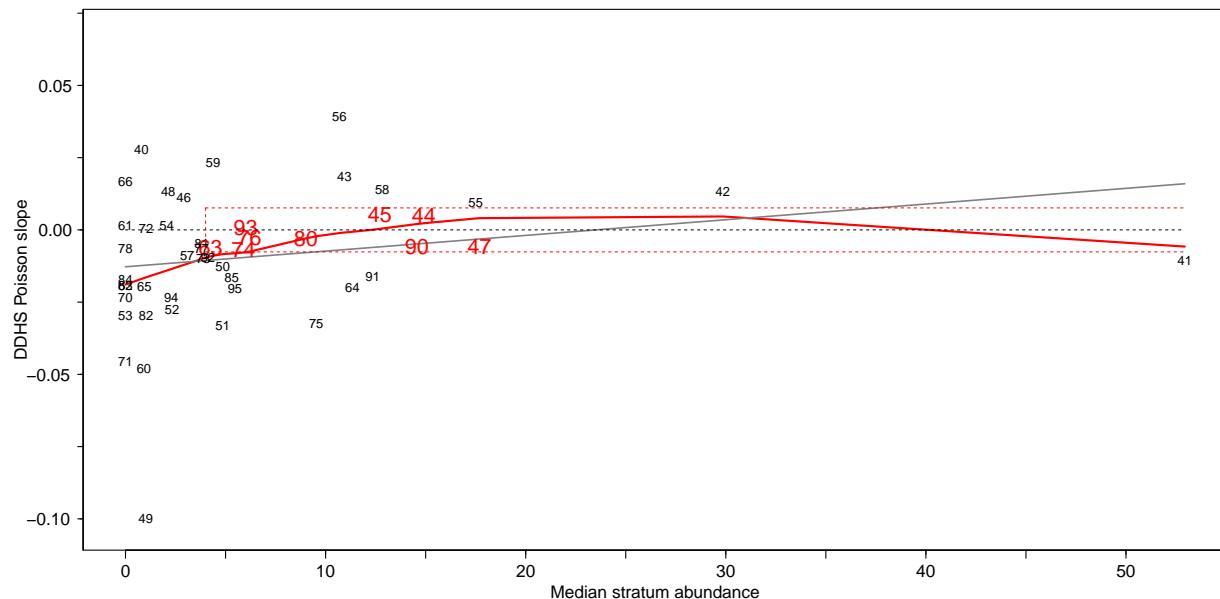


Figure 7.1F. DDHS slopes versus median stratum abundance. The last two digits of each stratum number is shown in the figure for Atlantic cod. The red box indicates strata of particular importance for a species by identifying slopes that are within a standard error from zero and that are within the top 25% of median abundance.

7.2 Haddock (Aiglefin) - species code 11 (category LF)

Scientific name: [Melanogrammus aeglefinus](#)

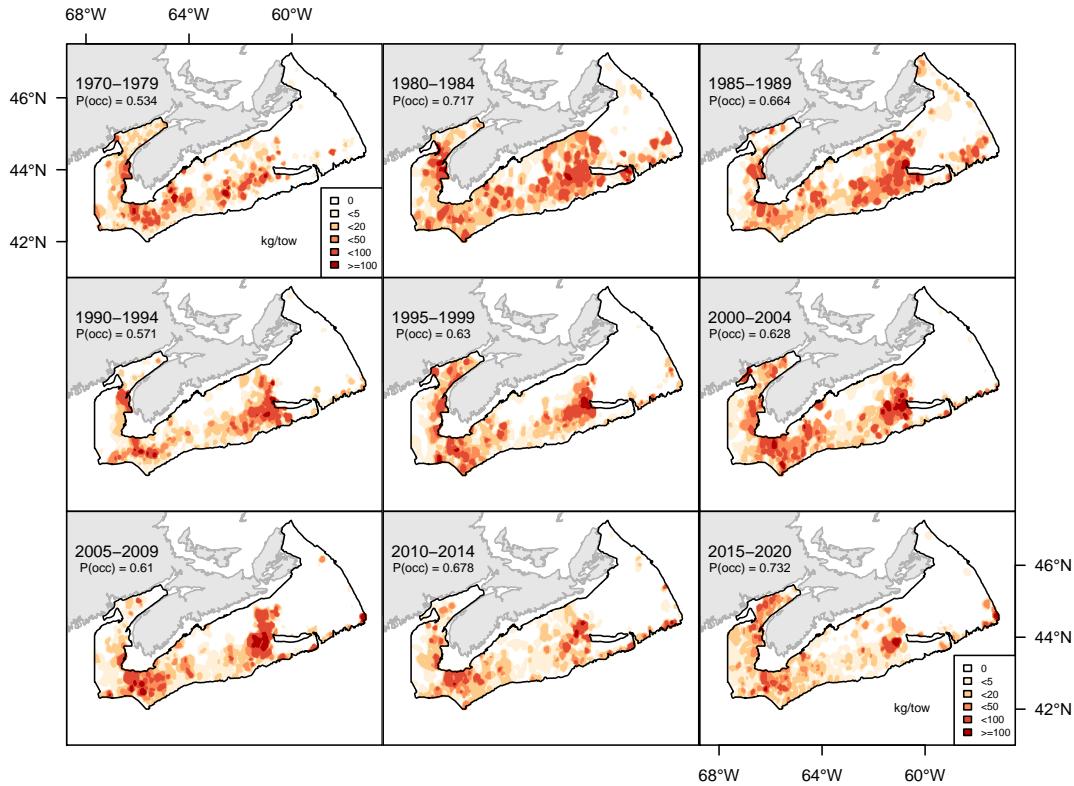


Figure 7.2A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Haddock. $P(\text{occ})$ is the proportion of tows with catch records for each 5-year period.

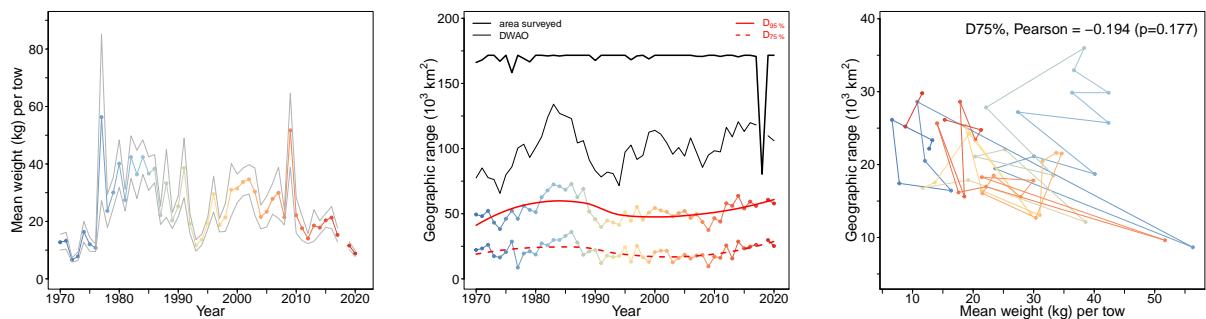


Figure 7.2B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Haddock. The predictions from a loess estimator are overlaid on the distribution indices in the middle panel.

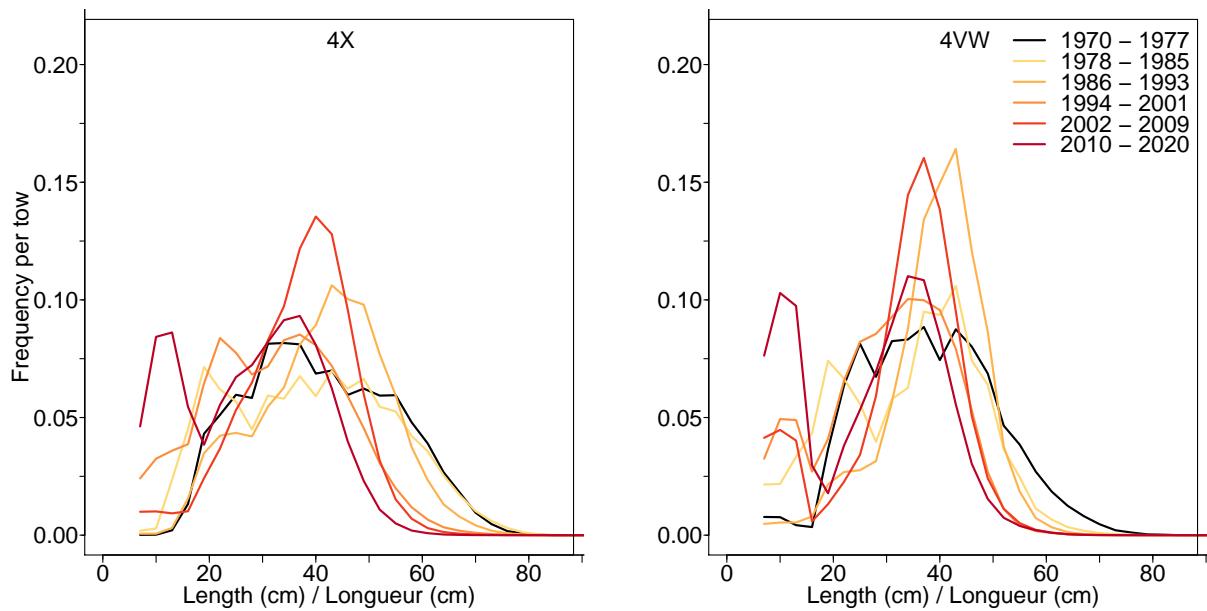


Figure 7.2C. Length frequency distribution in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Haddock.

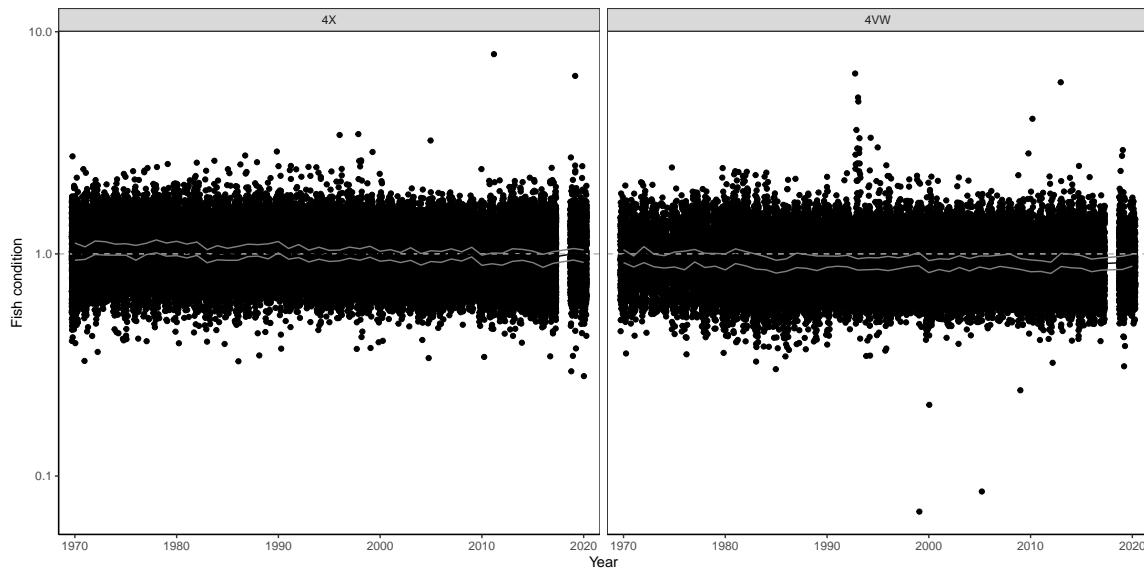


Figure 7.2D. Average fish condition in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Haddock.

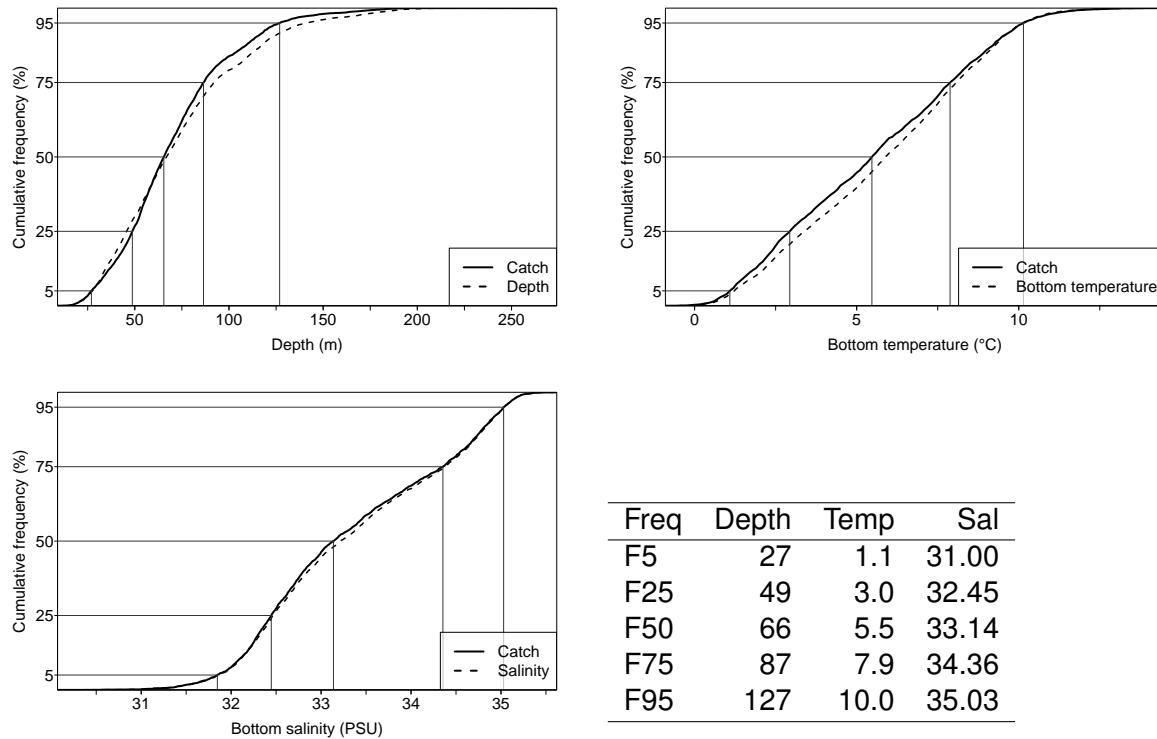


Figure 7.2E. Catch distribution by depth, temperature and salinity of Haddock.

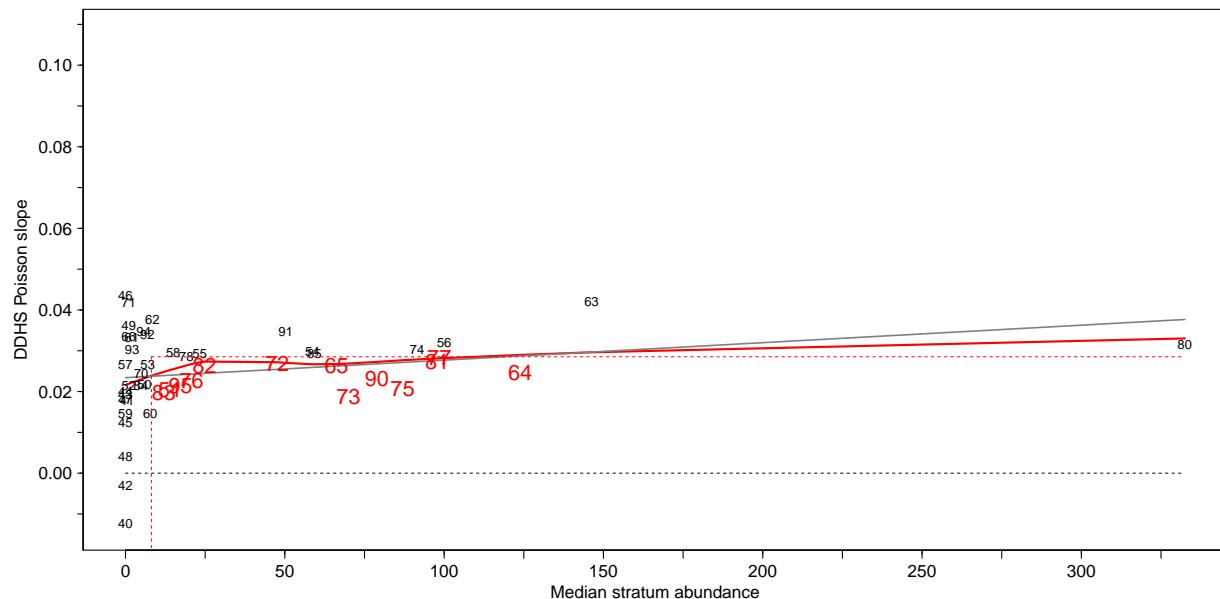


Figure 7.2F. DDHS slopes versus median stratum abundance. The last two digits of each stratum number is shown in the figure for Haddock. The red box indicates strata of particular importance for a species by identifying slopes that are within a standard error from zero and that are within the top 25% of median abundance.

7.3 White hake (Merluche blanche) - species code 12 (category LF)

Scientific name: [Urophycis tenuis](#)

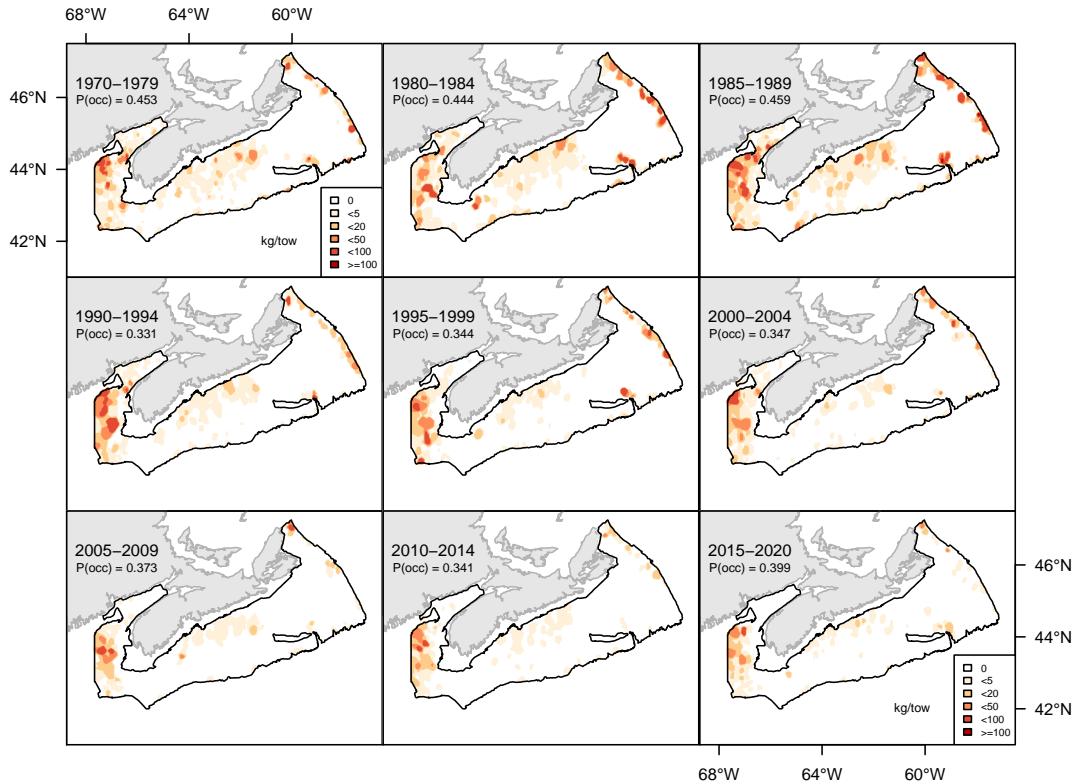


Figure 7.3A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for White hake. $P(\text{occ})$ is the proportion of tows with catch records for each 5-year period.

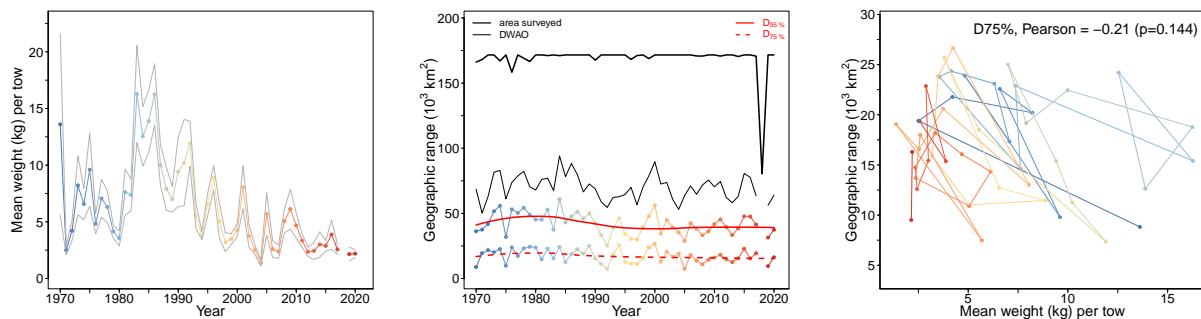


Figure 7.3B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of White hake. The predictions from a loess estimator are overlaid on the distribution indices in the middle panel.

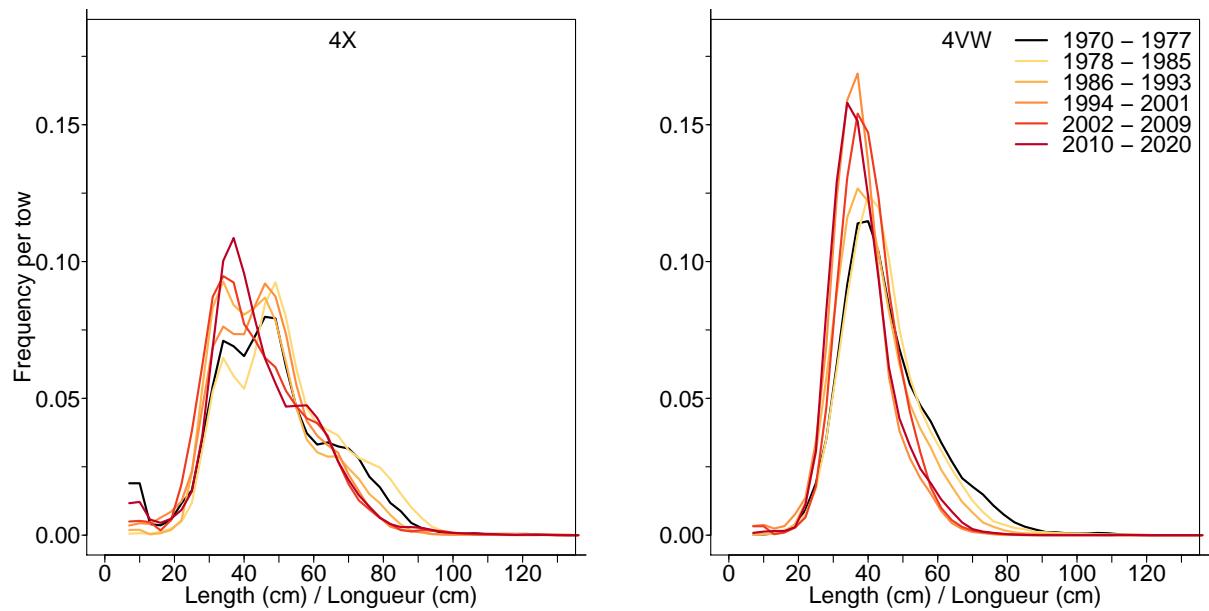


Figure 7.3C. Length frequency distribution in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for White hake.

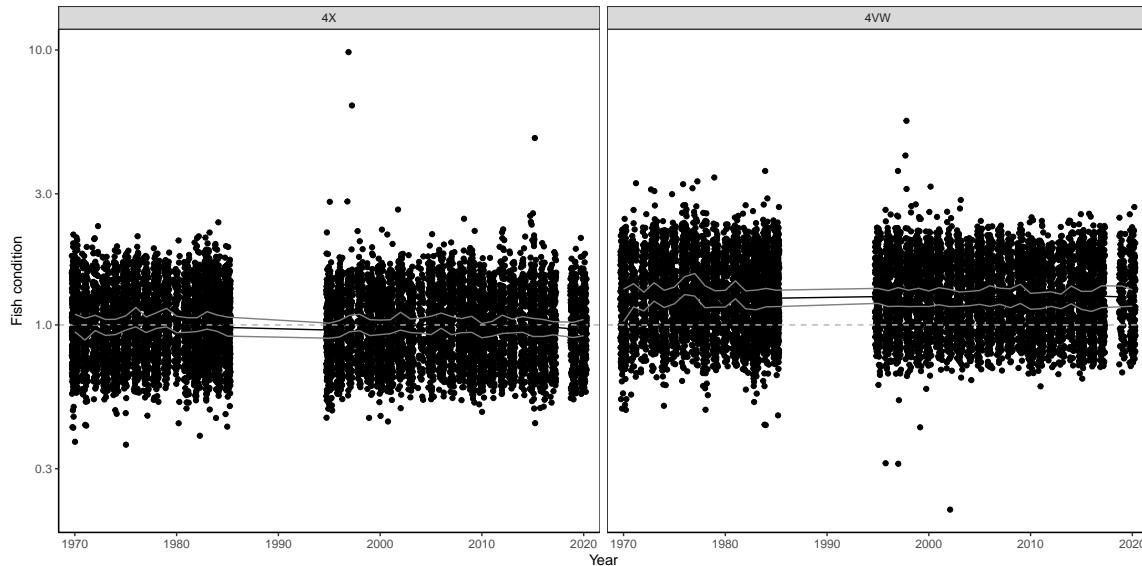


Figure 7.3D. Average fish condition in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for White hake.

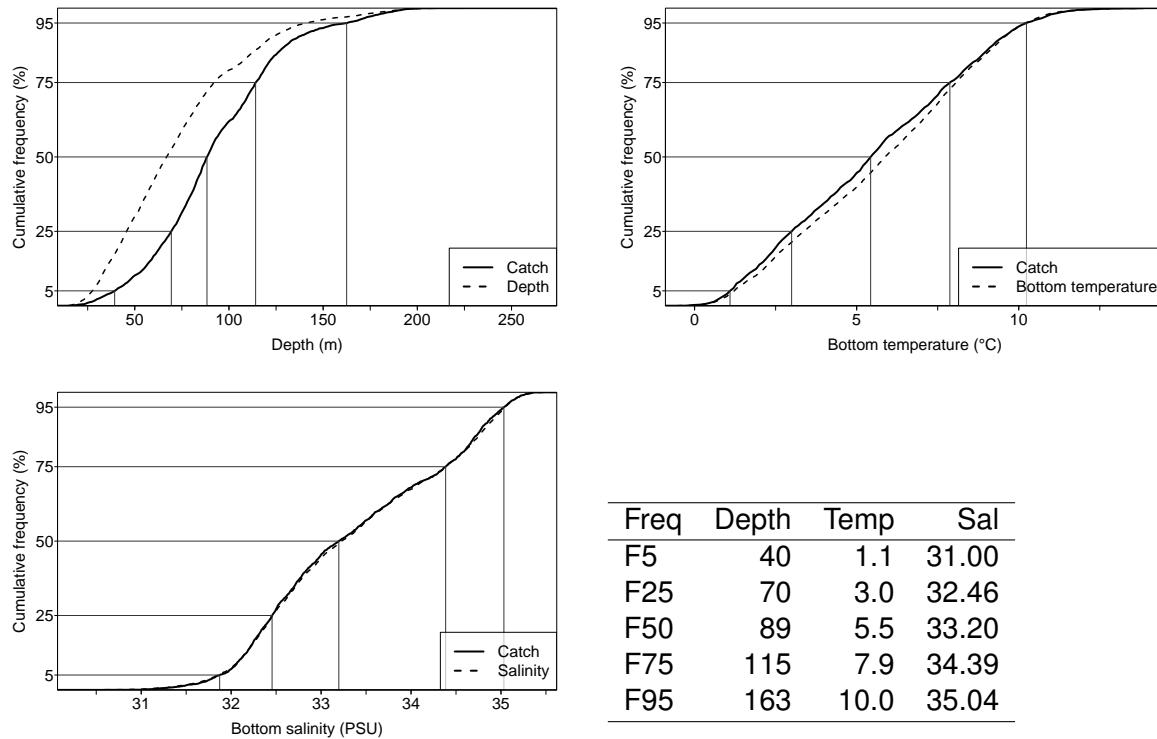


Figure 7.3E. Catch distribution by depth, temperature and salinity of White hake.

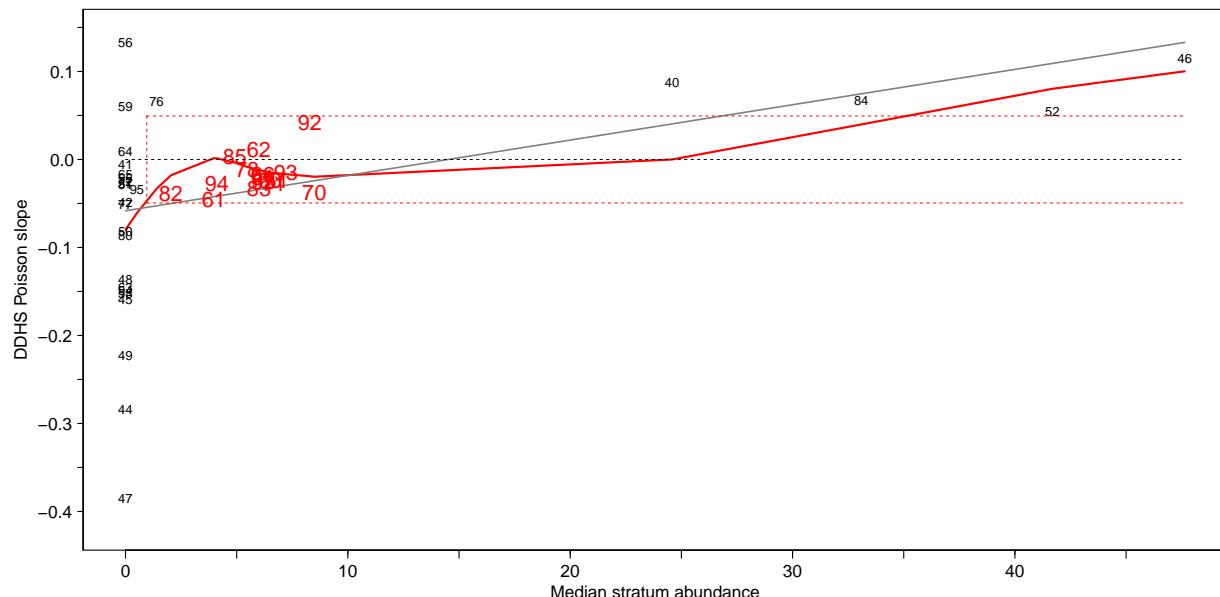


Figure 7.3F. DDHS slopes versus median stratum abundance. The last two digits of each stratum number is shown in the figure for White hake. The red box indicates strata of particular importance for a species by identifying slopes that are within a standard error from zero and that are within the top 25% of median abundance.

7.4 Red hake (Merluche écureuil) - species code 13 (category LF)

Scientific name: [Urophycis chuss](#)

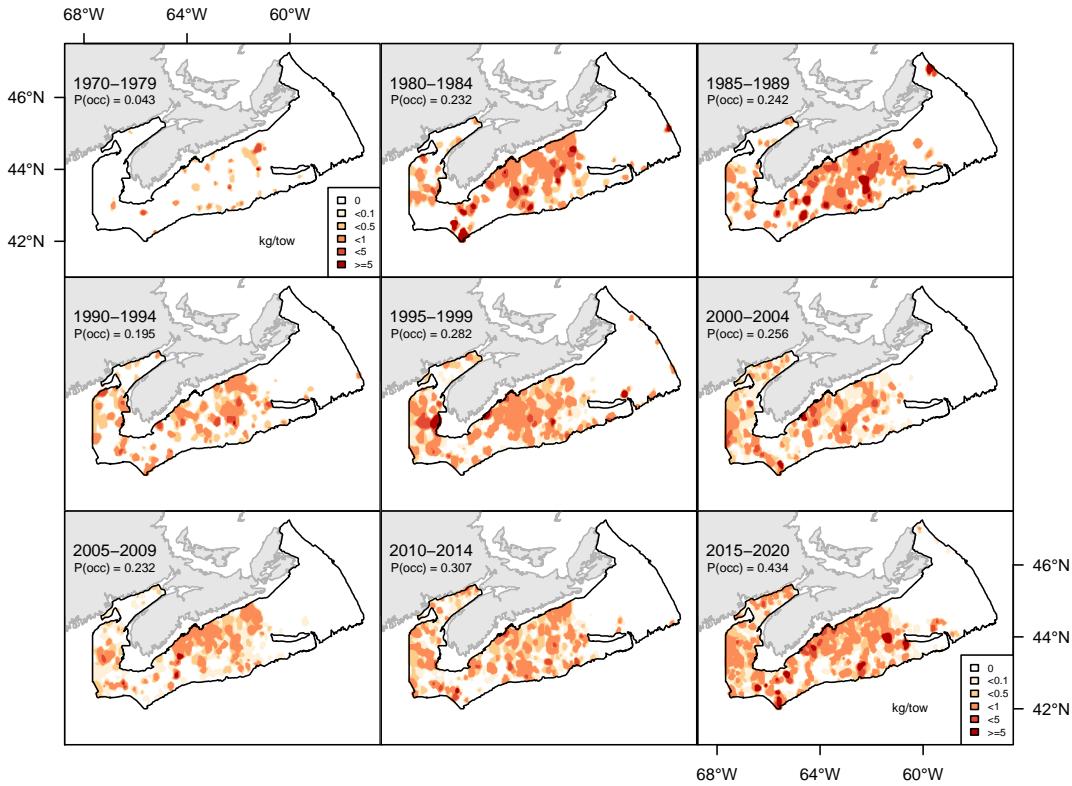


Figure 7.4A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Red hake. $P(\text{occ})$ is the proportion of tugs with catch records for each 5-year period.

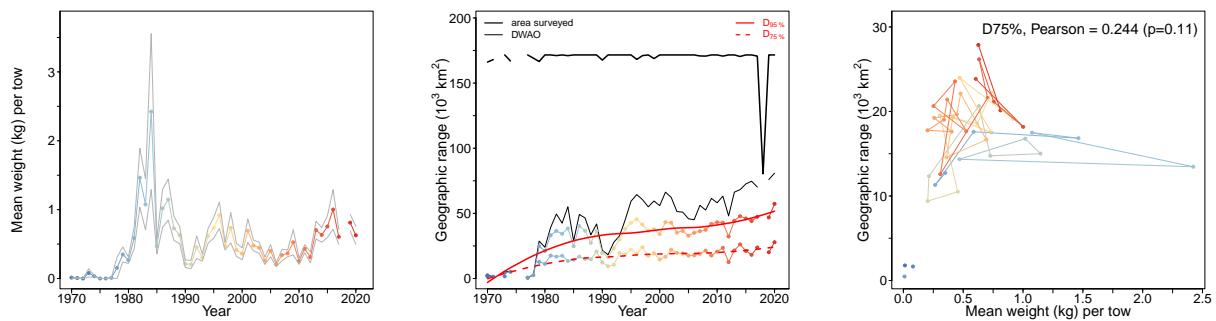


Figure 7.4B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Red hake. The predictions from a loess estimator are overlaid on the distribution indices in the middle panel.

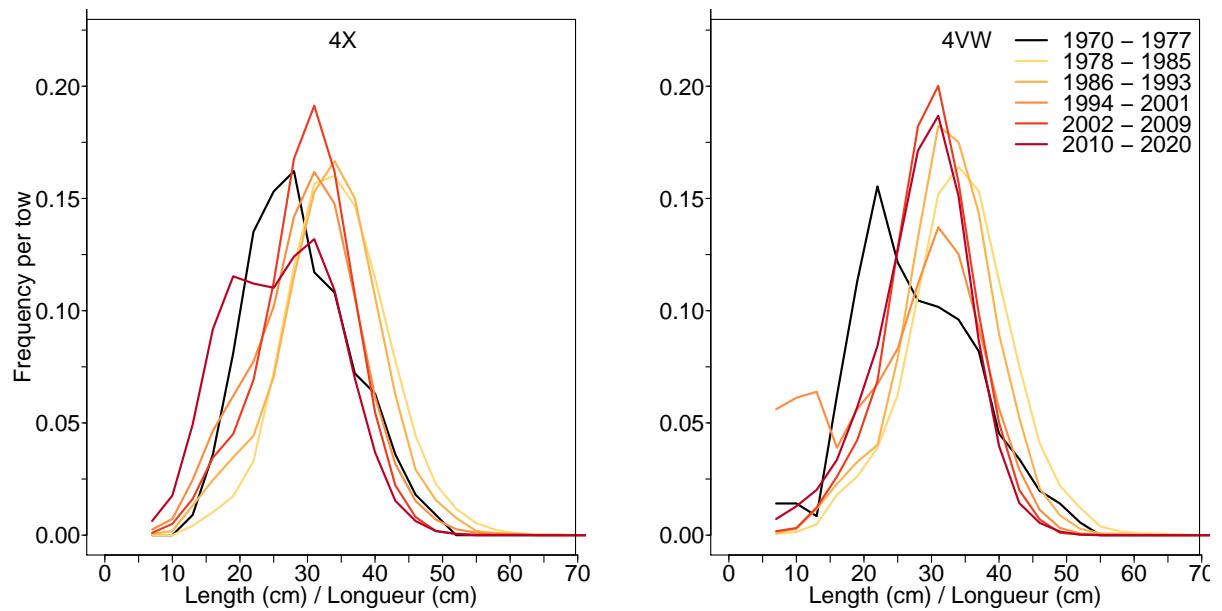


Figure 7.4C. Length frequency distribution in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Red hake.

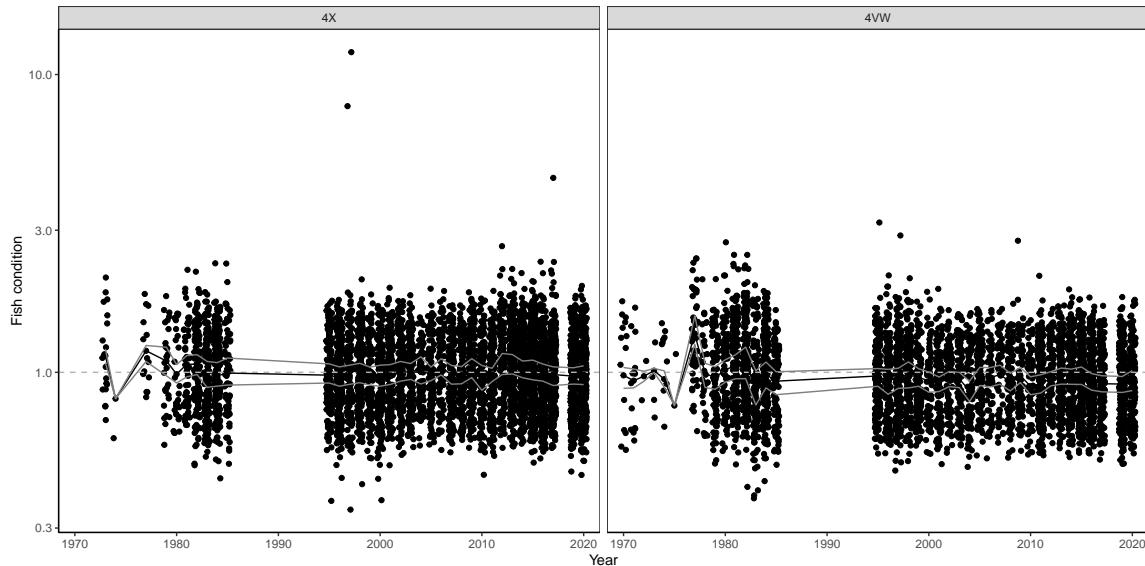


Figure 7.4D. Average fish condition in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Red hake.

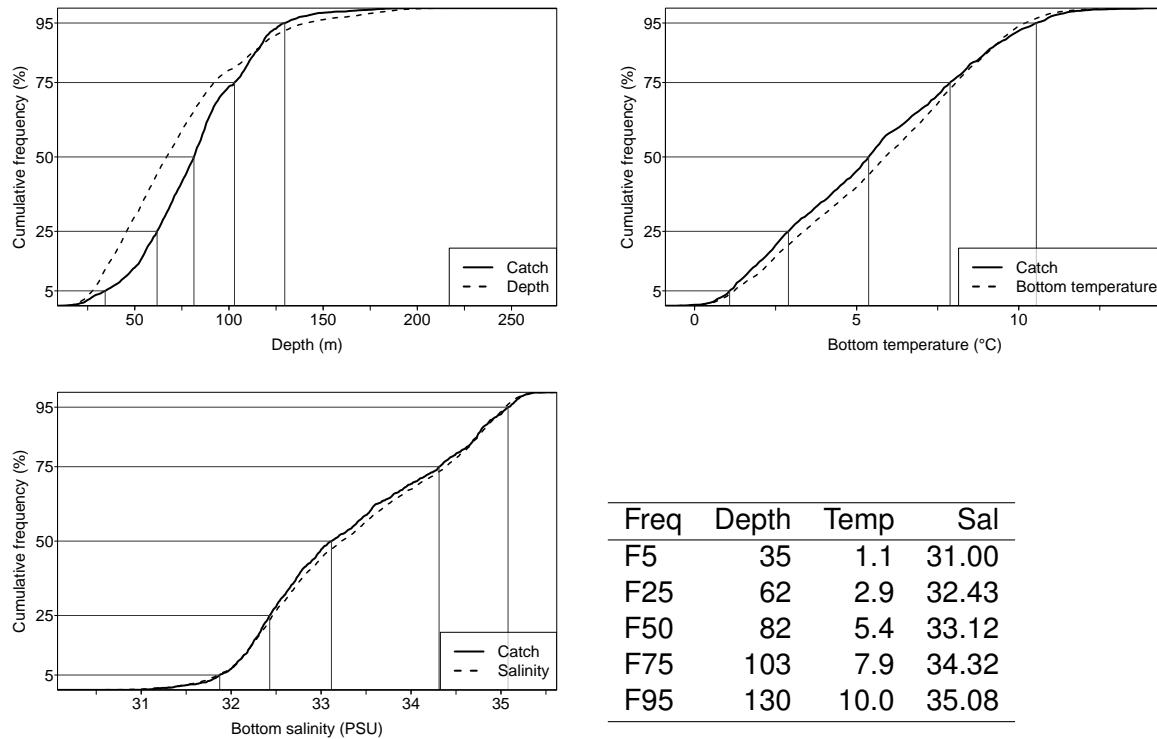


Figure 7.4E. Catch distribution by depth, temperature and salinity of Red hake.

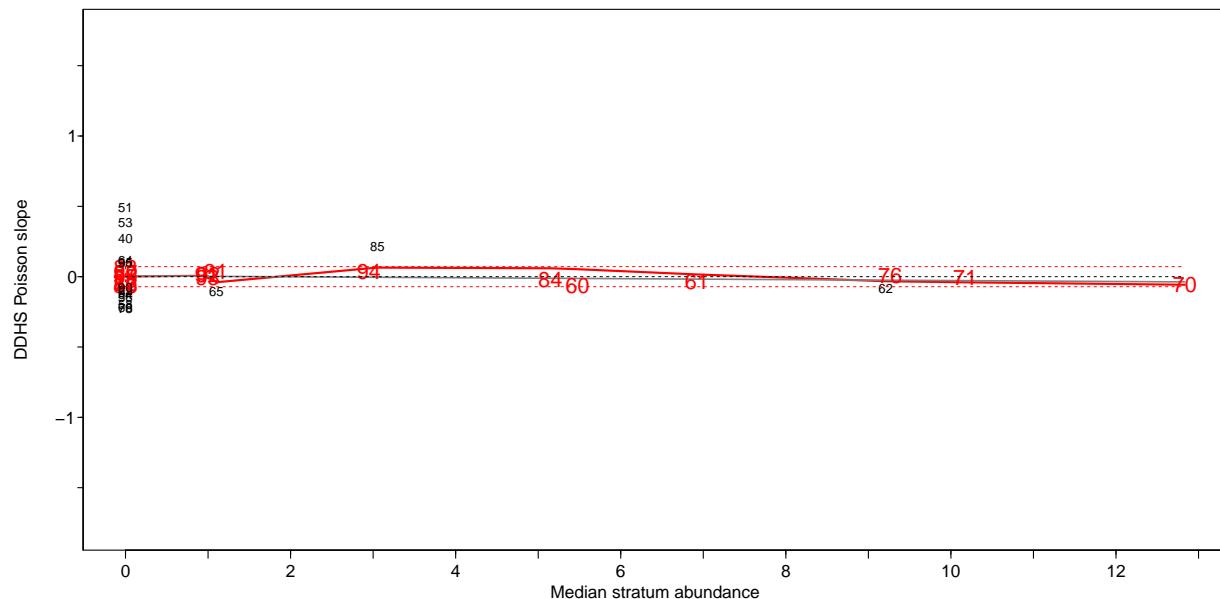


Figure 7.4F. DDHS slopes versus median stratum abundance. The last two digits of each stratum number is shown in the figure for Red hake. The red box indicates strata of particular importance for a species by identifying slopes that are within a standard error from zero and that are within the top 25% of median abundance.

7.5 Silver hake (*Merlu argenté*) - species code 14 (category LF)

Scientific name: [Merluccius bilinearis](#)

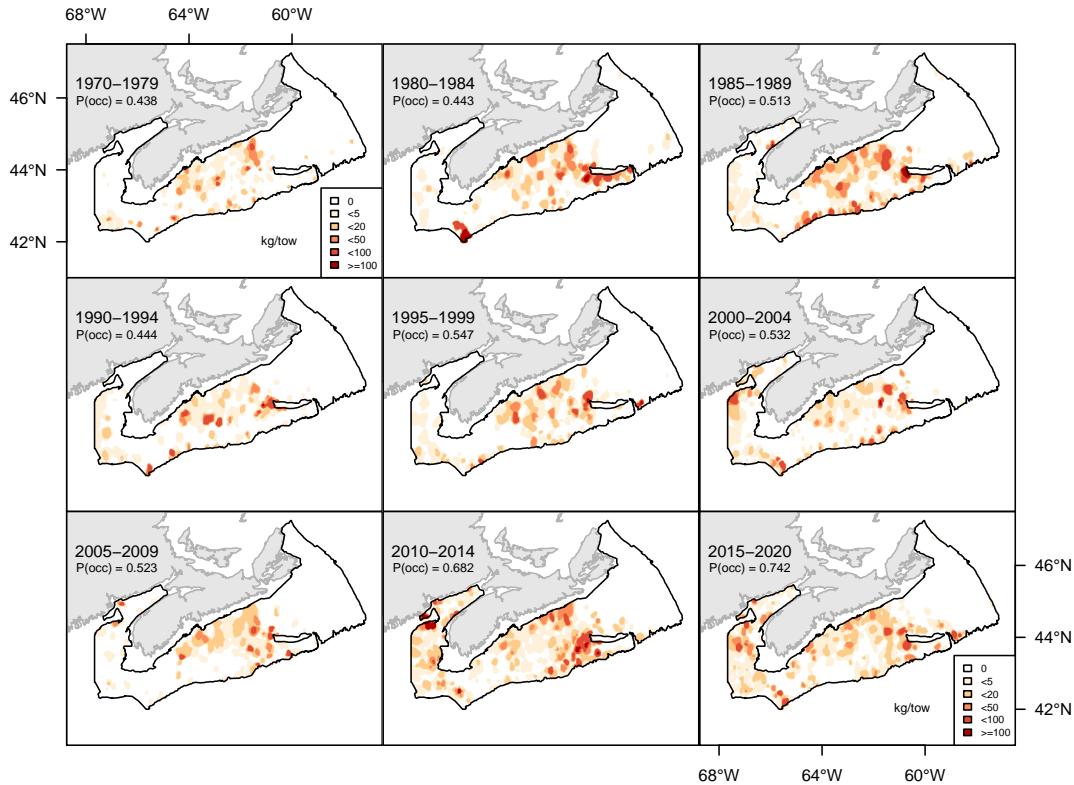


Figure 7.5A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Silver hake. $P(\text{occ})$ is the proportion of tows with catch records for each 5-year period.

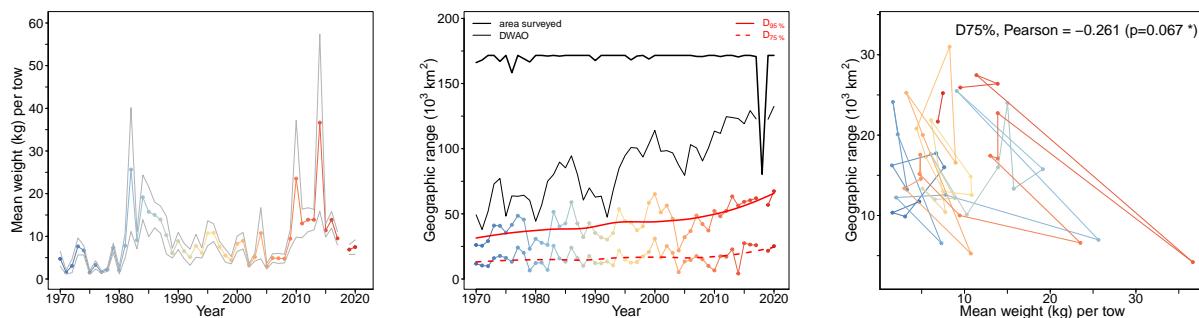


Figure 7.5B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Silver hake. The predictions from a loess estimator are overlaid on the distribution indices in the middle panel.

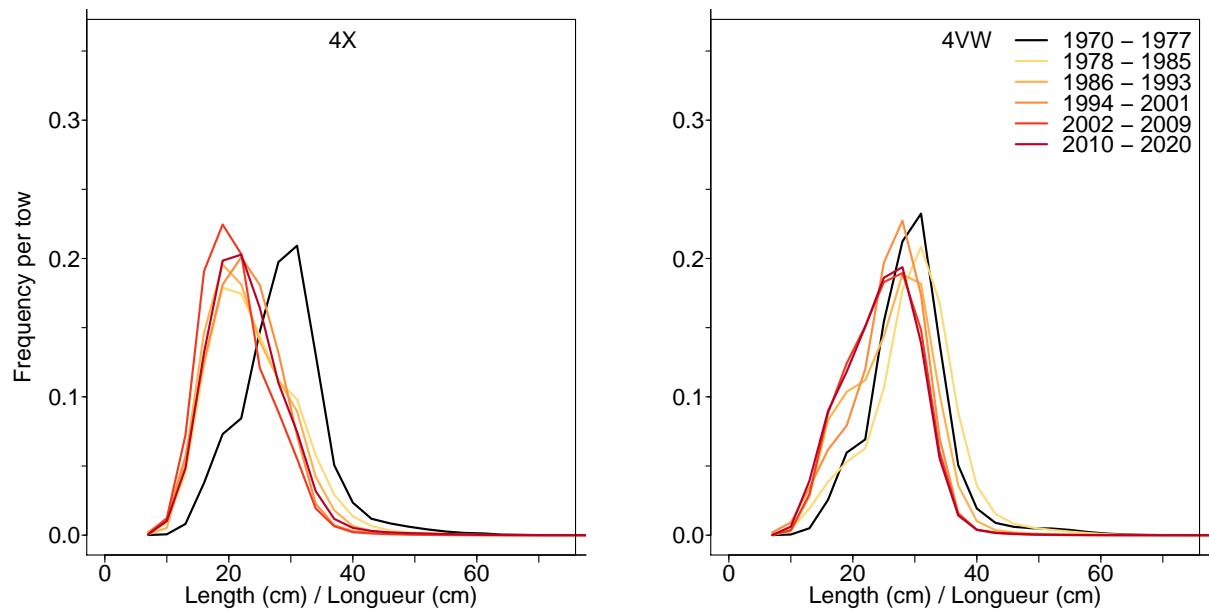


Figure 7.5C. Length frequency distribution in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Silver hake.

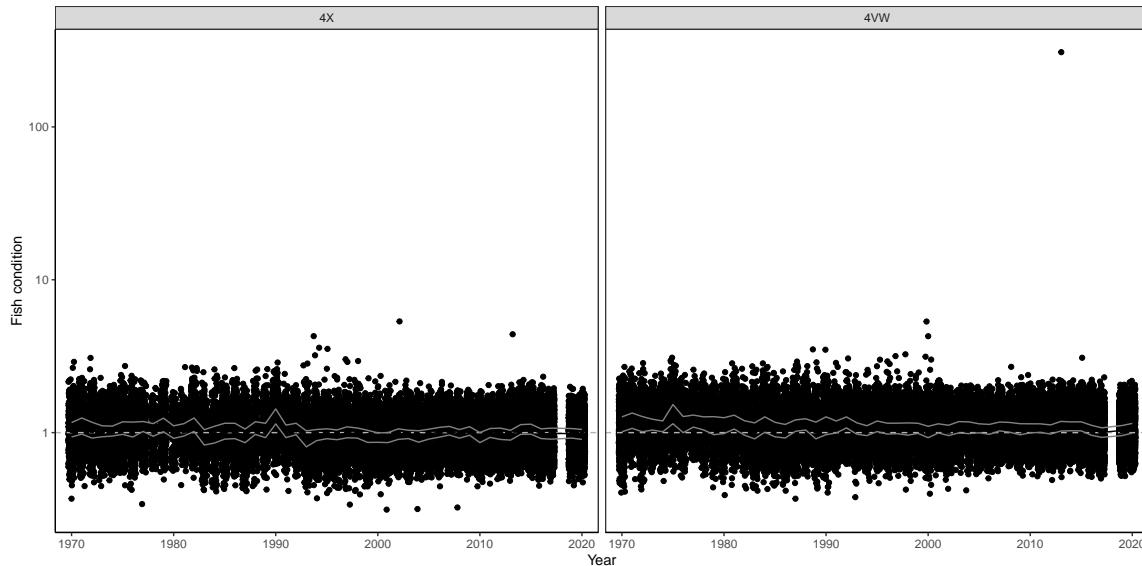


Figure 7.5D. Average fish condition in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Silver hake.

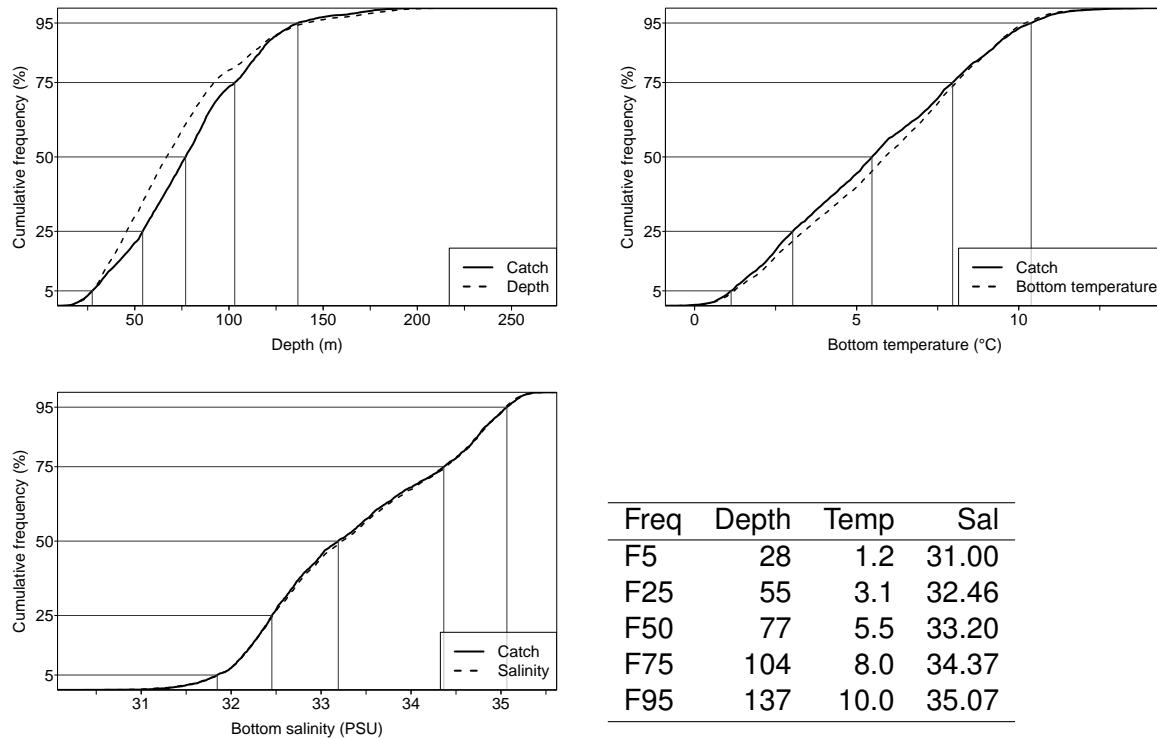


Figure 7.5E. Catch distribution by depth, temperature and salinity of Silver hake.

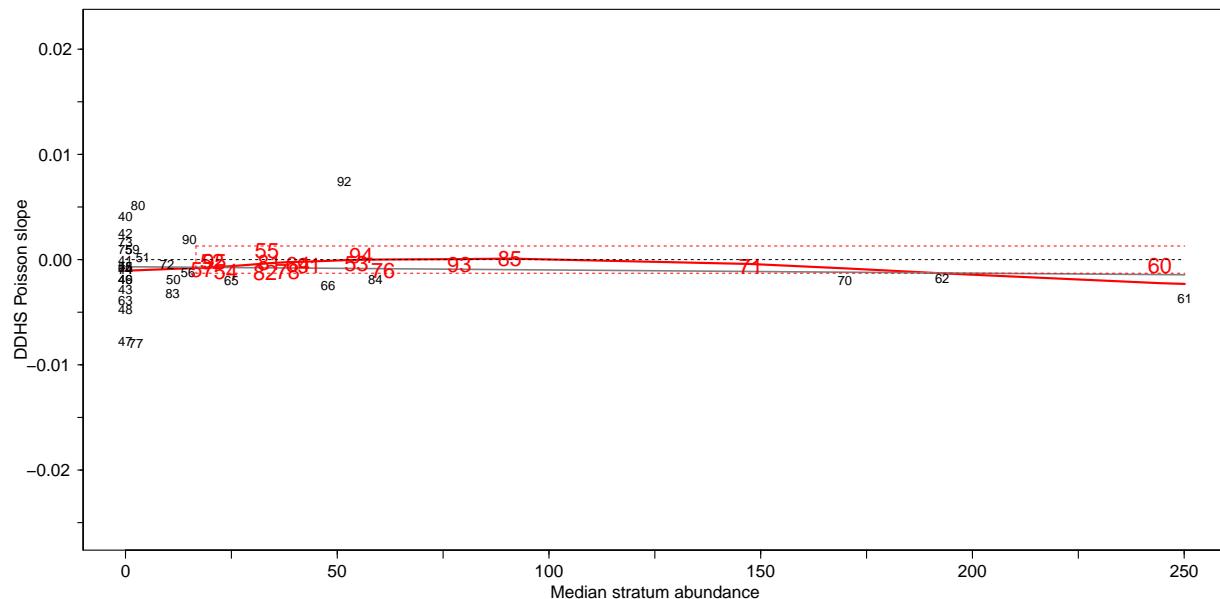


Figure 7.5F. DDHS slopes versus median stratum abundance. The last two digits of each stratum number is shown in the figure for Silver hake. The red box indicates strata of particular importance for a species by identifying slopes that are within a standard error from zero and that are within the top 25% of median abundance.

7.6 Pollock (Goberge) - species code 16 (category LF)

Scientific name: [Pollachius virens](#)

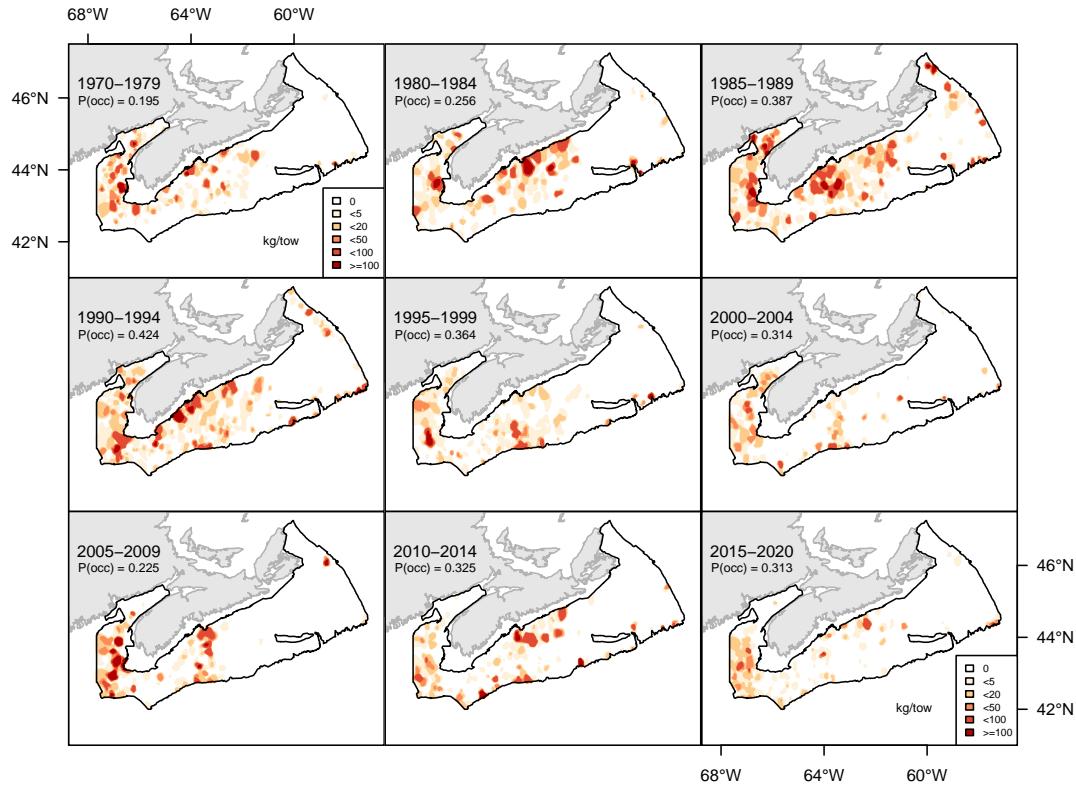


Figure 7.6A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Pollock. $P(\text{occ})$ is the proportion of tows with catch records for each 5-year period.

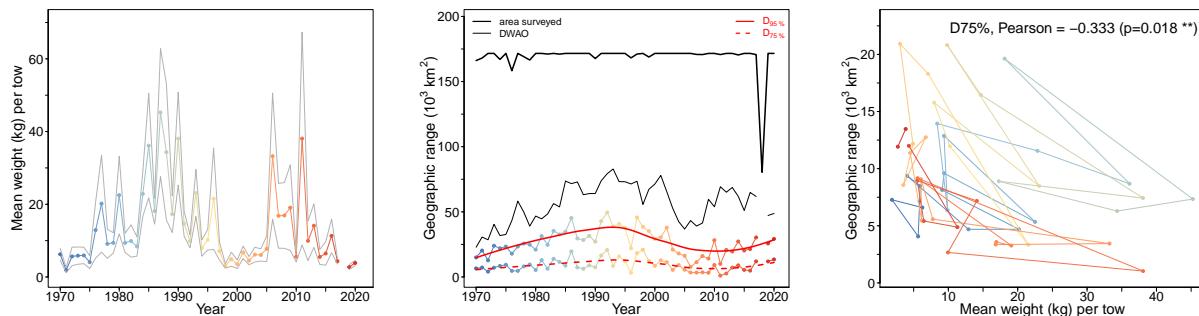


Figure 7.6B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Pollock. The predictions from a loess estimator are overlaid on the distribution indices in the middle panel.

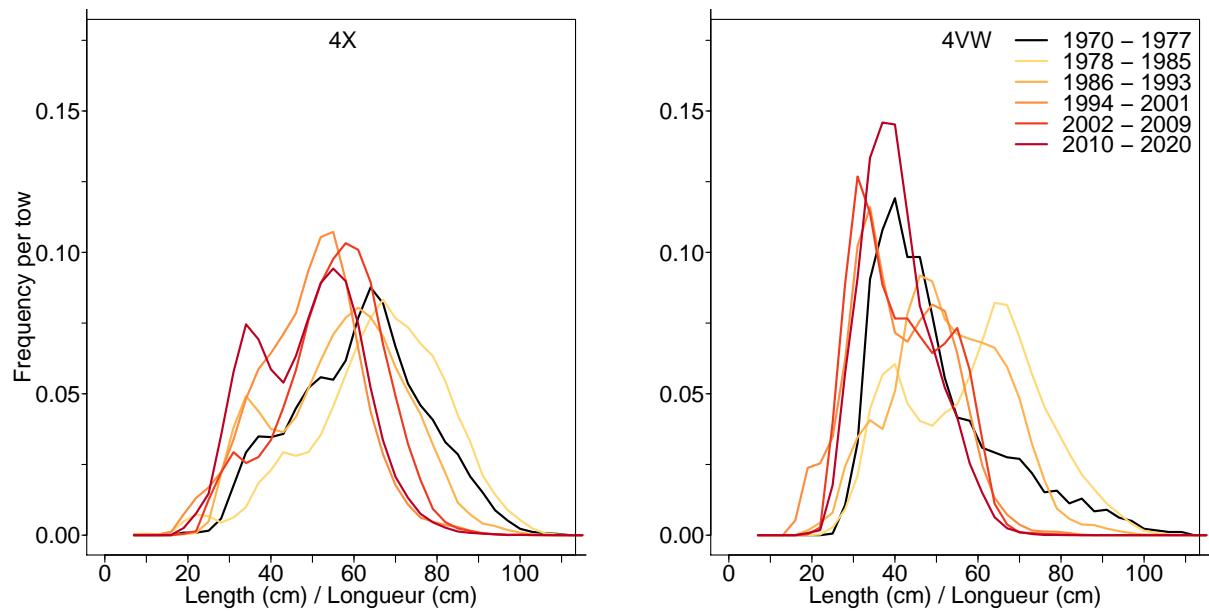


Figure 7.6C. Length frequency distribution in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Pollock.

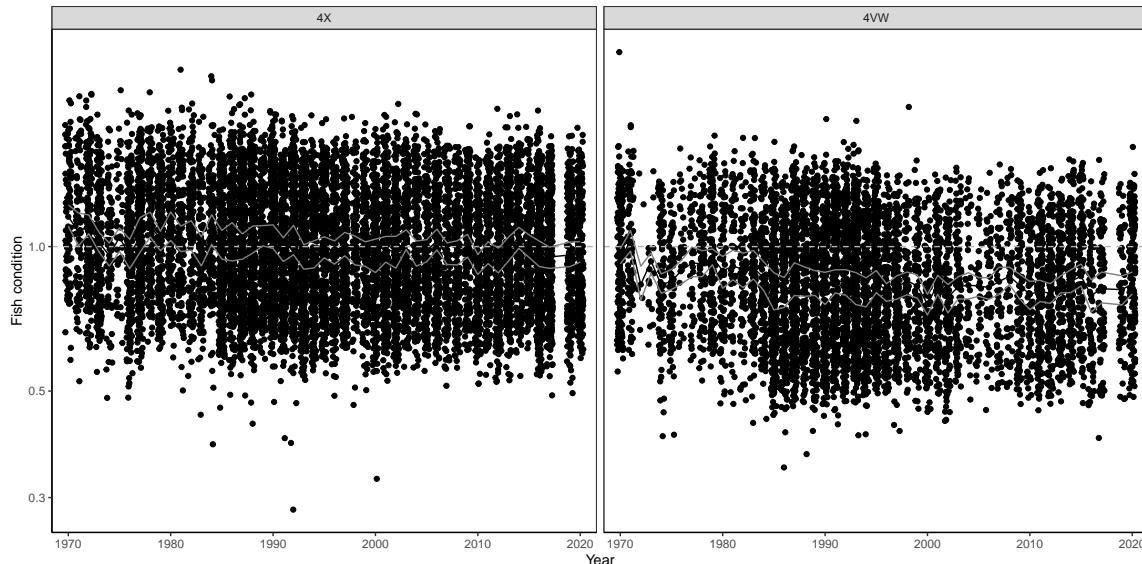


Figure 7.6D. Average fish condition in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Pollock.

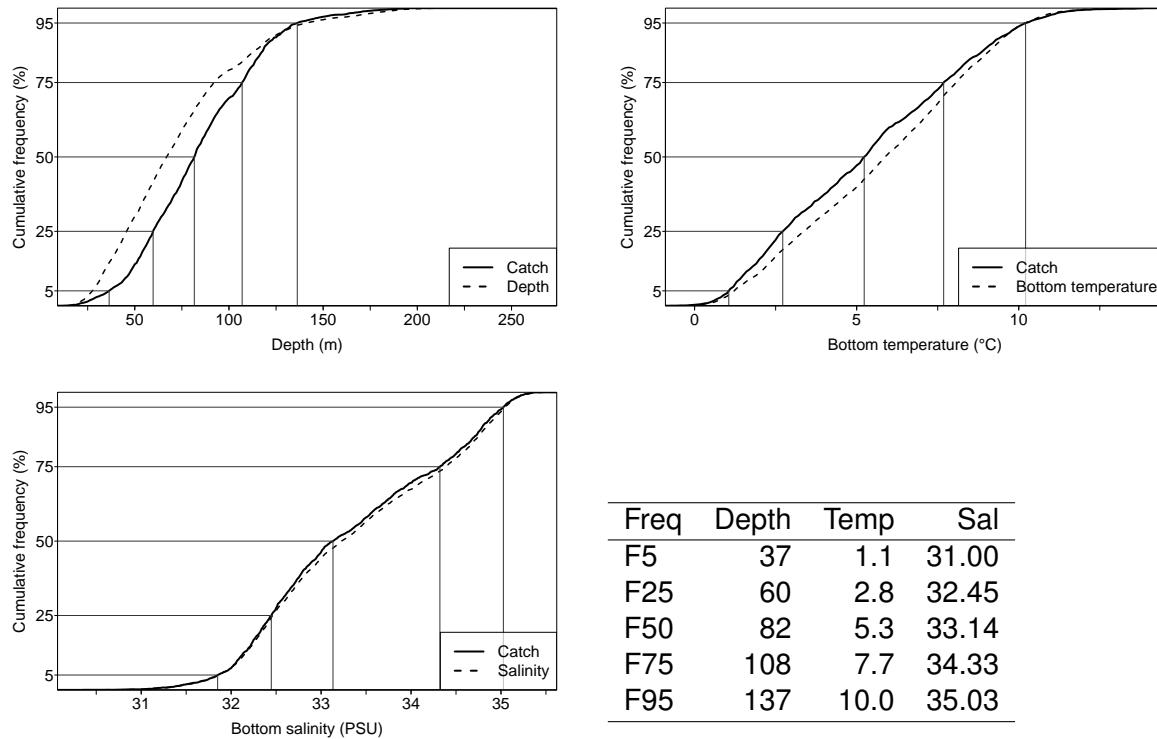
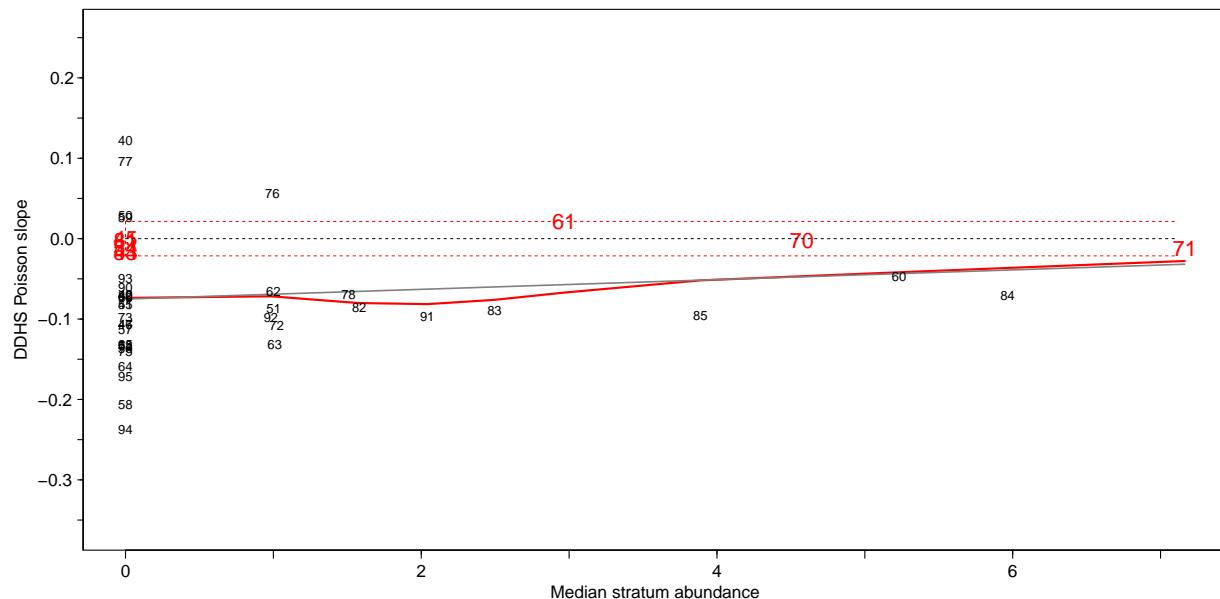


Figure 7.6E. Catch distribution by depth, temperature and salinity of Pollock.



7.7 Atlantic redfishes (Sébastes de l'Atlantique) - species code 23 (category LF)

Scientific name: [Sebastes](#)

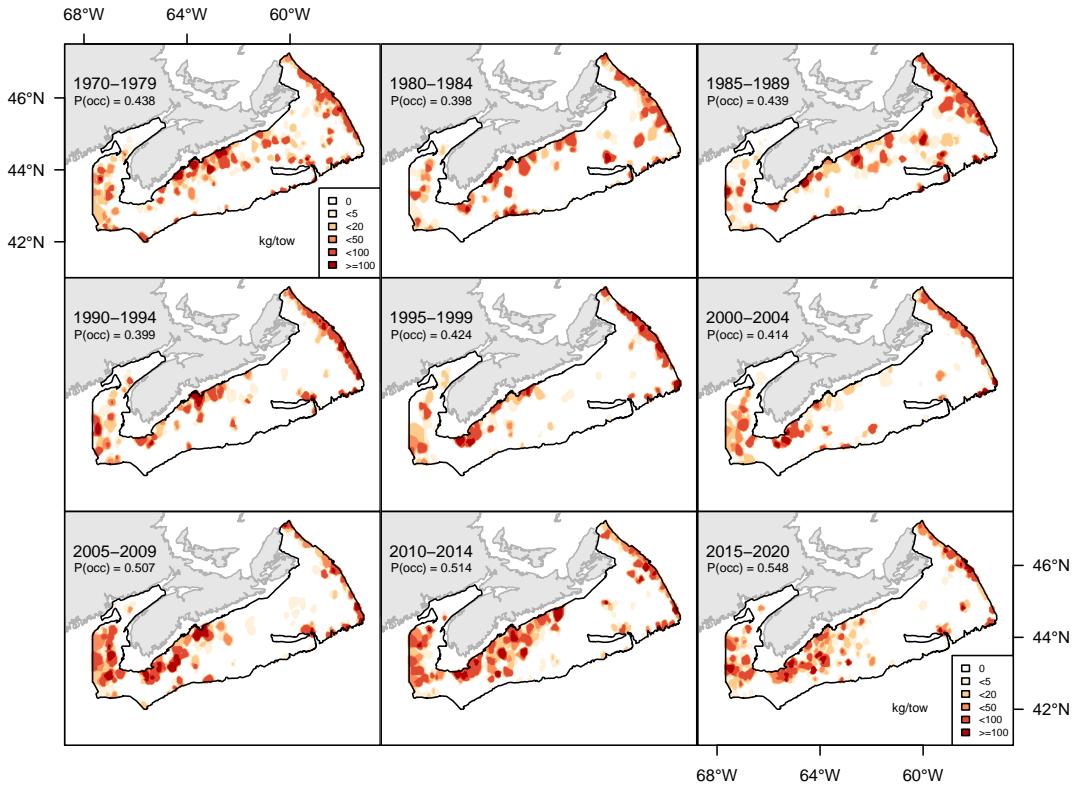


Figure 7.7A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Atlantic redfishes. $P(\text{occ})$ is the proportion of tows with catch records for each 5-year period.

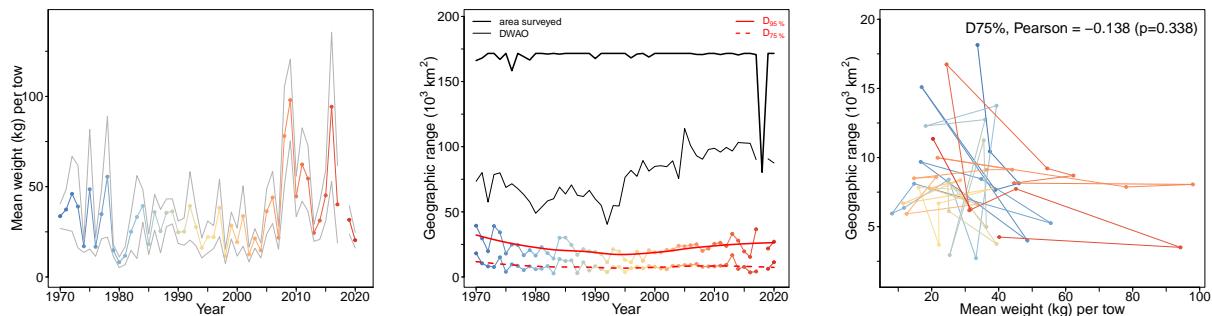


Figure 7.7B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Atlantic redfishes. The predictions from a loess estimator are overlaid on the distribution indices in the middle panel.

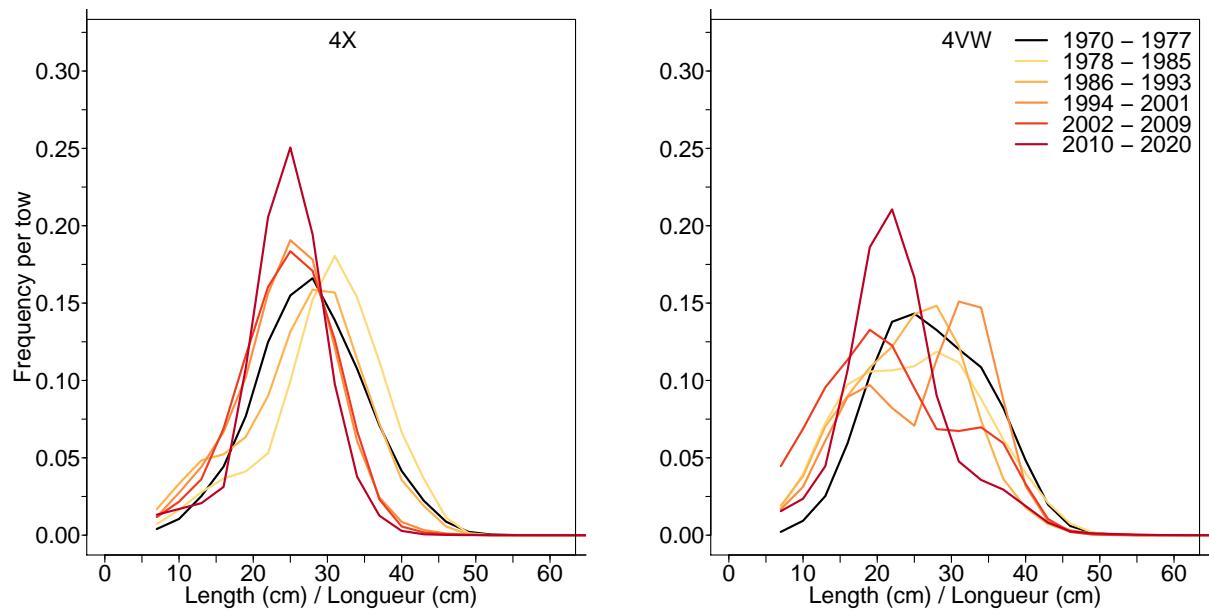


Figure 7.7C. Length frequency distribution in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Atlantic redfishes.

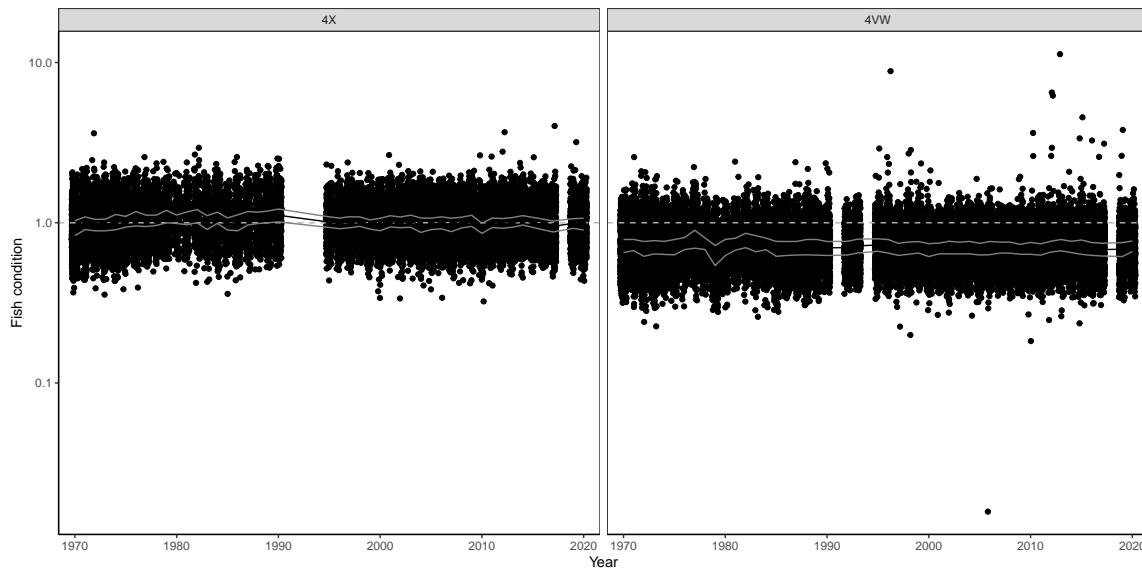


Figure 7.7D. Average fish condition in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Atlantic redfishes.

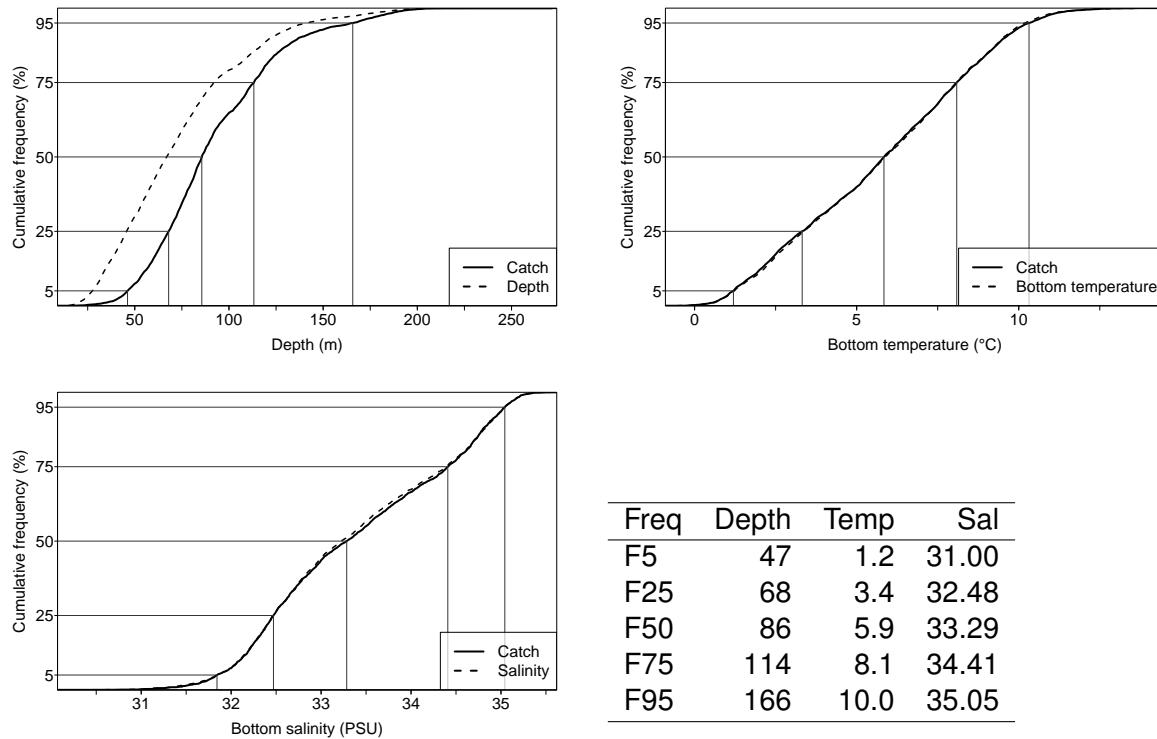


Figure 7.7E. Catch distribution by depth, temperature and salinity of Atlantic redfishes.

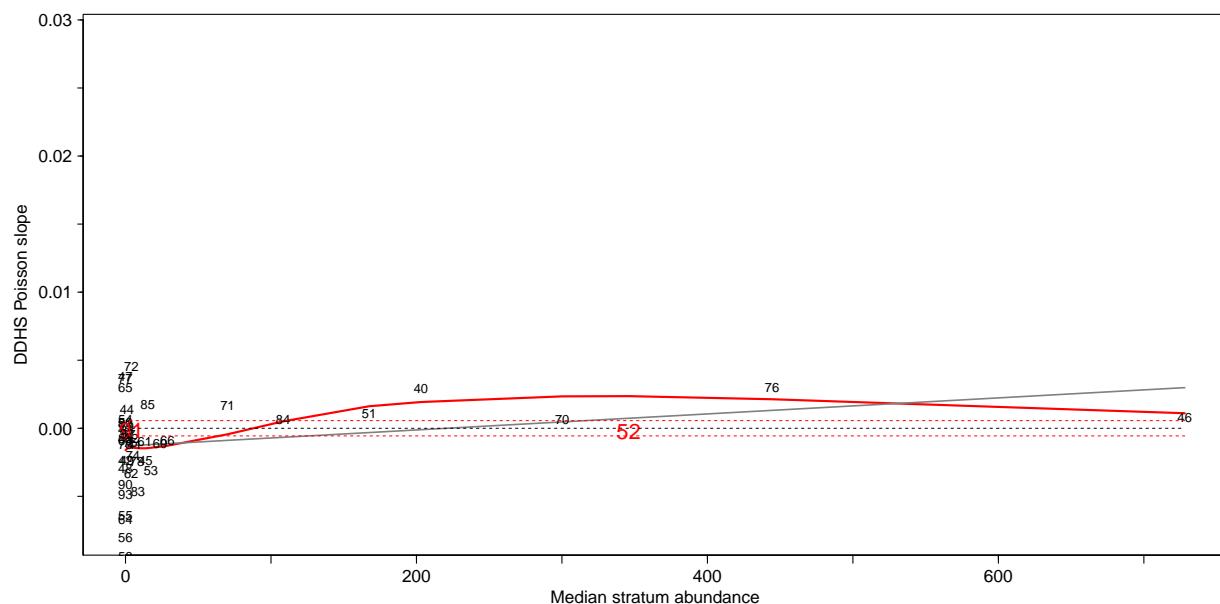


Figure 7.7F. DDHS slopes versus median stratum abundance. The last two digits of each stratum number is shown in the figure for Atlantic redfishes. The red box indicates strata of particular importance for a species by identifying slopes that are within a standard error from zero and that are within the top 25% of median abundance.

7.8 Longhorn sculpin (Chabosseau à dix-huit épines) - species code 300 (category LF)

Scientific name: [Myoxocephalus octodecemspiniferus](#)

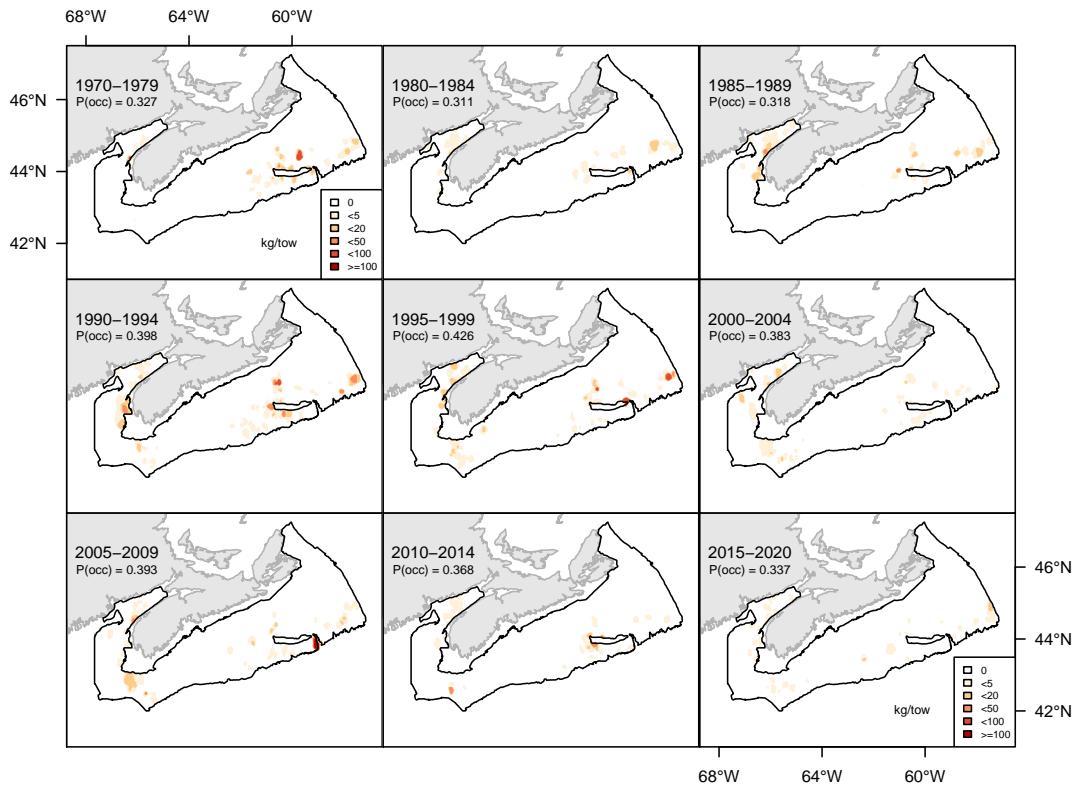


Figure 7.8A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Longhorn sculpin. $P(\text{occ})$ is the proportion of tows with catch records for each 5-year period.

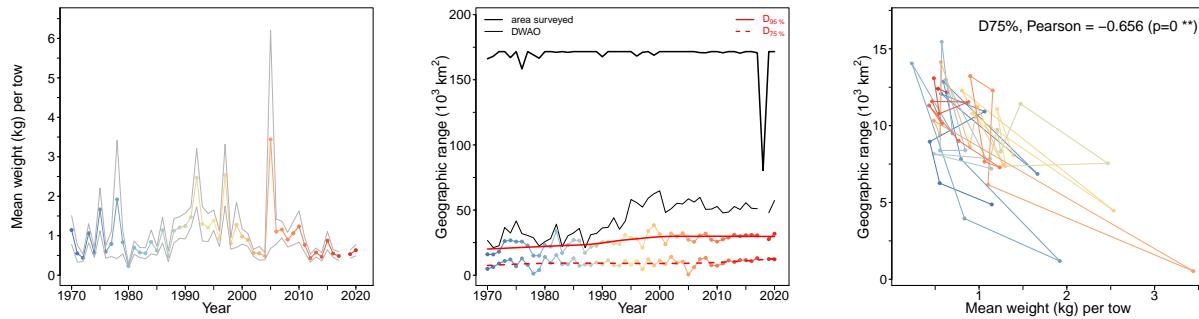


Figure 7.8B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Longhorn sculpin. The predictions from a loess estimator are overlaid on the distribution indices in the middle panel.

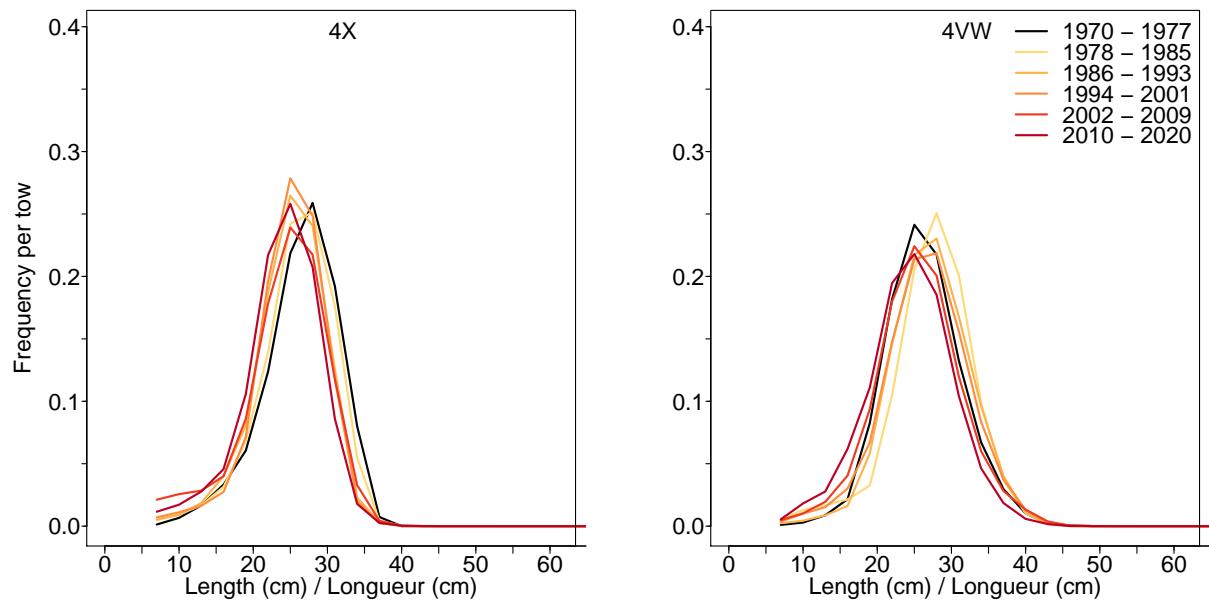


Figure 7.8C. Length frequency distribution in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Longhorn sculpin.

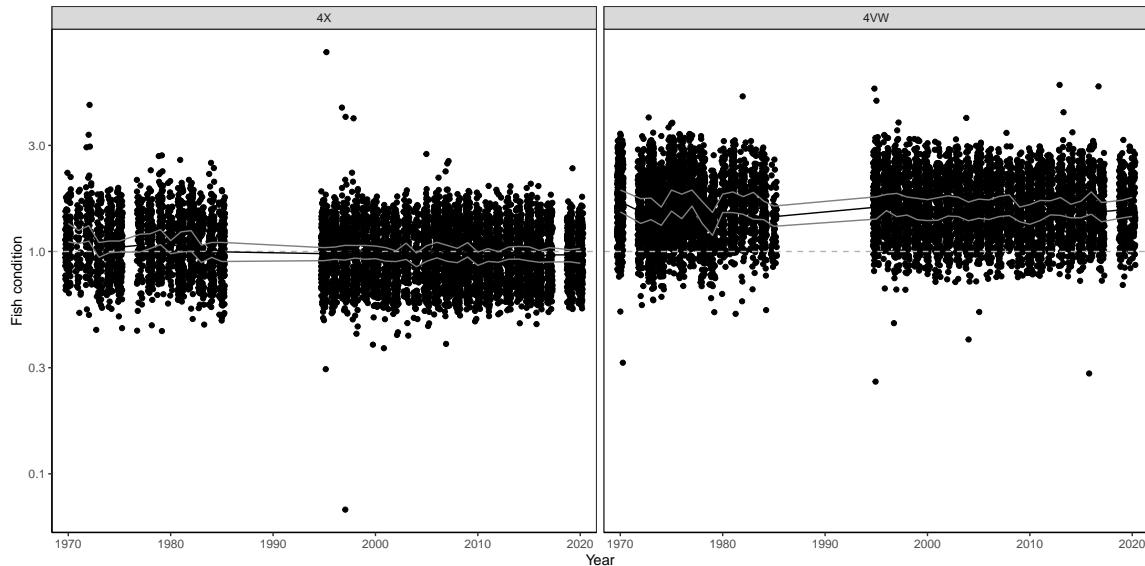


Figure 7.8D. Average fish condition in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Longhorn sculpin.

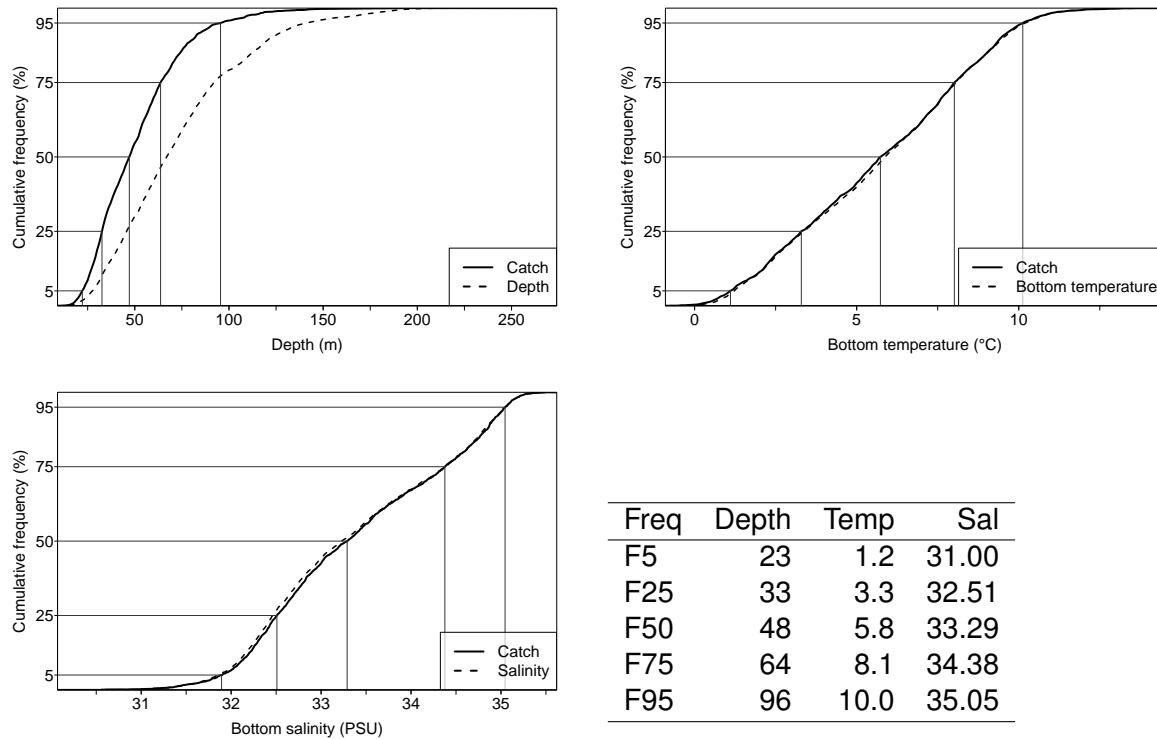


Figure 7.8E. Catch distribution by depth, temperature and salinity of Longhorn sculpin.

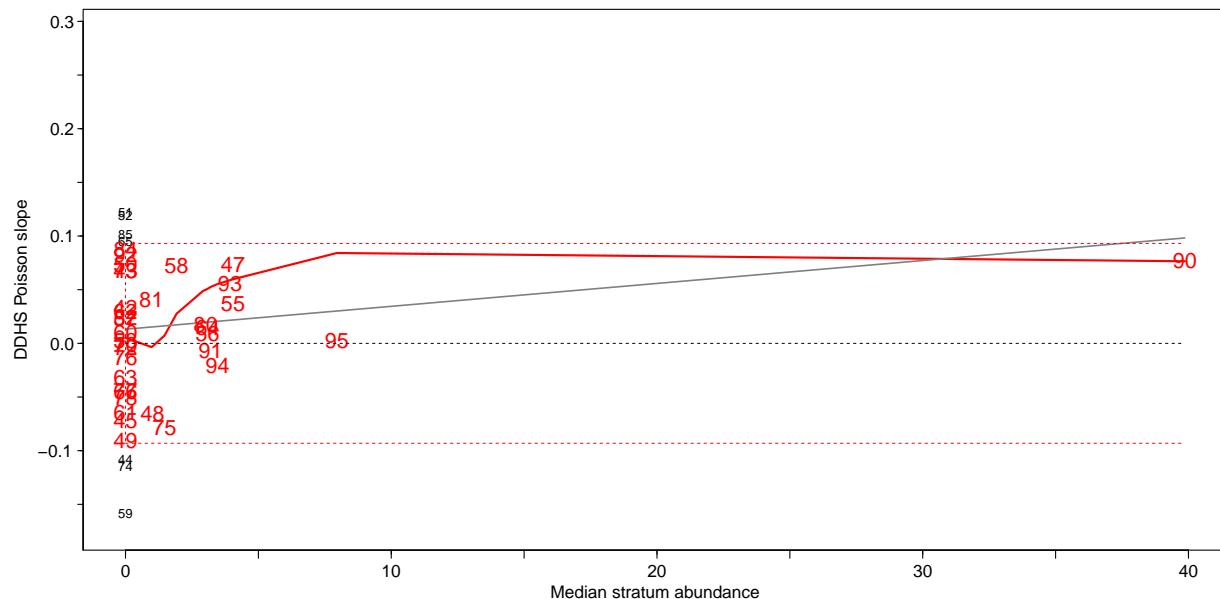


Figure 7.8F. DDHS slopes versus median stratum abundance. The last two digits of each stratum number is shown in the figure for Longhorn sculpin. The red box indicates strata of particular importance for a species by identifying slopes that are within a standard error from zero and that are within the top 25% of median abundance.

7.9 Moustache sculpin (Faux-trigle armé) - species code 304 (category LF)

Scientific name: [Triglops murrayi](#)

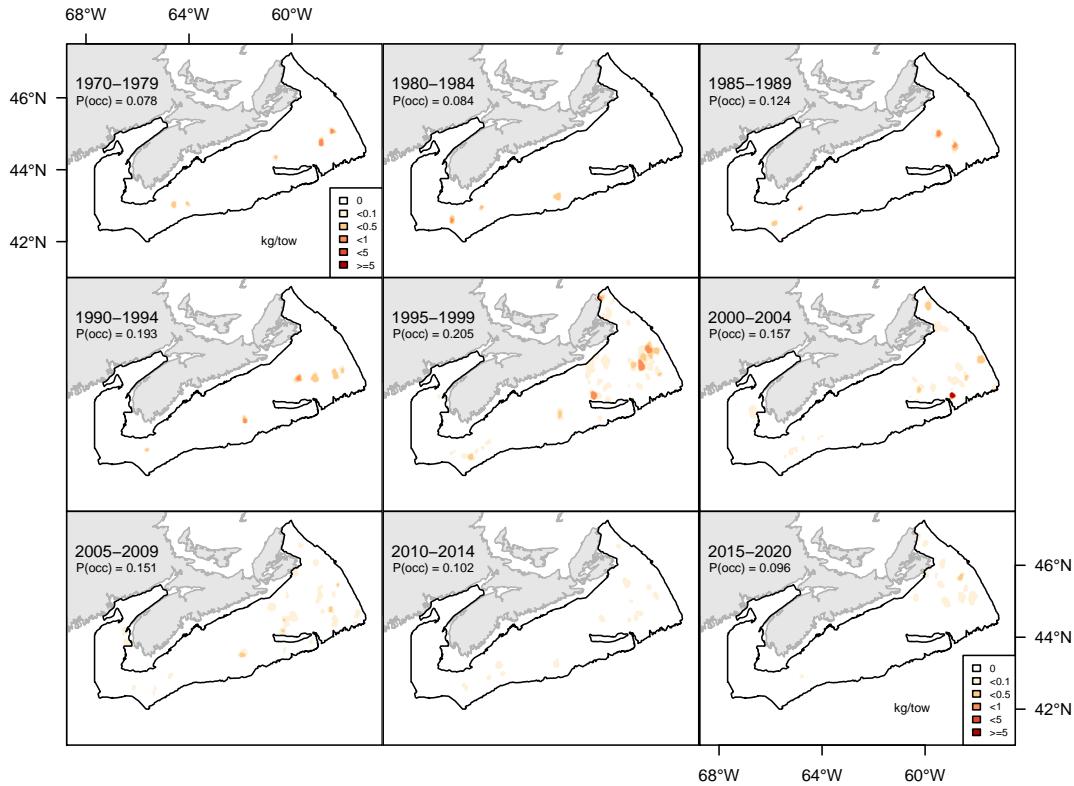


Figure 7.9A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Moustache sculpin. $P(\text{occ})$ is the proportion of tows with catch records for each 5-year period.

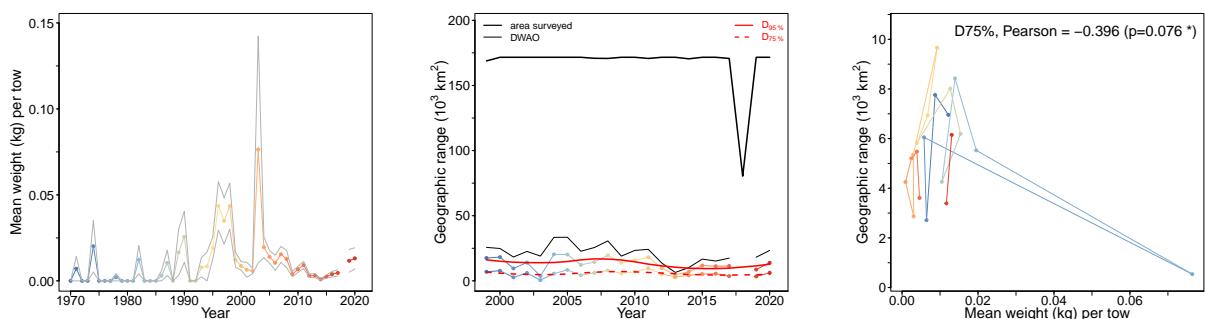


Figure 7.9B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Moustache sculpin. The predictions from a loess estimator are overlaid on the distribution indices in the middle panel.

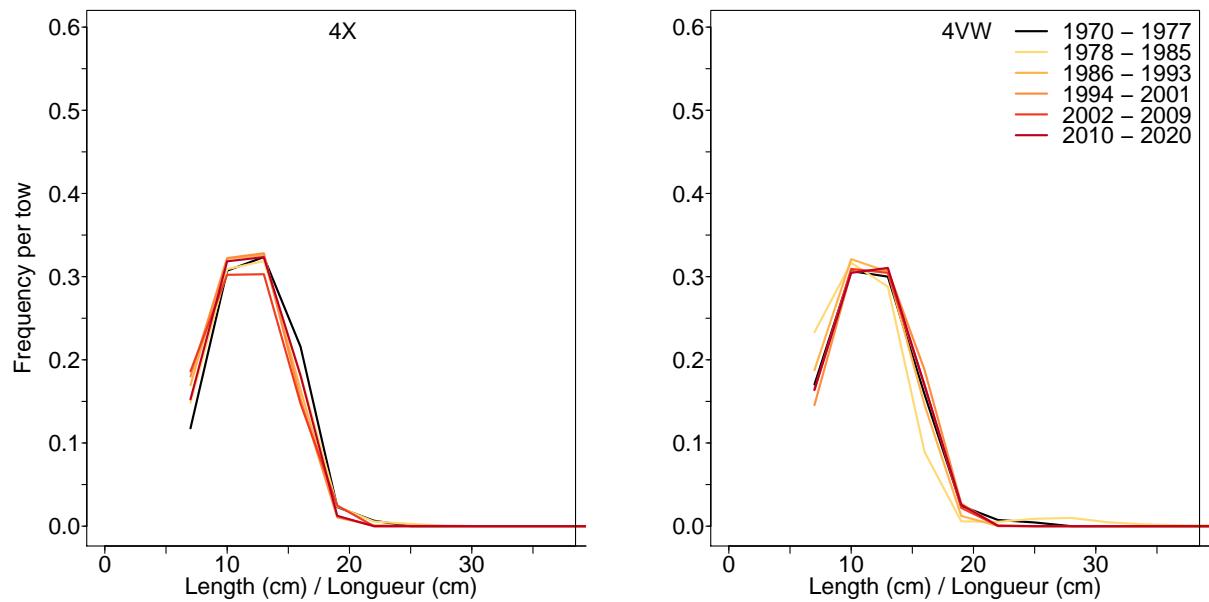


Figure 7.9C. Length frequency distribution in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Moustache sculpin.

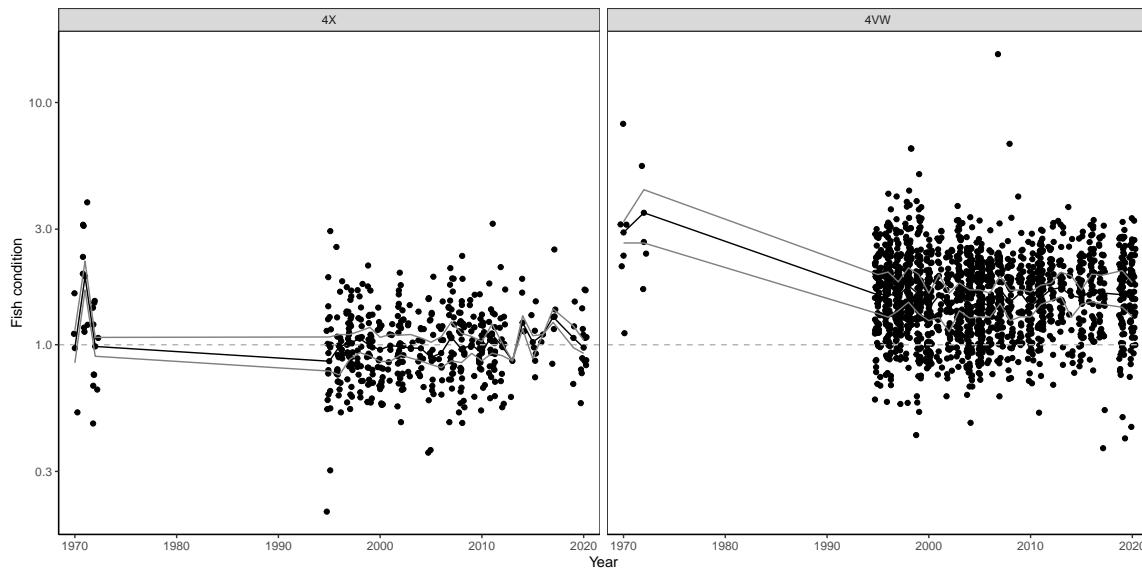


Figure 7.9D. Average fish condition in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Moustache sculpin.

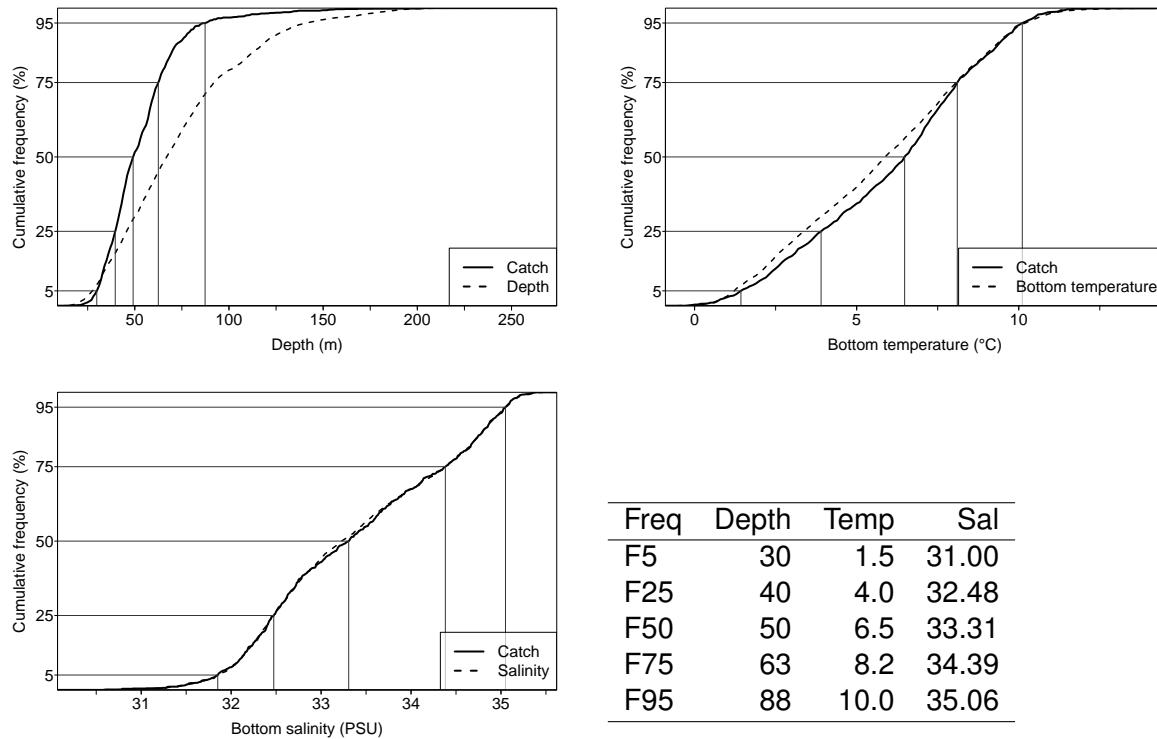


Figure 7.9E. Catch distribution by depth, temperature and salinity of Moustache sculpin.

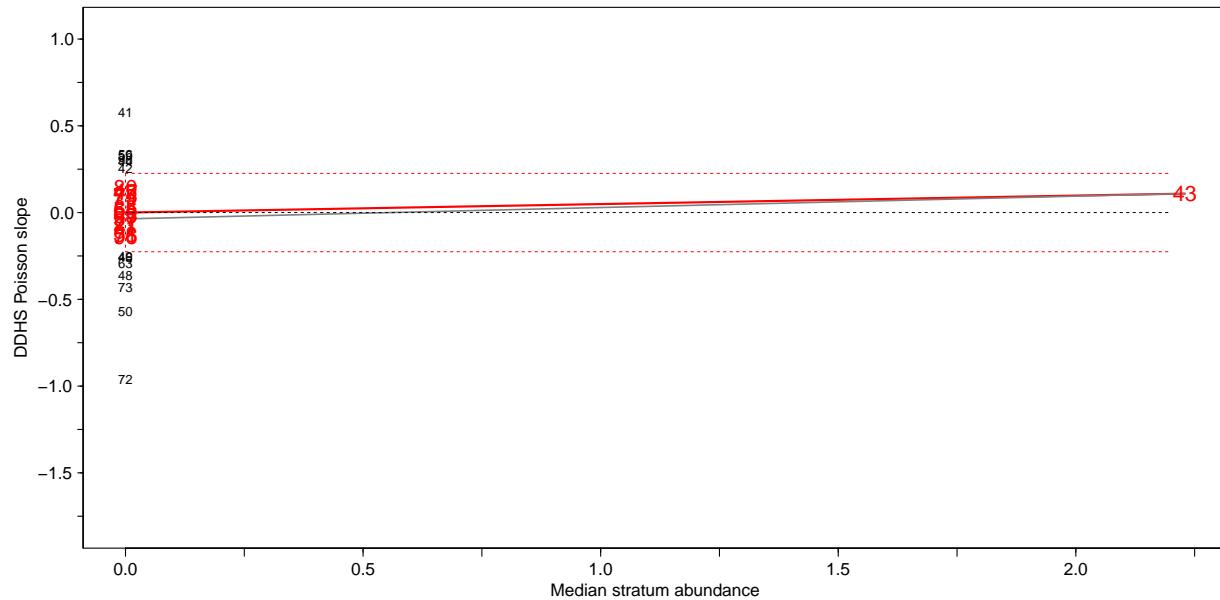


Figure 7.9F. DDHS slopes versus median stratum abundance. The last two digits of each stratum number is shown in the figure for Moustache sculpin. The red box indicates strata of particular importance for a species by identifying slopes that are within a standard error from zero and that are within the top 25% of median abundance.

7.10 Sea raven (Hémithriptère atlantique) - species code 320 (category LF)

Scientific name: [Hemitripterus americanus](#)

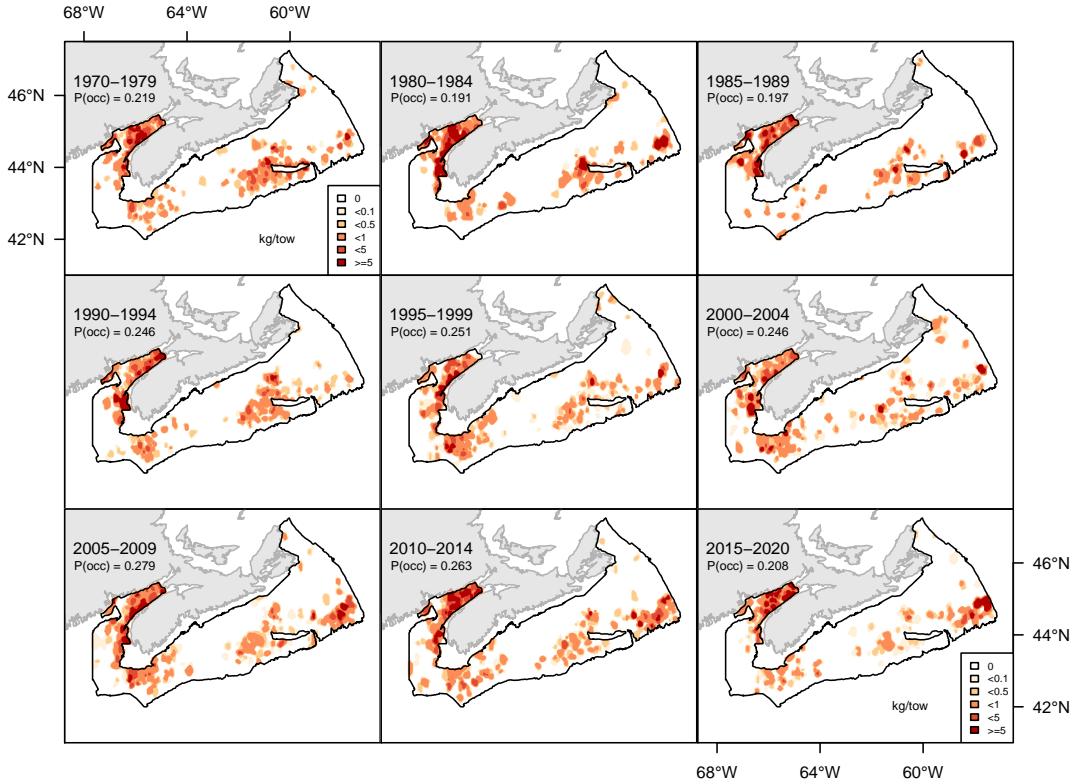


Figure 7.10A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Sea raven. $P(\text{occ})$ is the proportion of tows with catch records for each 5-year period.

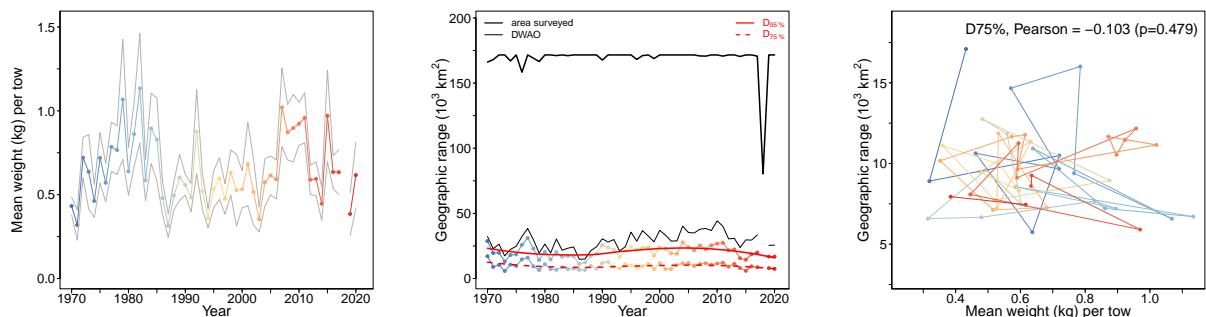


Figure 7.10B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Sea raven. The predictions from a loess estimator are overlaid on the distribution indices in the middle panel.

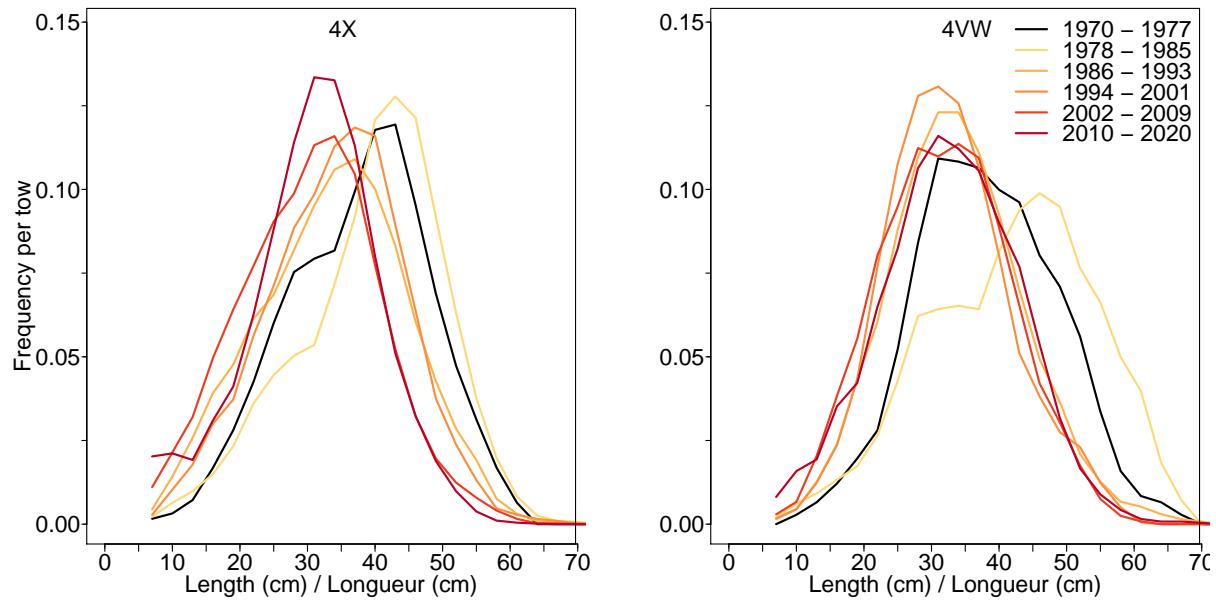


Figure 7.10C. Length frequency distribution in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Sea raven.

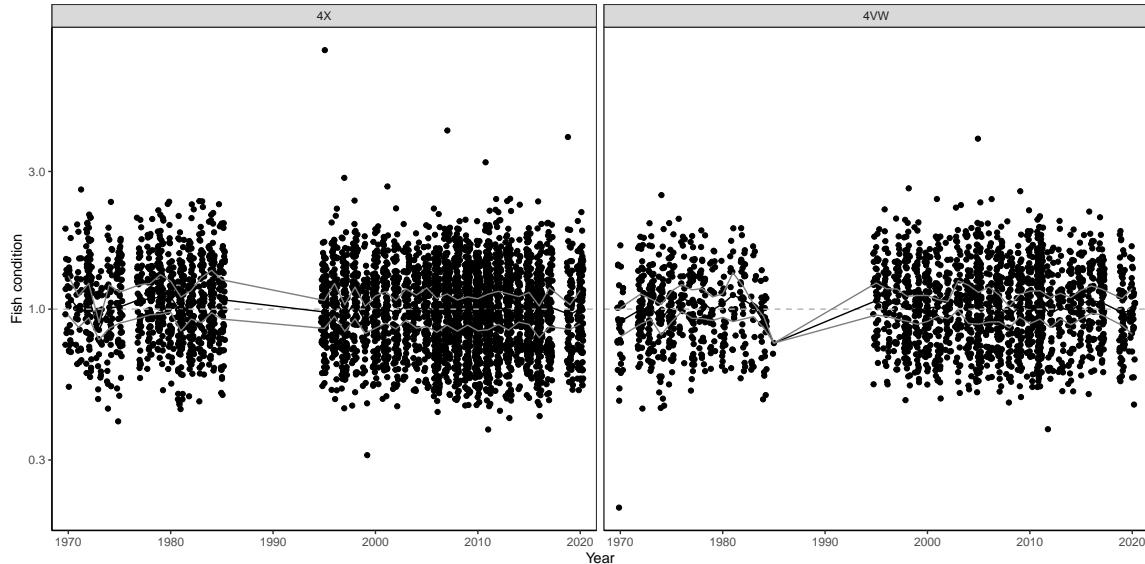


Figure 7.10D. Average fish condition in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Sea raven.

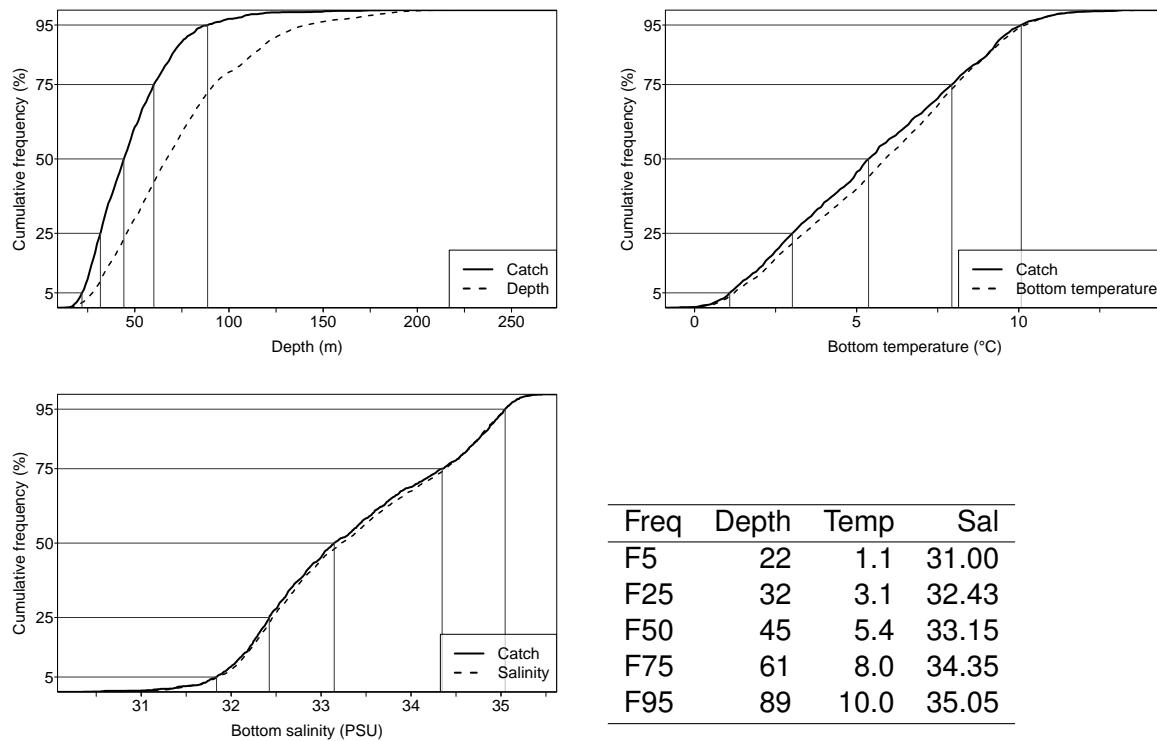


Figure 7.10E. Catch distribution by depth, temperature and salinity of Sea raven.

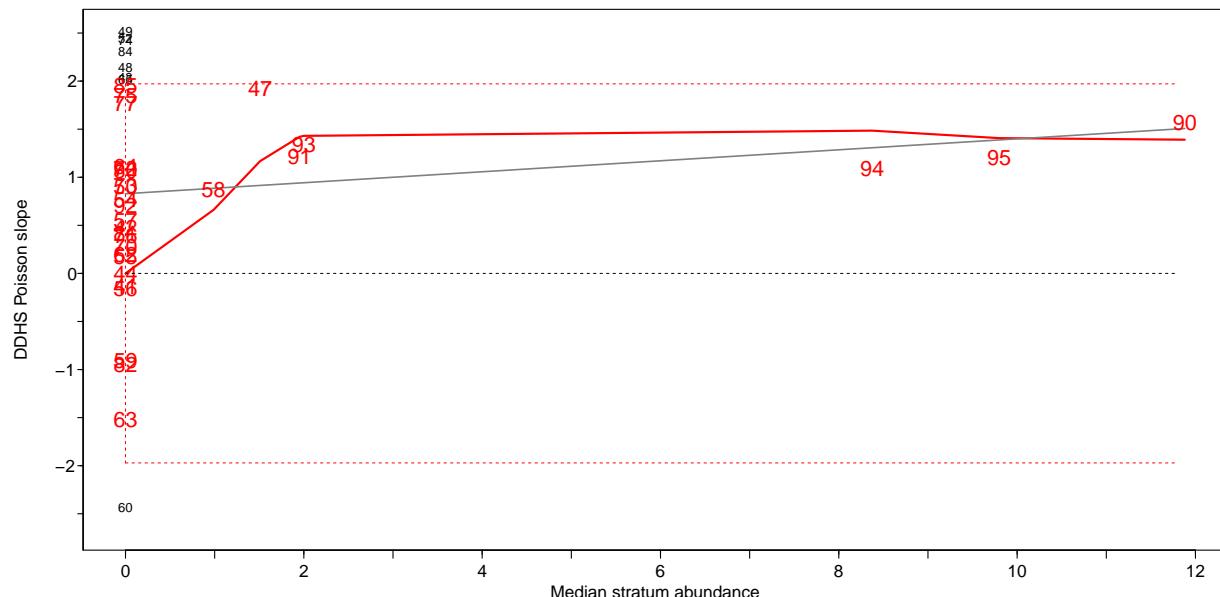


Figure 7.10F. DDHS slopes versus median stratum abundance. The last two digits of each stratum number is shown in the figure for Sea raven. The red box indicates strata of particular importance for a species by identifying slopes that are within a standard error from zero and that are within the top 25% of median abundance.

7.11 Alligatorfish (Poisson-alligator atlantique) - species code 340 (category LF)

Scientific name: [Aspidophoroides monopterygius](#)

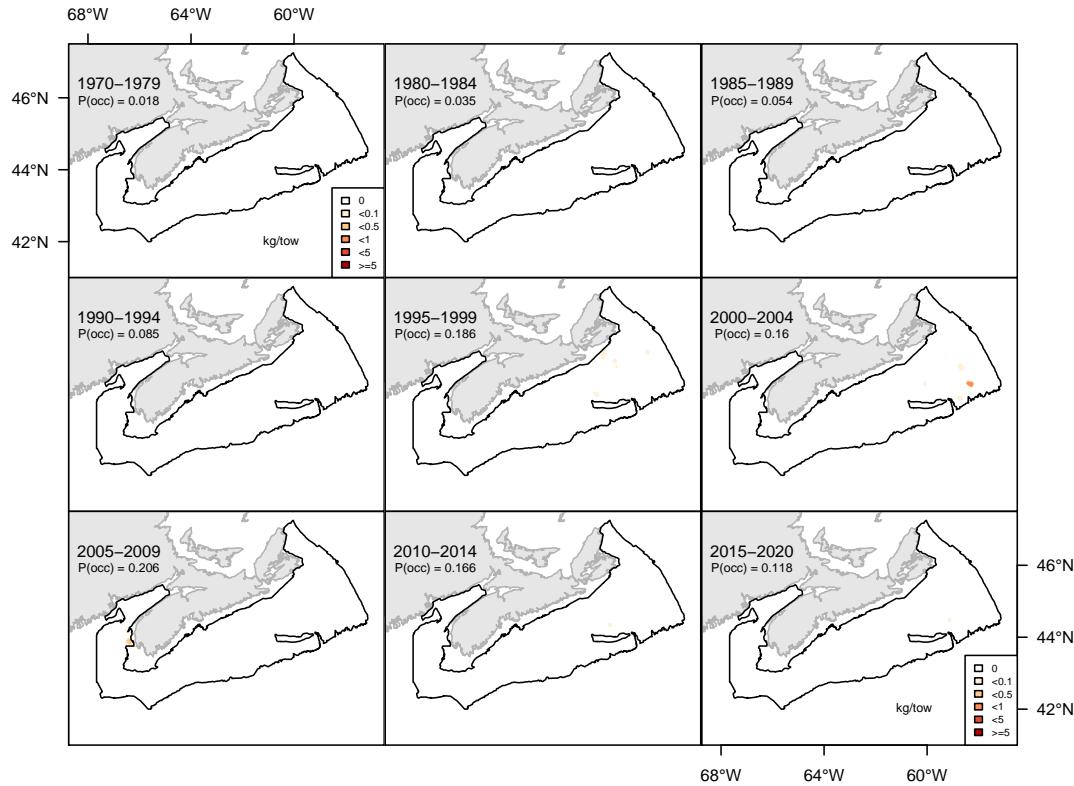


Figure 7.11A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Alligatorfish. $P(\text{occ})$ is the proportion of tows with catch records for each 5-year period.

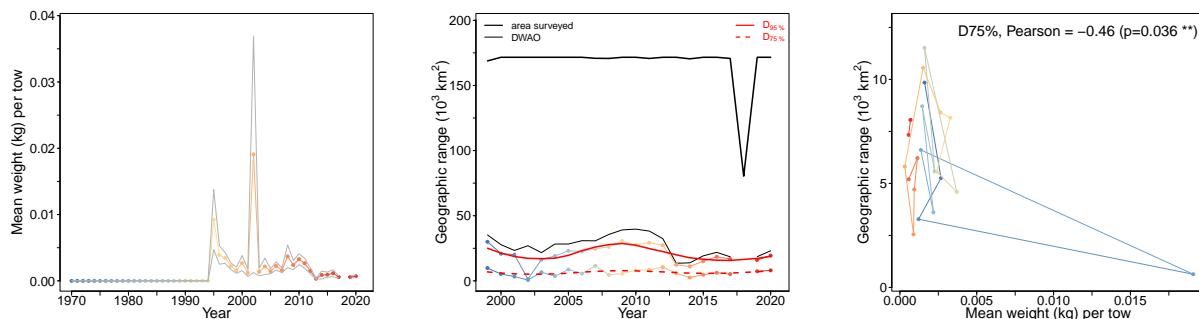


Figure 7.11B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Alligatorfish. The predictions from a loess estimator are overlaid on the distribution indices in the middle panel.

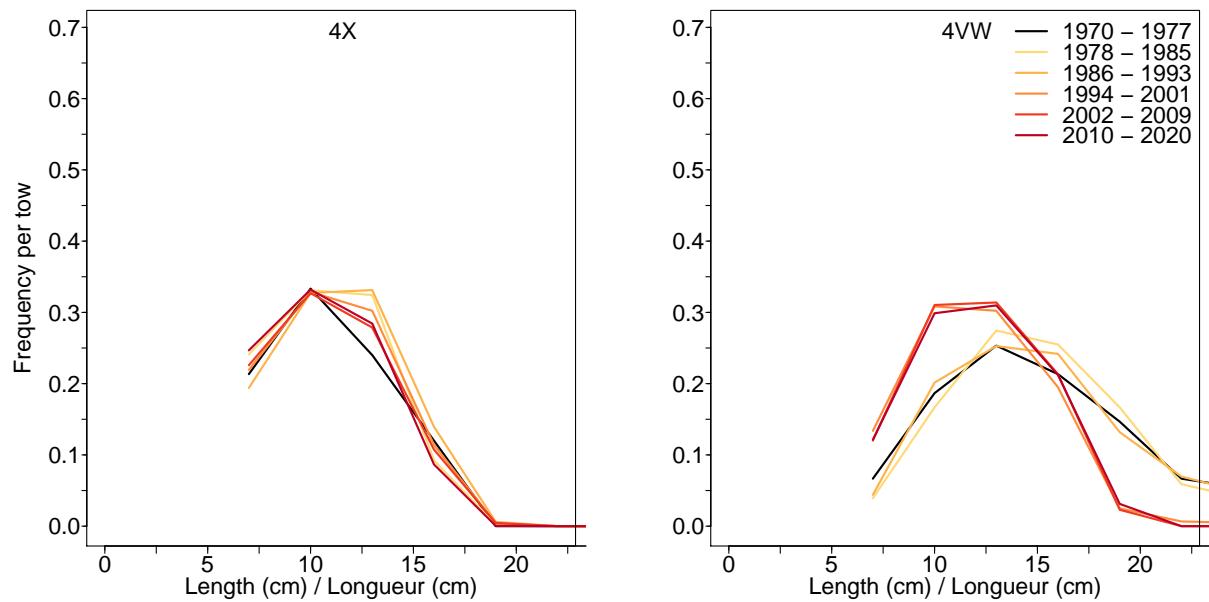


Figure 7.11C. Length frequency distribution in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Alligatorfish.

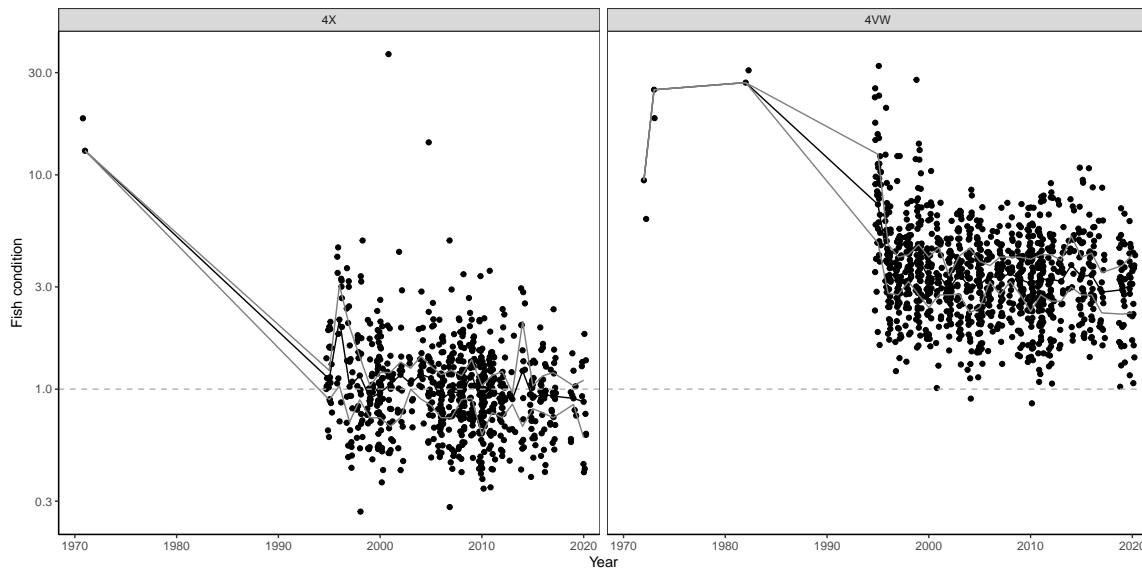


Figure 7.11D. Average fish condition in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Alligatorfish.

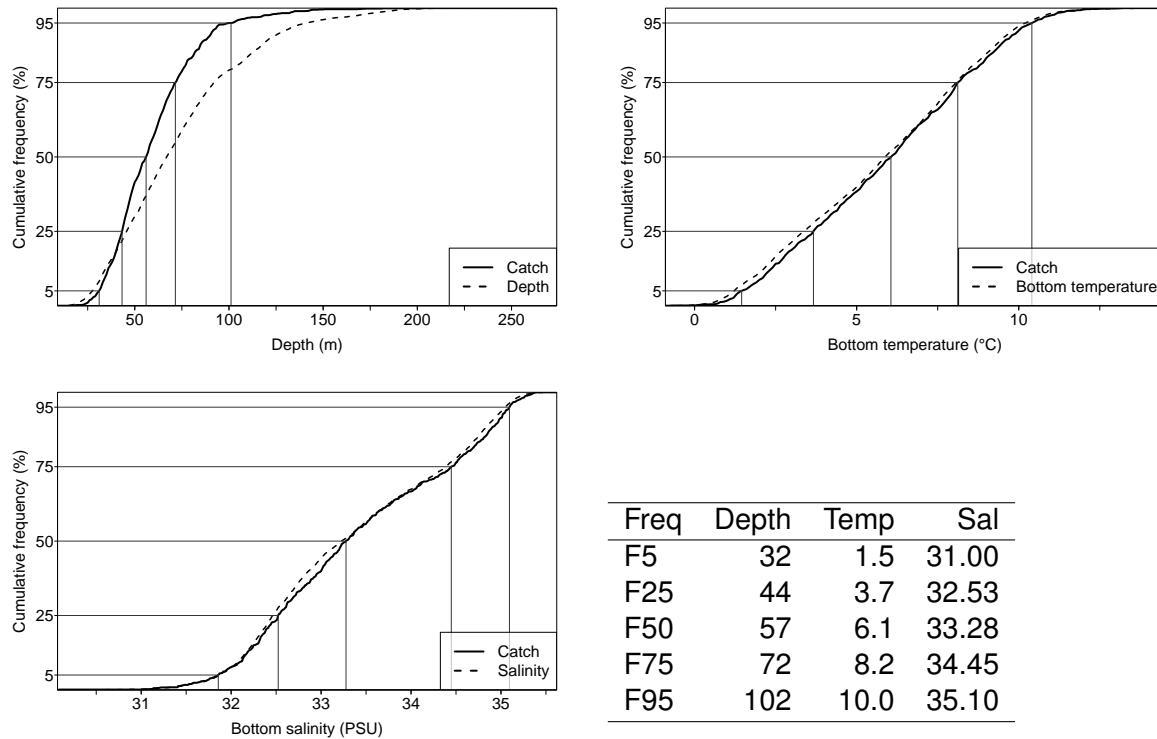


Figure 7.11E. Catch distribution by depth, temperature and salinity of Alligatorfish.

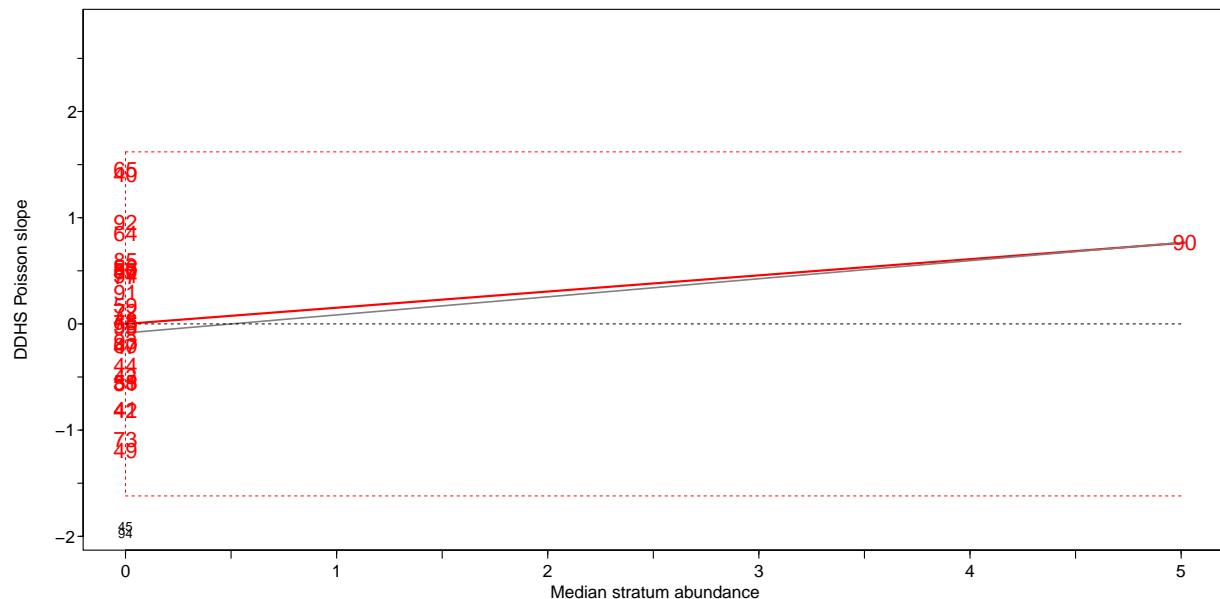


Figure 7.11F. DDHS slopes versus median stratum abundance. The last two digits of each stratum number is shown in the figure for Alligatorfish. The red box indicates strata of particular importance for a species by identifying slopes that are within a standard error from zero and that are within the top 25% of median abundance.

7.12 Atlantic halibut (Flétan de l'Atlantique) - species code 30 (category LF)

Scientific name: [Hippoglossus hippoglossus](#)

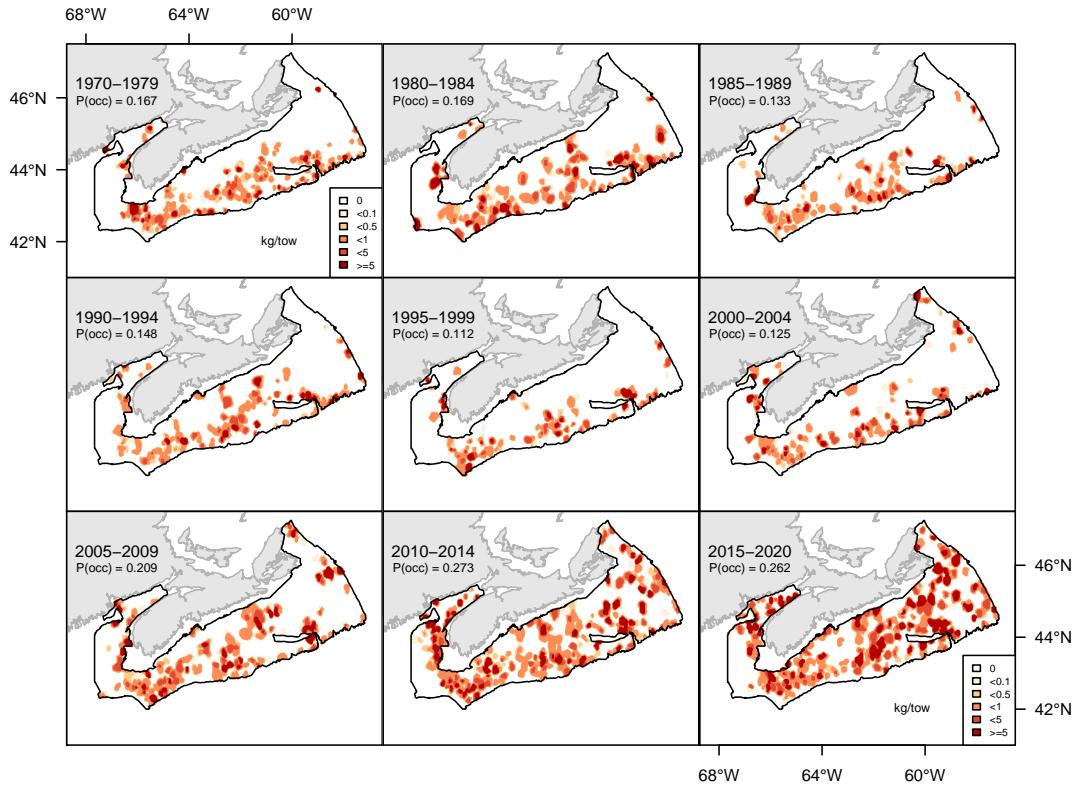


Figure 7.12A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Atlantic halibut. $P(\text{occ})$ is the proportion of tows with catch records for each 5-year period.

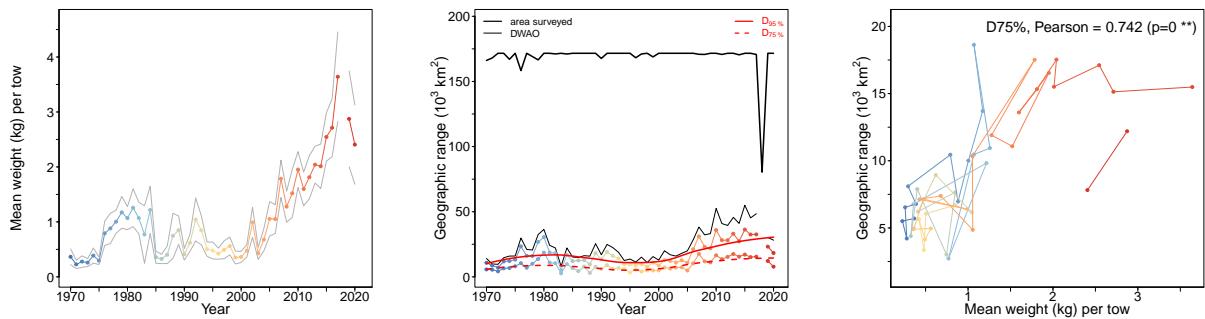


Figure 7.12B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Atlantic halibut. The predictions from a loess estimator are overlaid on the distribution indices in the middle panel.

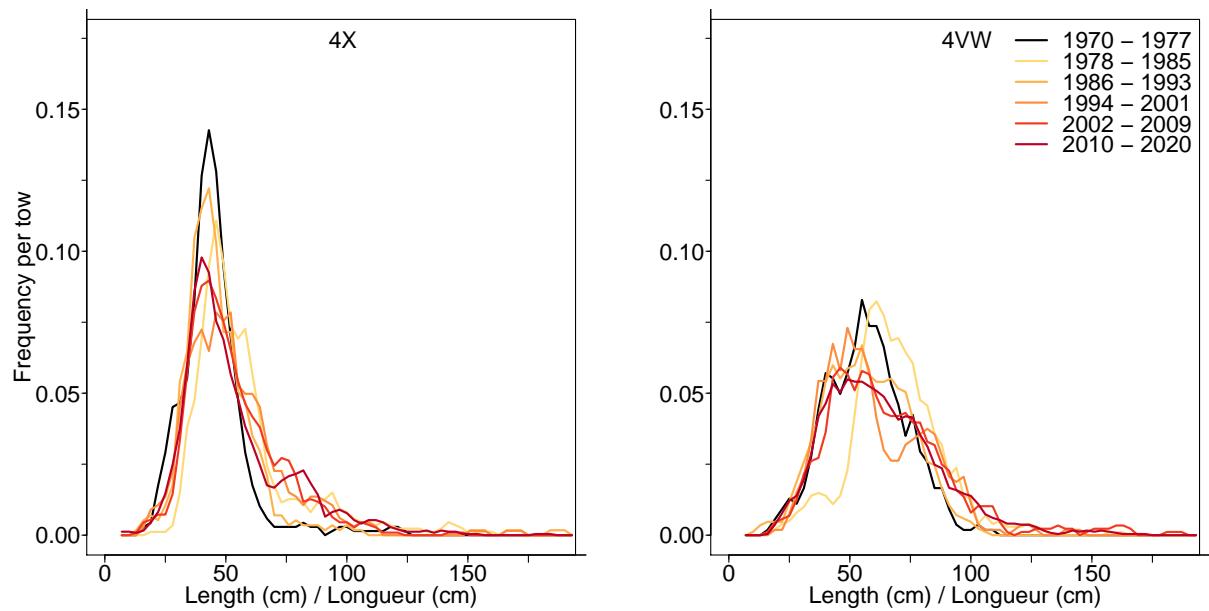


Figure 7.12C. Length frequency distribution in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Atlantic halibut.

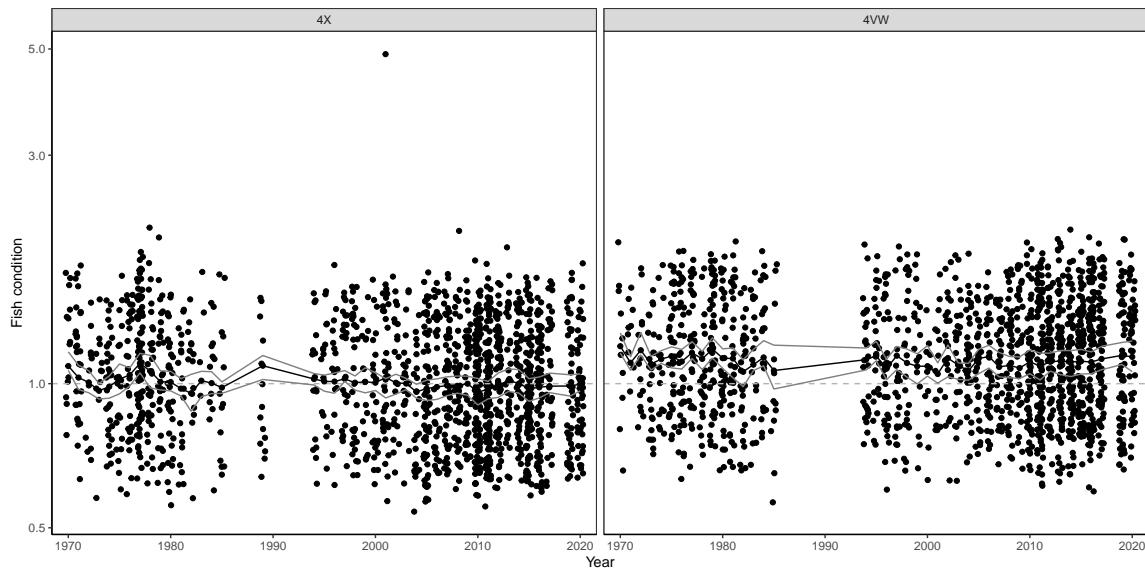


Figure 7.12D. Average fish condition in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Atlantic halibut.

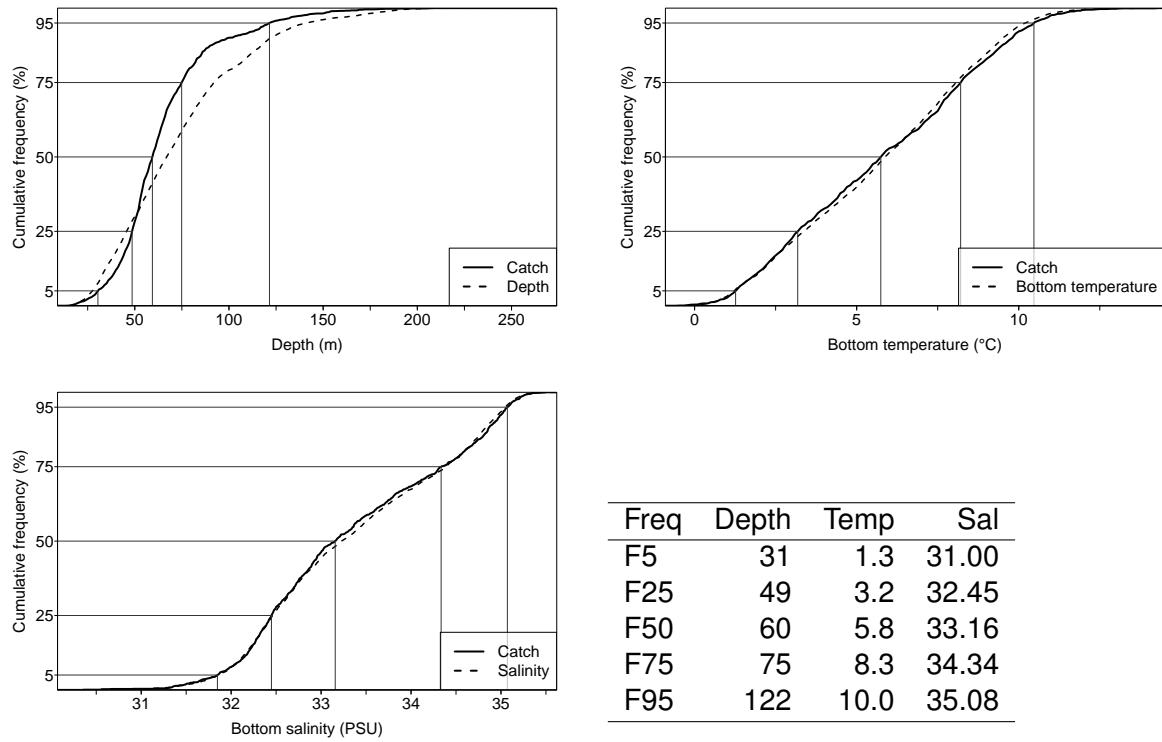


Figure 7.12E. Catch distribution by depth, temperature and salinity of Atlantic halibut.

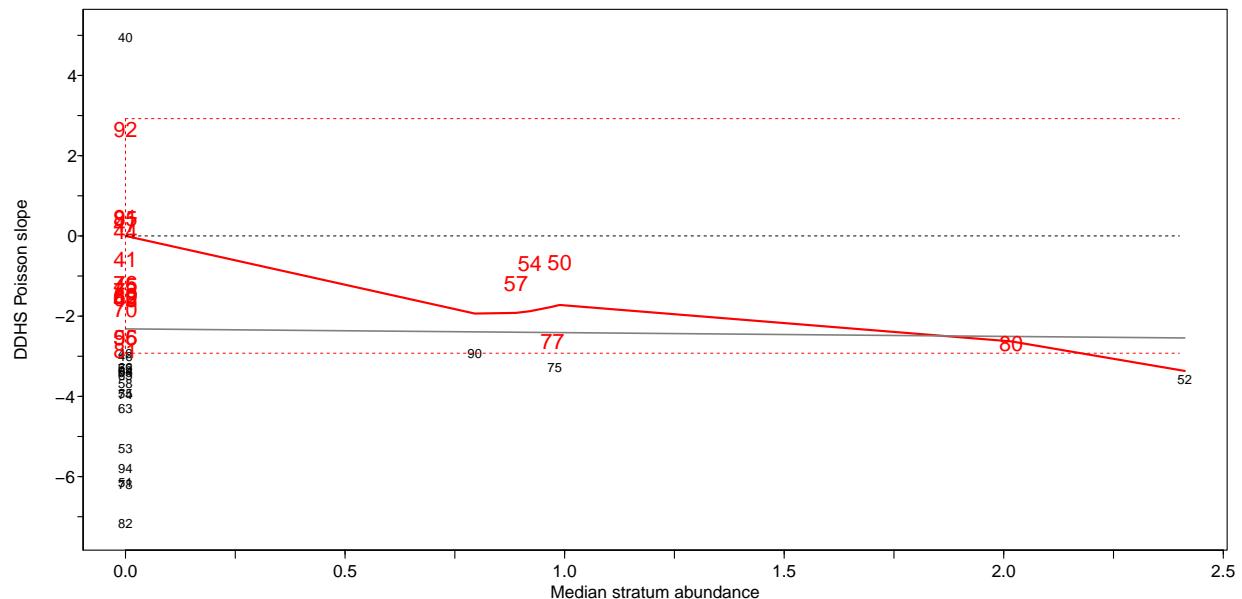


Figure 7.12F. DDHS slopes versus median stratum abundance. The last two digits of each stratum number is shown in the figure for Atlantic halibut. The red box indicates strata of particular importance for a species by identifying slopes that are within a standard error from zero and that are within the top 25% of median abundance.

7.13 American plaice (Plie canadienne) - species code 40 (category LF)

Scientific name: [Hippoglossoides platessoides](#)

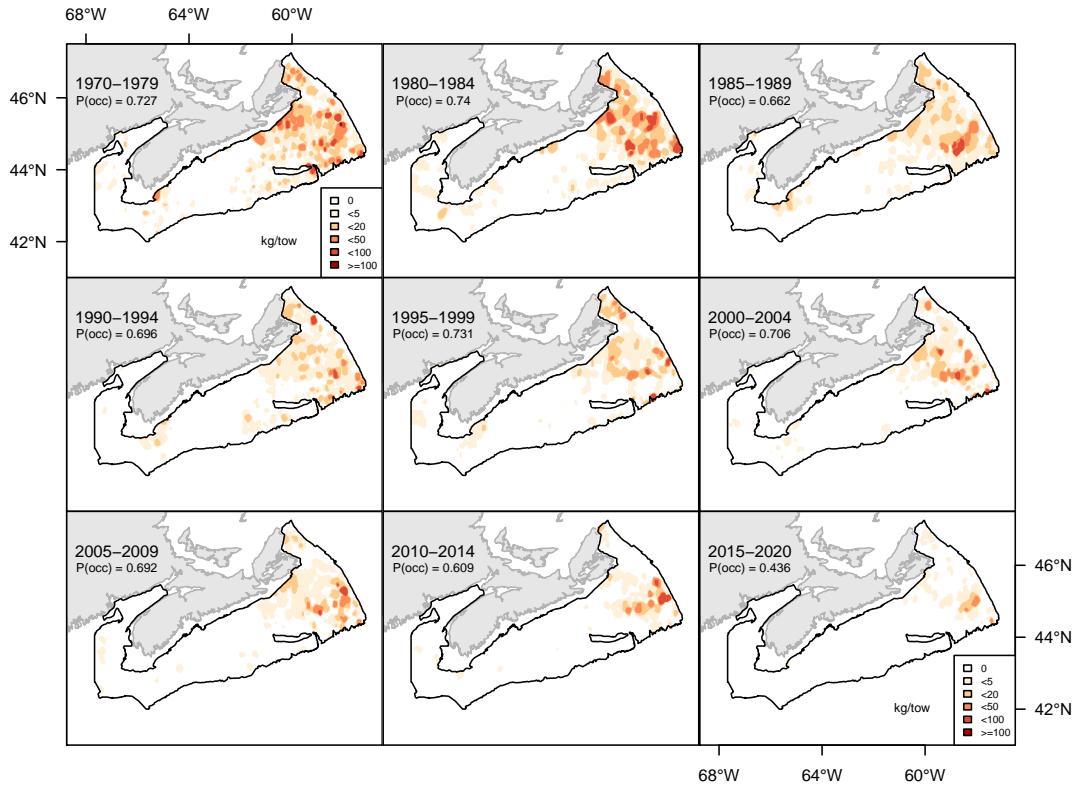


Figure 7.13A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for American plaice. $P(\text{occ})$ is the proportion of tows with catch records for each 5-year period.

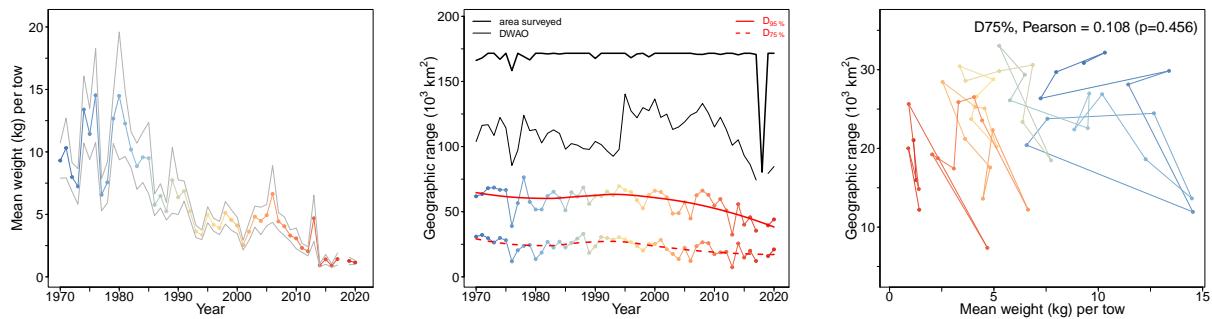


Figure 7.13B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of American plaice. The predictions from a loess estimator are overlaid on the distribution indices in the middle panel.

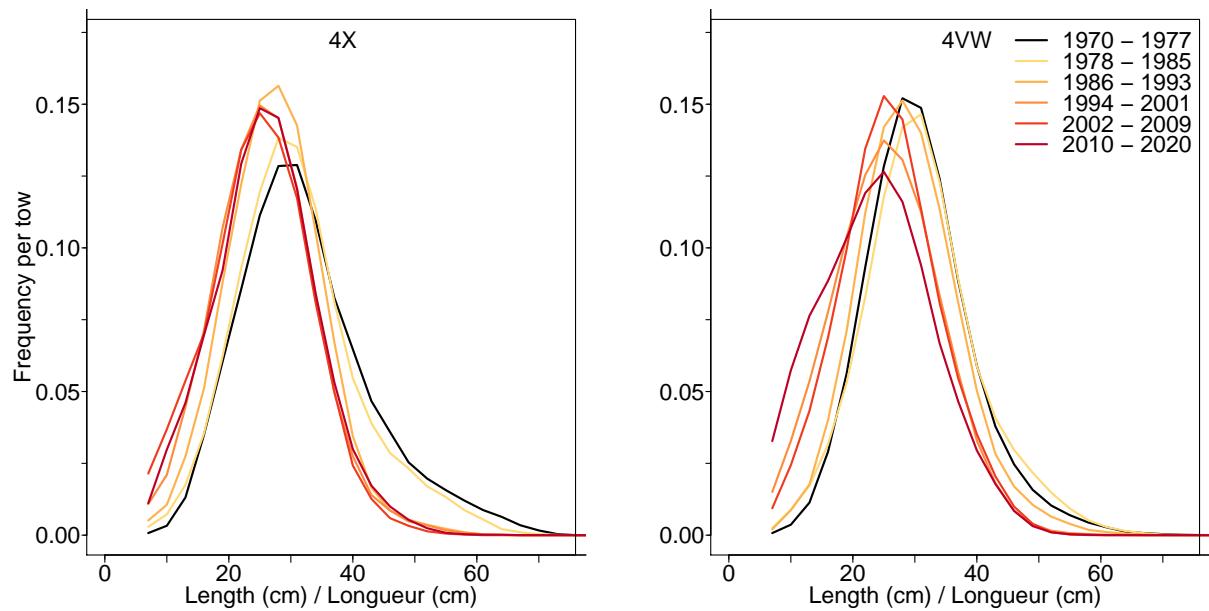


Figure 7.13C. Length frequency distribution in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for American plaice.

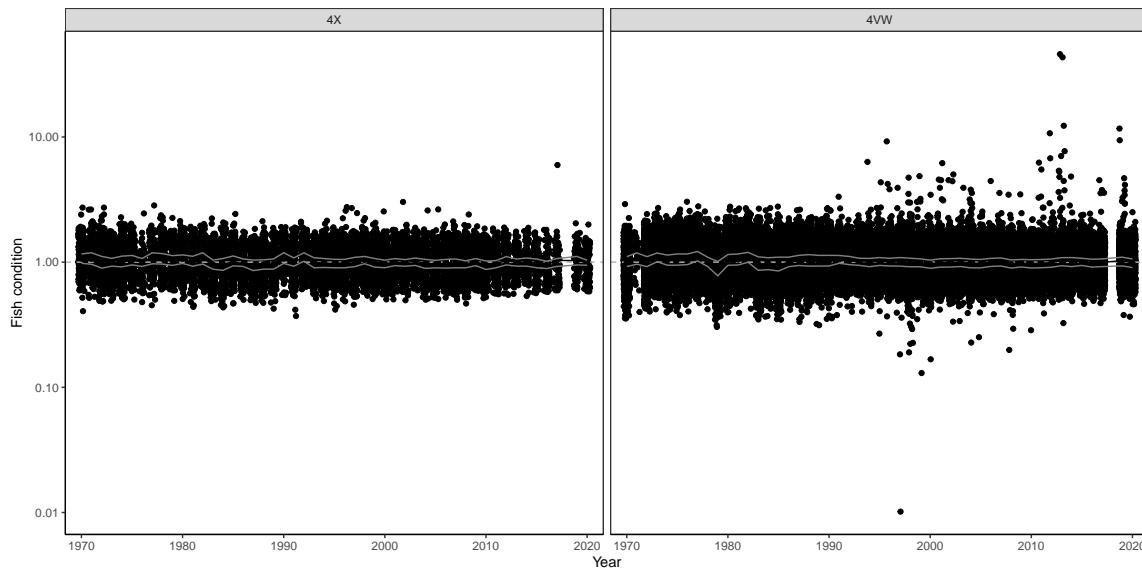


Figure 7.13D. Average fish condition in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for American plaice.

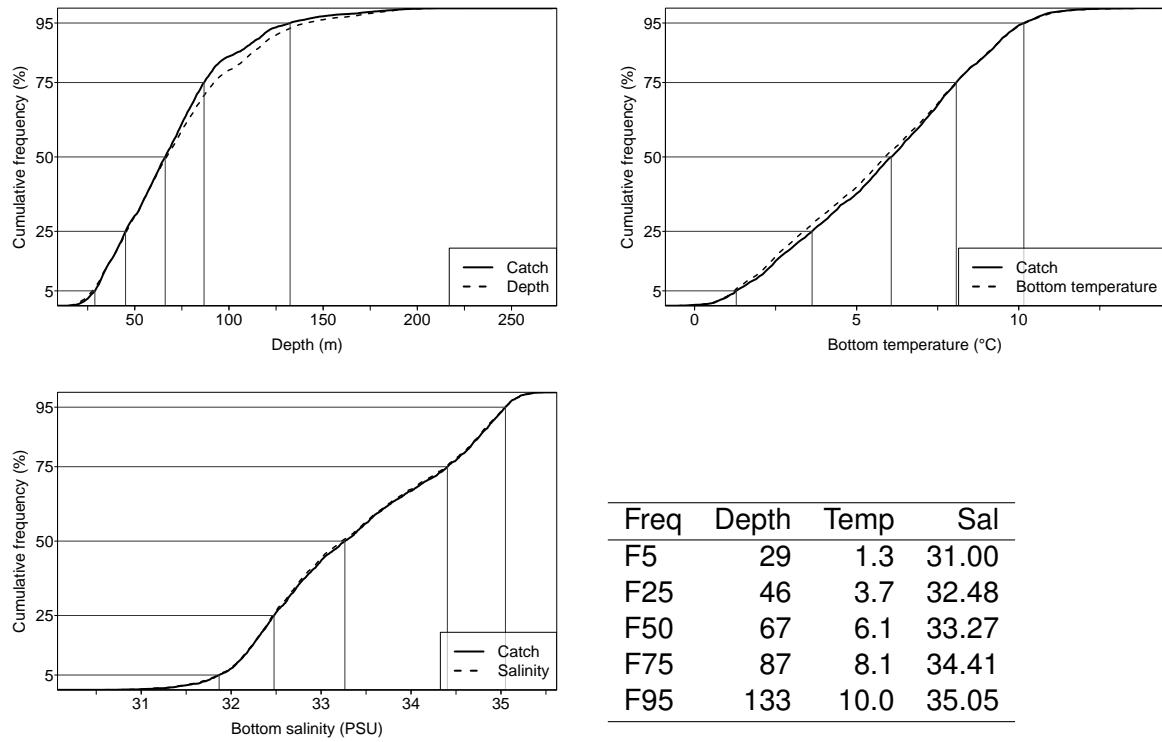


Figure 7.13E. Catch distribution by depth, temperature and salinity of American plaice.

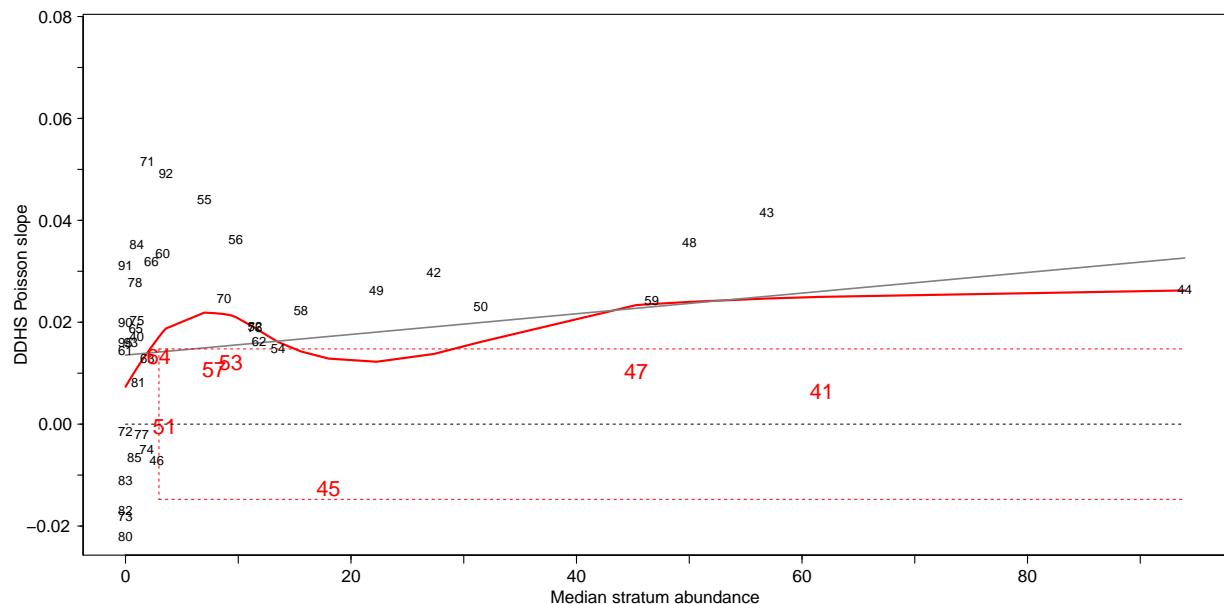


Figure 7.13F. DDHS slopes versus median stratum abundance. The last two digits of each stratum number is shown in the figure for American plaice. The red box indicates strata of particular importance for a species by identifying slopes that are within a standard error from zero and that are within the top 25% of median abundance.

7.14 Witch flounder (*Ple grise*) - species code 41 (category LF)

Scientific name: [Glyptocephalus cynoglossus](#)

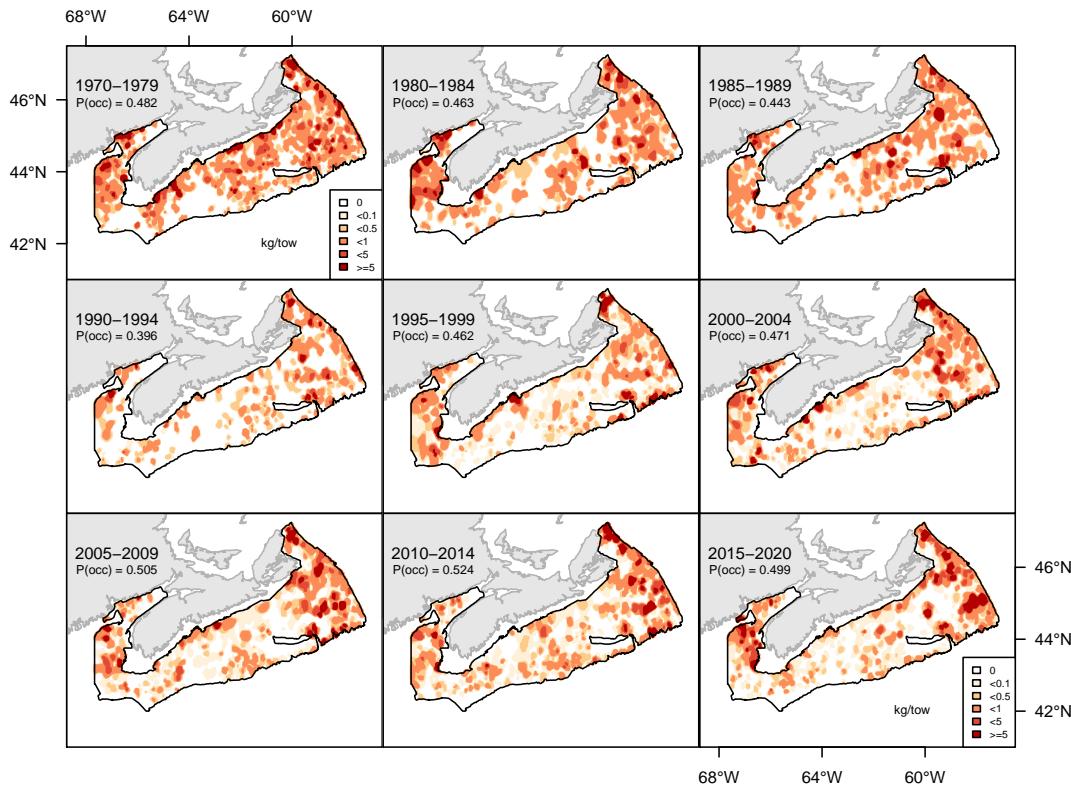


Figure 7.14A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Witch flounder. $P(\text{occ})$ is the proportion of tows with catch records for each 5-year period.

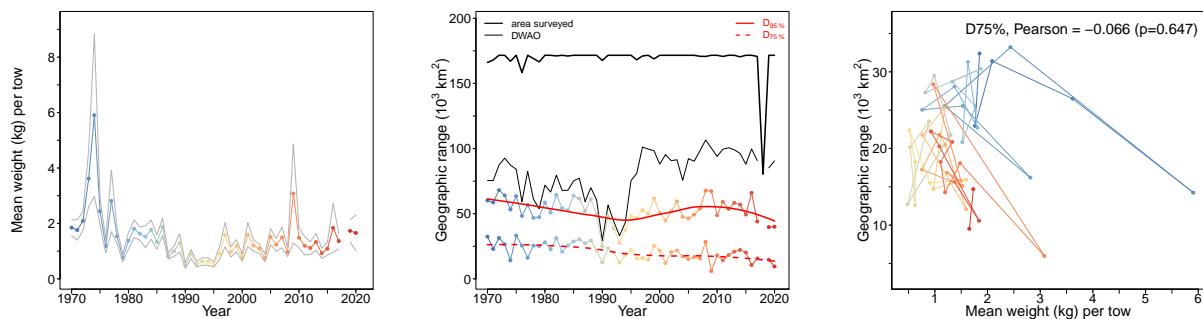


Figure 7.14B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Witch flounder. The predictions from a loess estimator are overlaid on the distribution indices in the middle panel.

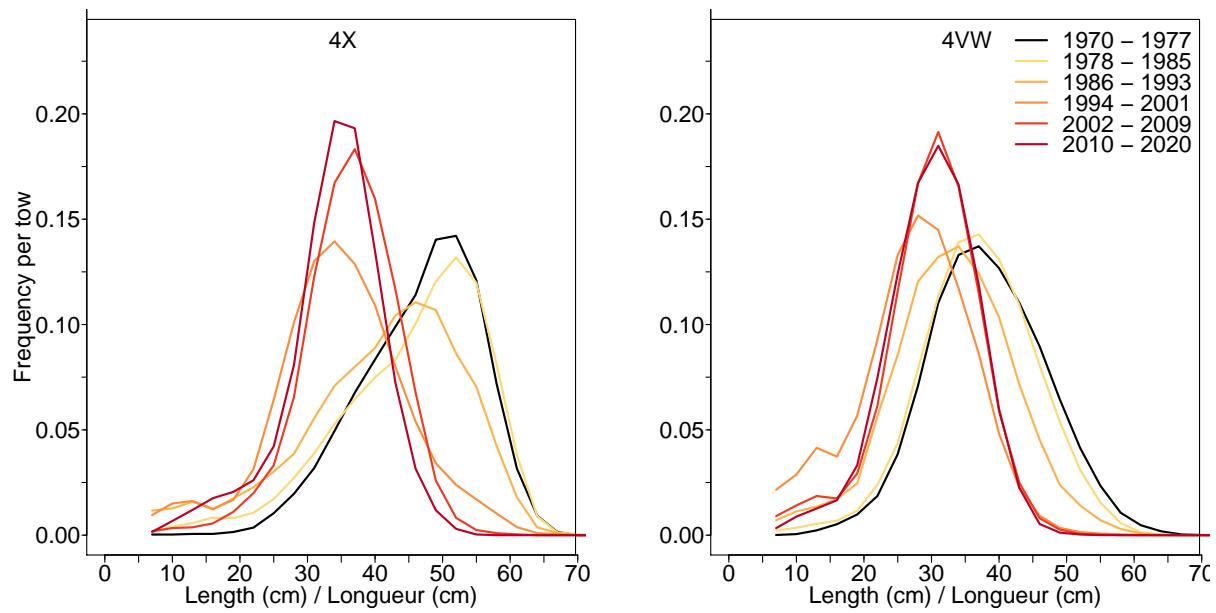


Figure 7.14C. Length frequency distribution in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Witch flounder.

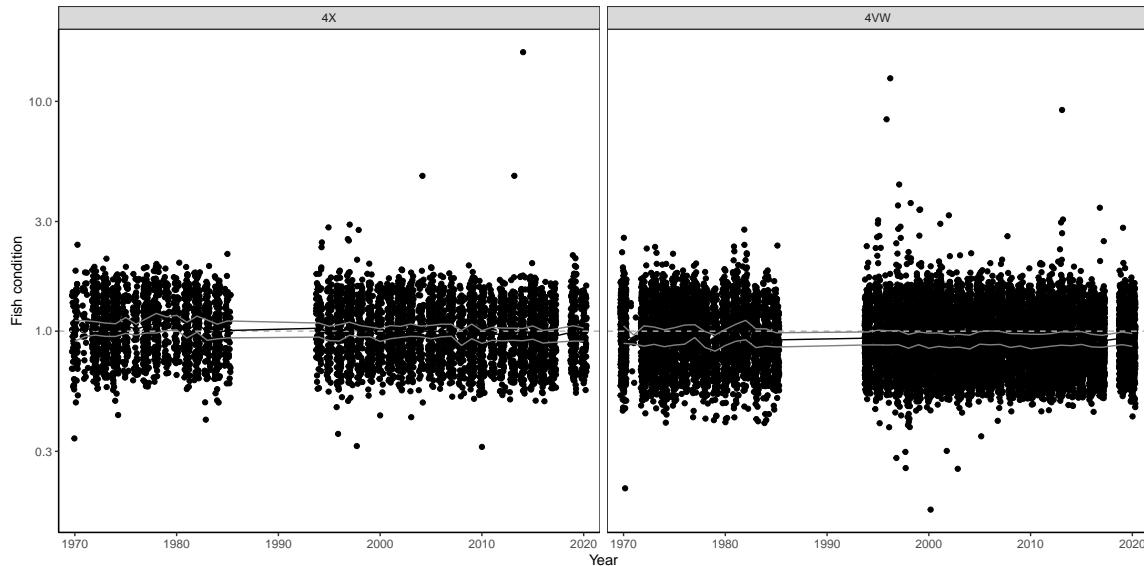


Figure 7.14D. Average fish condition in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Witch flounder.

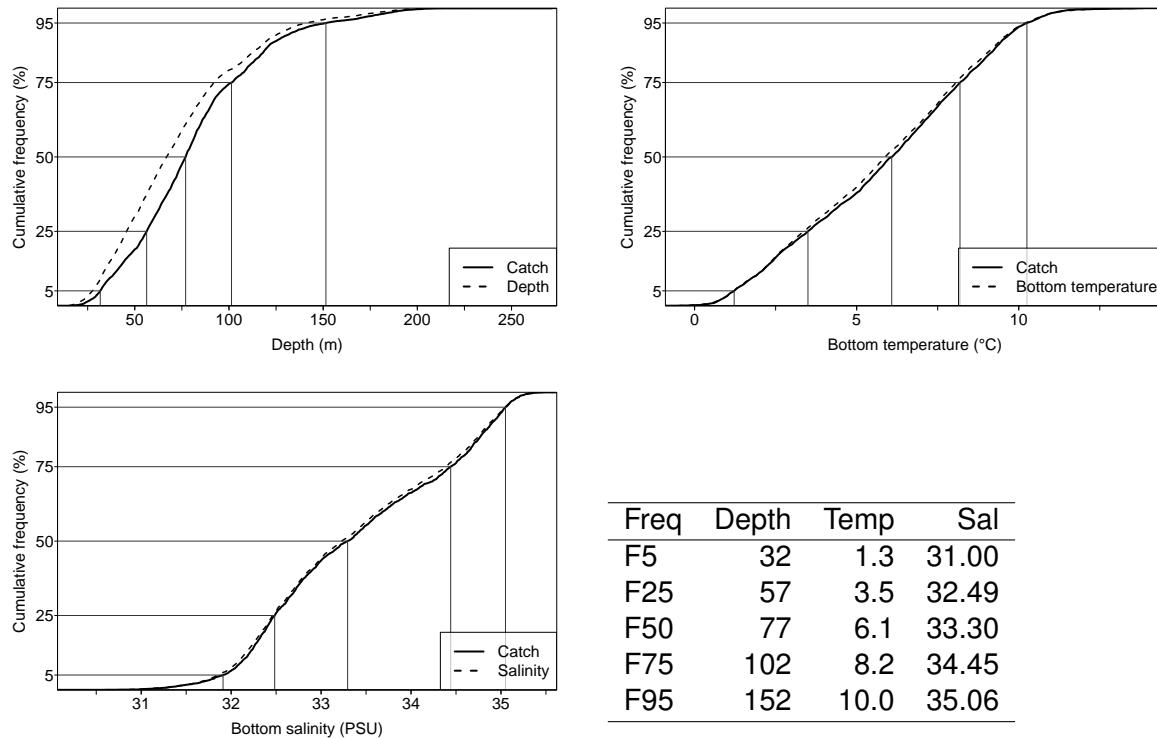


Figure 7.14E. Catch distribution by depth, temperature and salinity of Witch flounder.

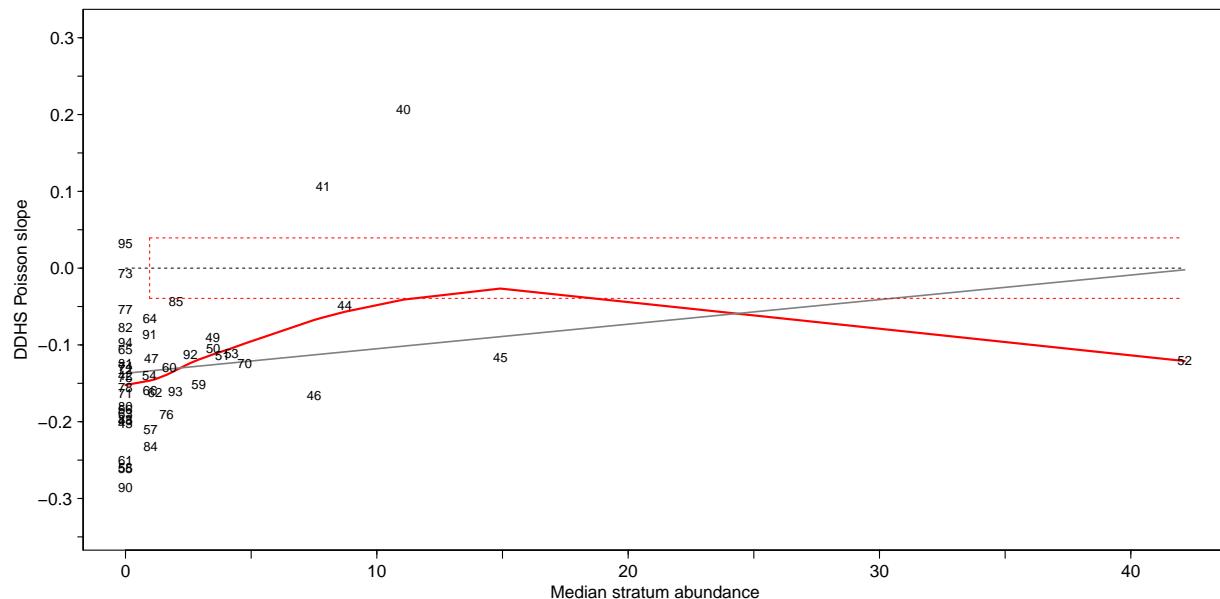


Figure 7.14F. DDHS slopes versus median stratum abundance. The last two digits of each stratum number is shown in the figure for Witch flounder. The red box indicates strata of particular importance for a species by identifying slopes that are within a standard error from zero and that are within the top 25% of median abundance.

7.15 Yellowtail flounder (Limande à queue jaune) - species code 42 (category LF)

Scientific name: [Limanda ferruginea](#)

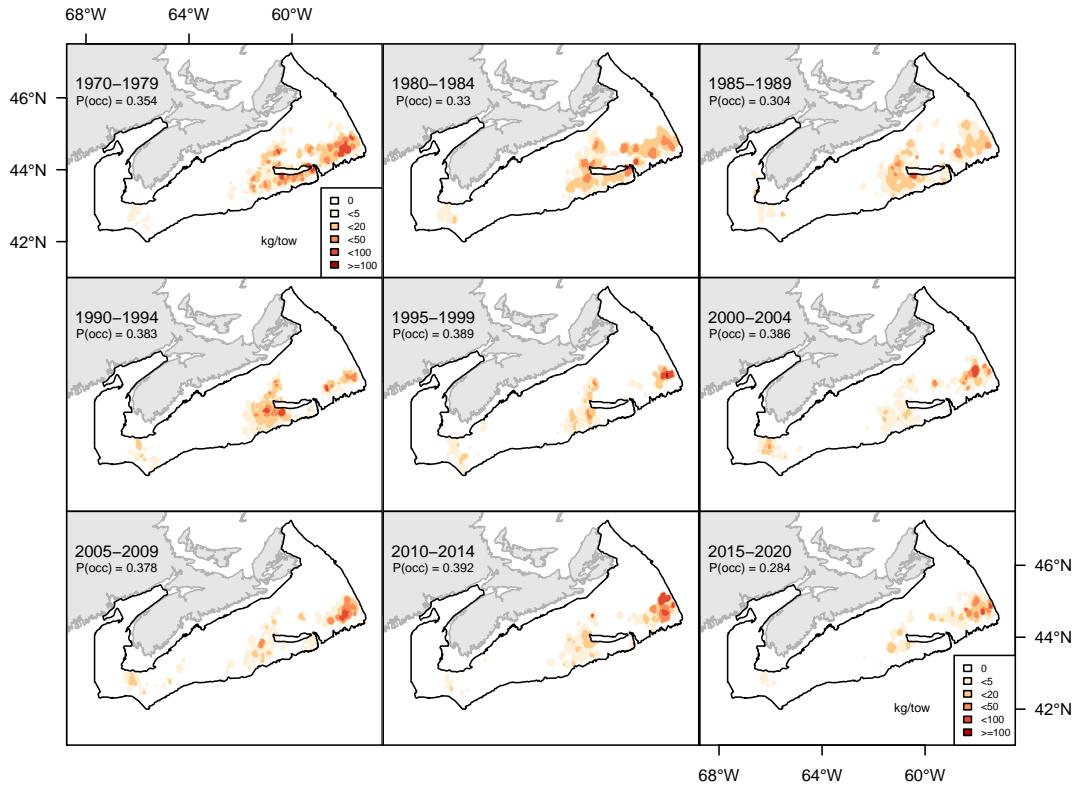


Figure 7.15A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Yellowtail flounder. $P(\text{occ})$ is the proportion of tows with catch records for each 5-year period.

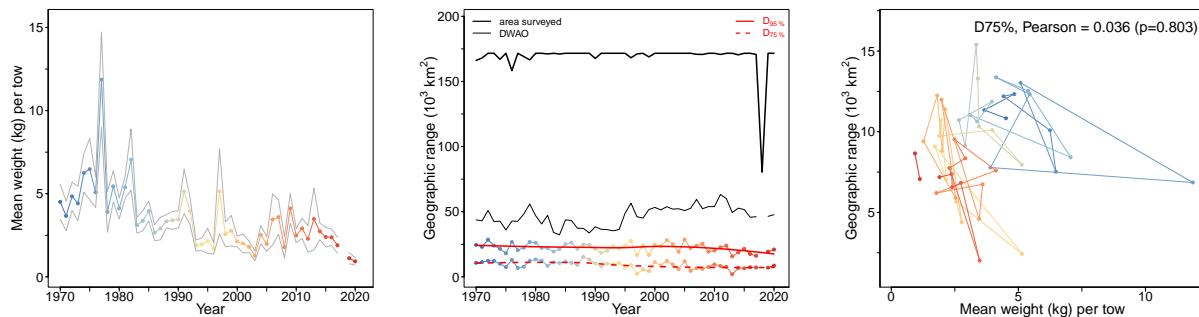


Figure 7.15B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Yellowtail flounder. The predictions from a loess estimator are overlaid on the distribution indices in the middle panel.

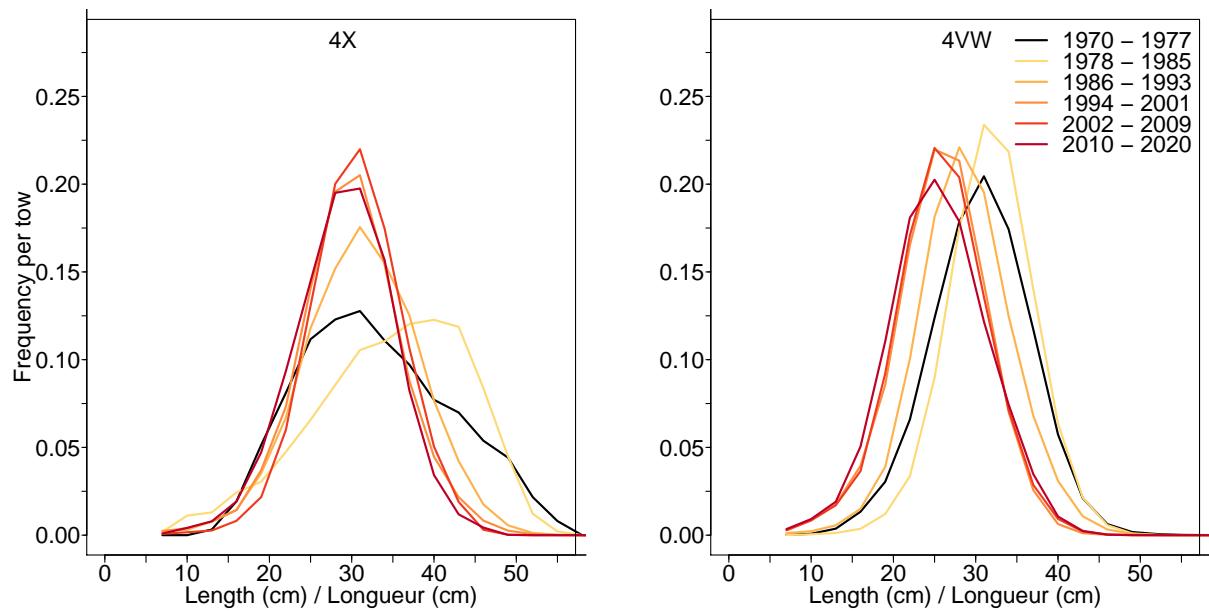


Figure 7.15C. Length frequency distribution in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Yellowtail flounder.

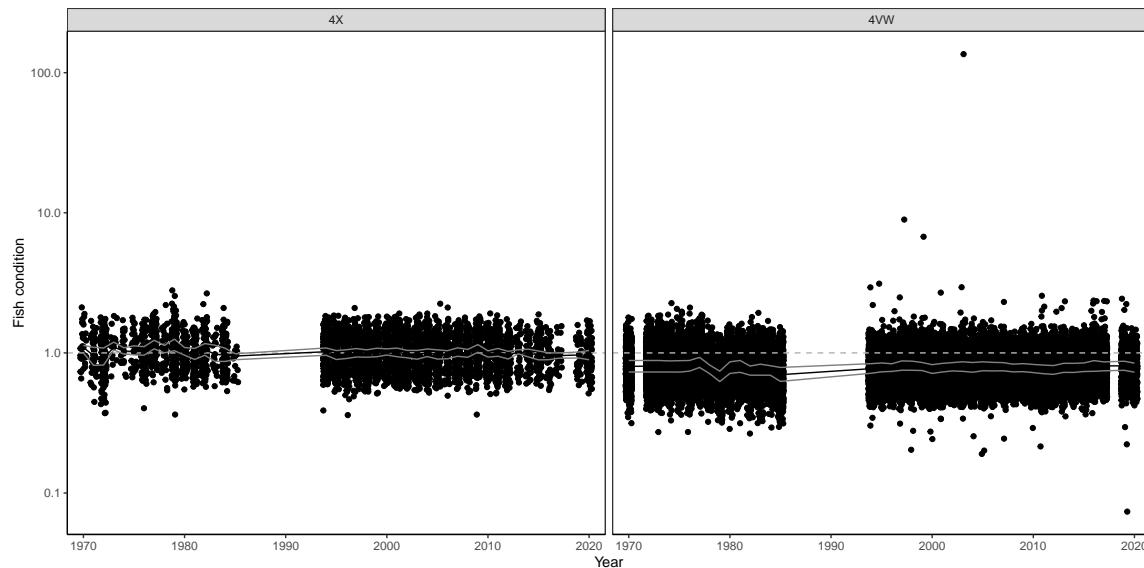


Figure 7.15D. Average fish condition in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Yellowtail flounder.

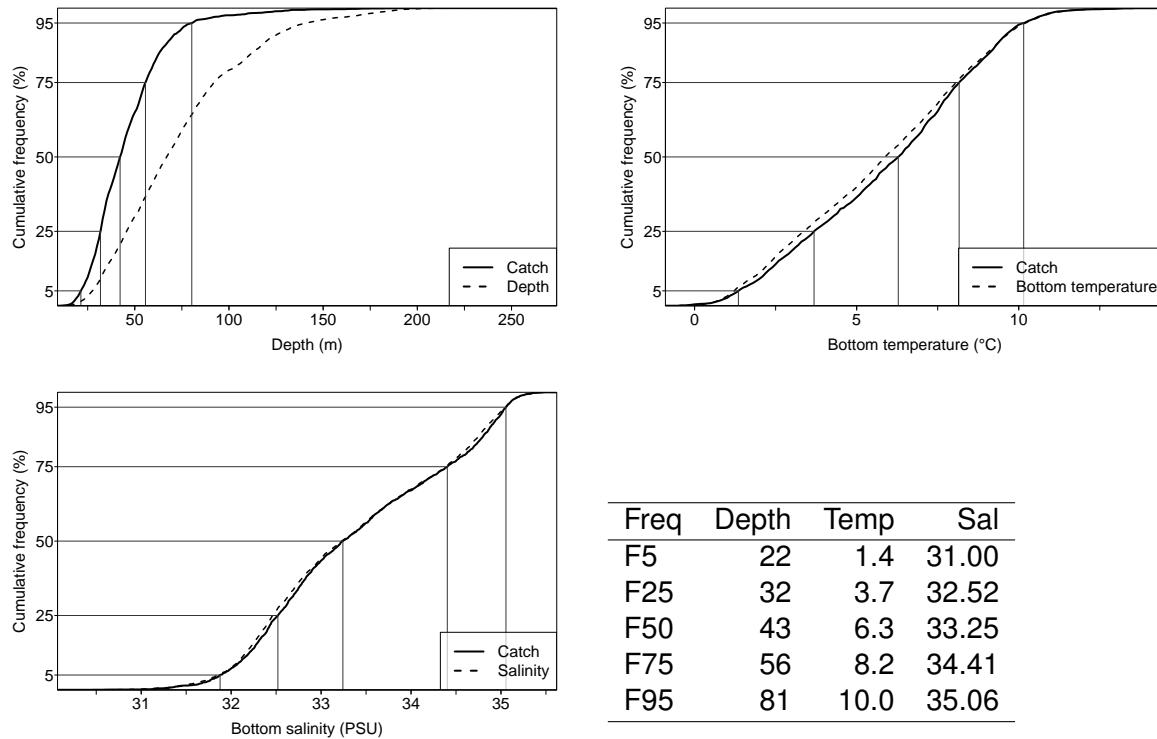


Figure 7.15E. Catch distribution by depth, temperature and salinity of Yellowtail flounder.

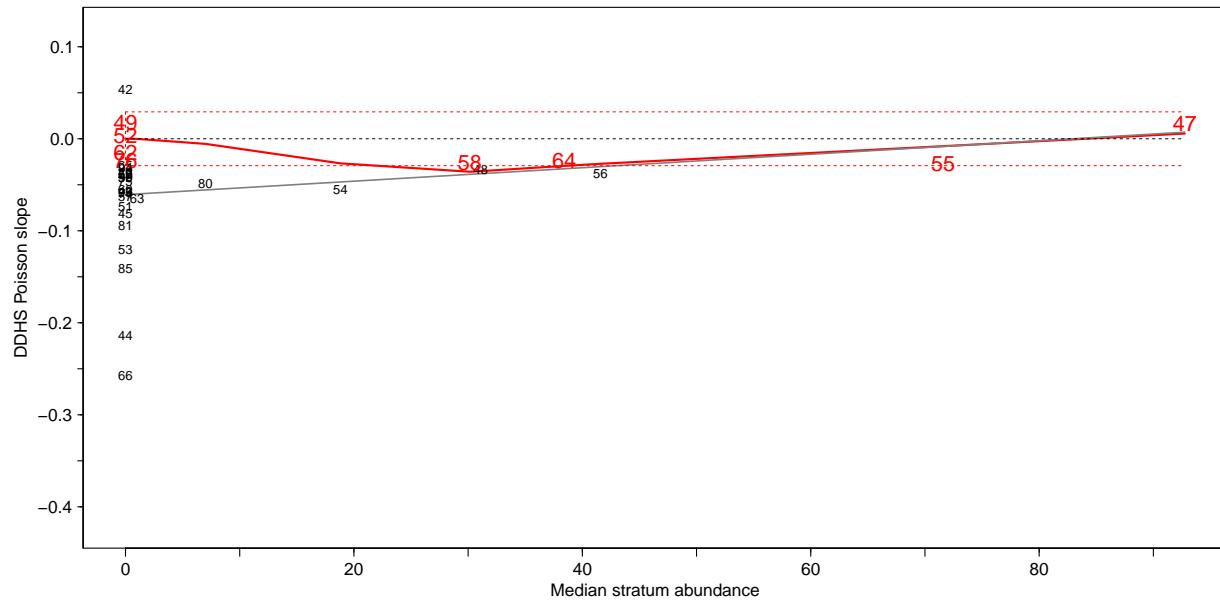


Figure 7.15F. DDHS slopes versus median stratum abundance. The last two digits of each stratum number is shown in the figure for Yellowtail flounder. The red box indicates strata of particular importance for a species by identifying slopes that are within a standard error from zero and that are within the top 25% of median abundance.

7.16 Winter flounder (Limande-plie rouge) - species code 43 (category LF)

Scientific name: *Pseudopleuronectes americanus*

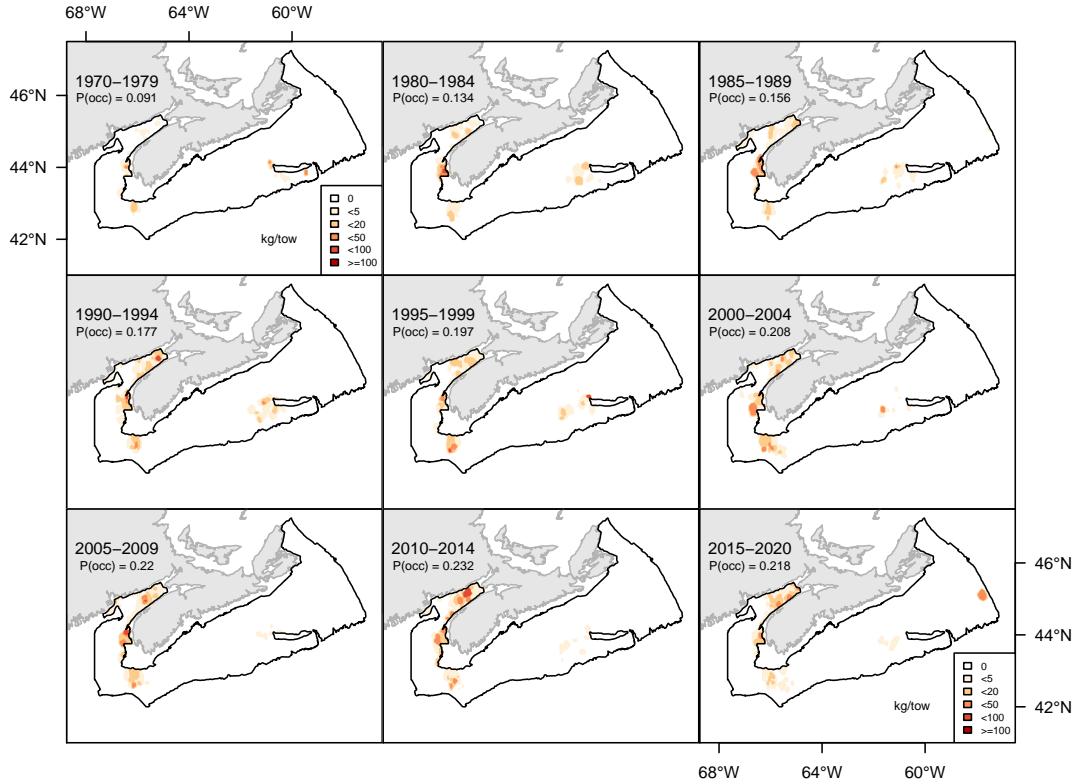


Figure 7.16A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Winter flounder. $P(\text{occ})$ is the proportion of tows with catch records for each 5-year period.

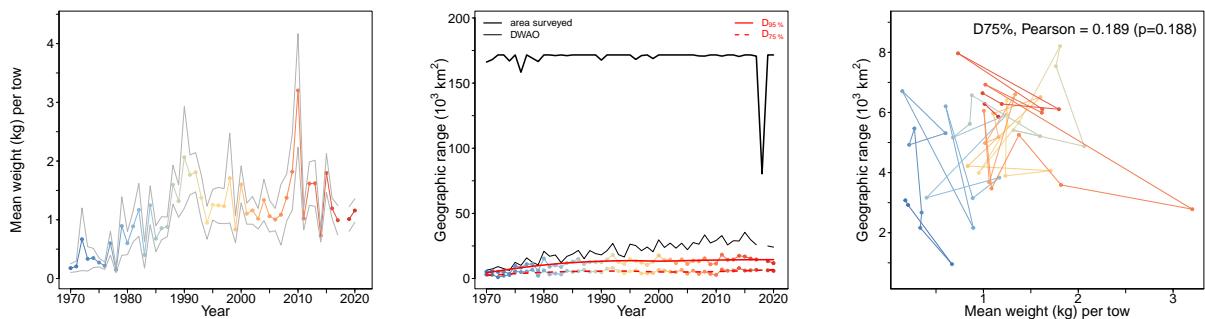


Figure 7.16B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Winter flounder. The predictions from a loess estimator are overlaid on the distribution indices in the middle panel.

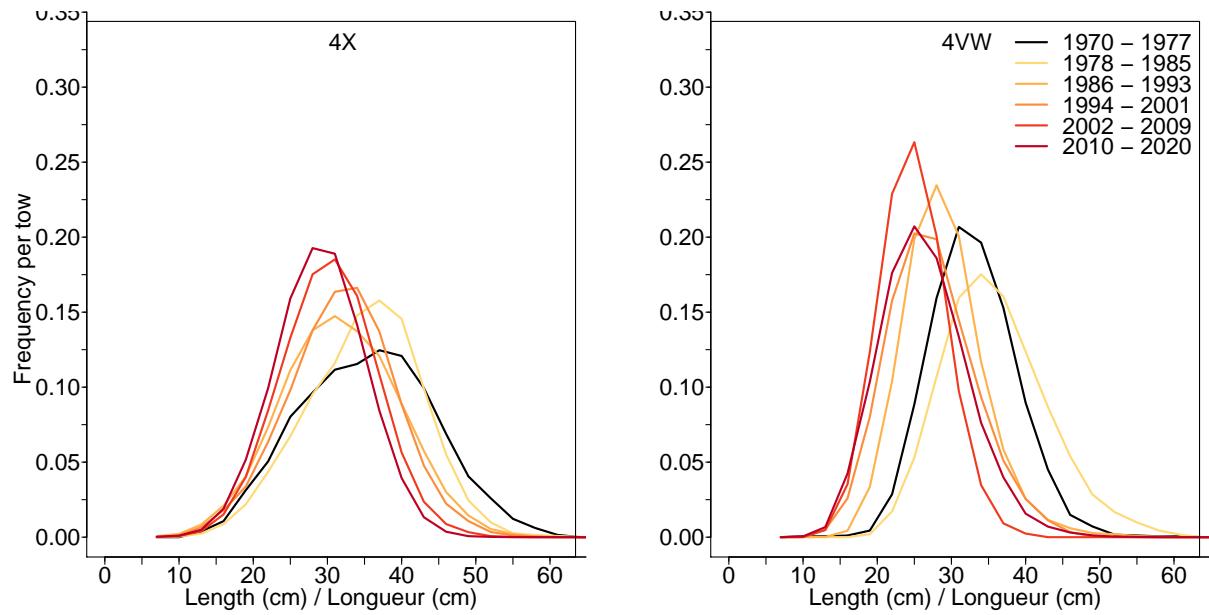


Figure 7.16C. Length frequency distribution in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Winter flounder.

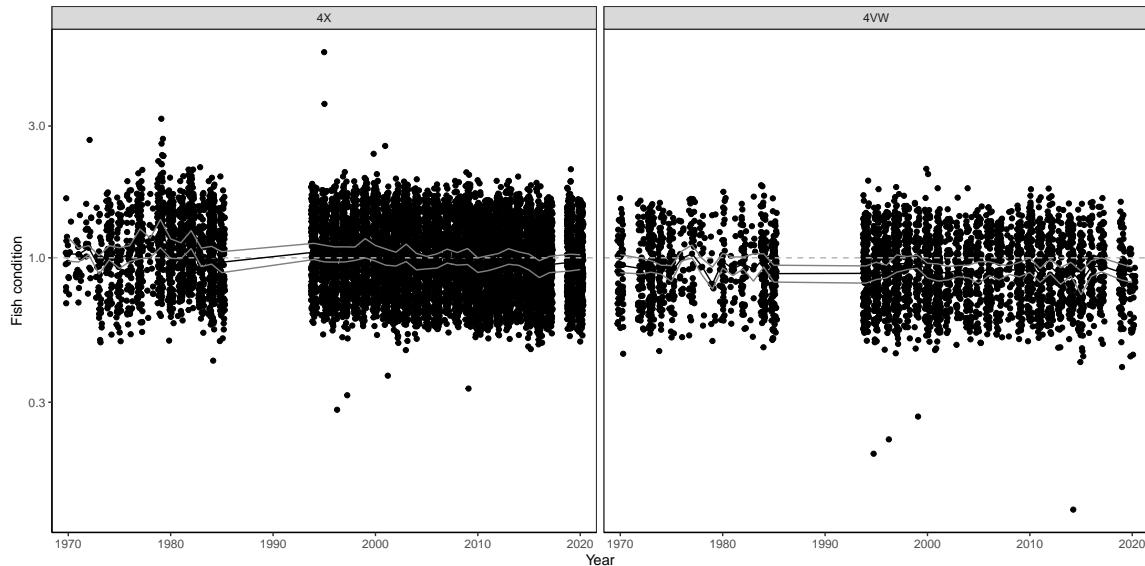


Figure 7.16D. Average fish condition in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Winter flounder.

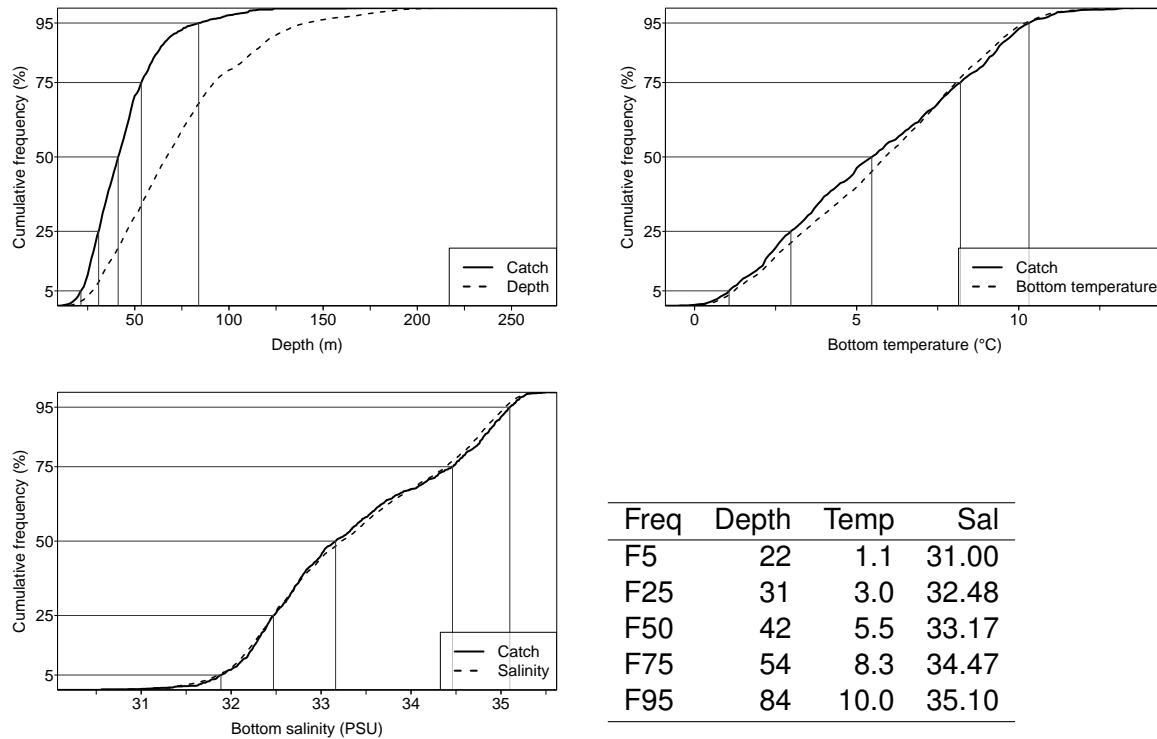


Figure 7.16E. Catch distribution by depth, temperature and salinity of Winter flounder.

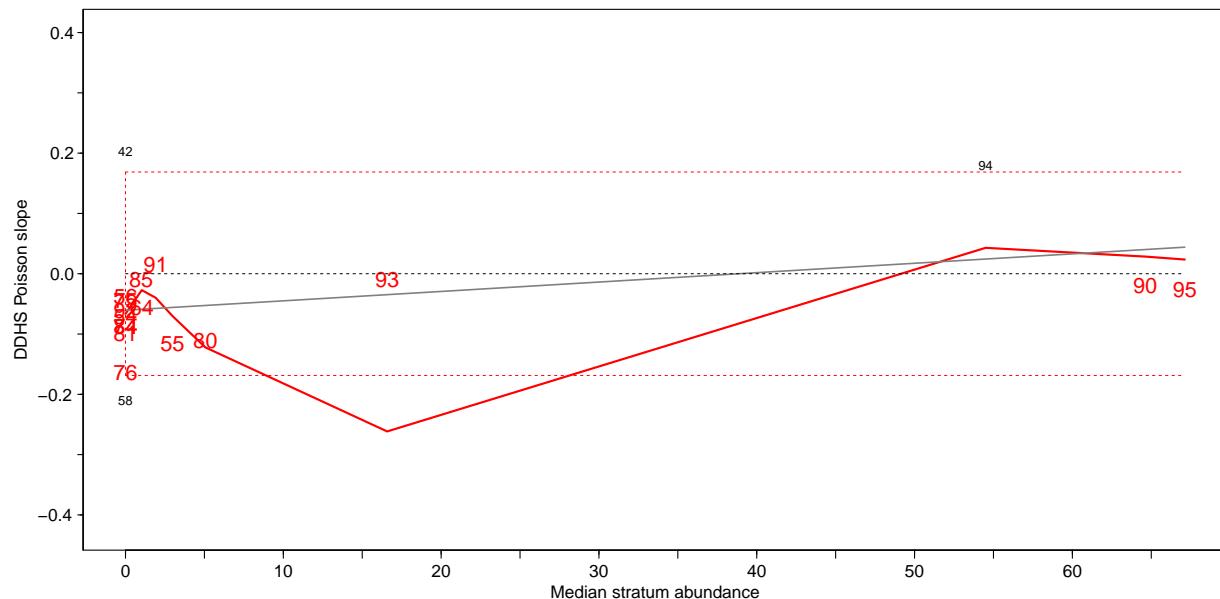


Figure 7.16F. DDHS slopes versus median stratum abundance. The last two digits of each stratum number is shown in the figure for Winter flounder. The red box indicates strata of particular importance for a species by identifying slopes that are within a standard error from zero and that are within the top 25% of median abundance.

7.17 Atlantic wolffish (Loup atlantique) - species code 50 (category LF)

Scientific name: [Anarhichas lupus](#)

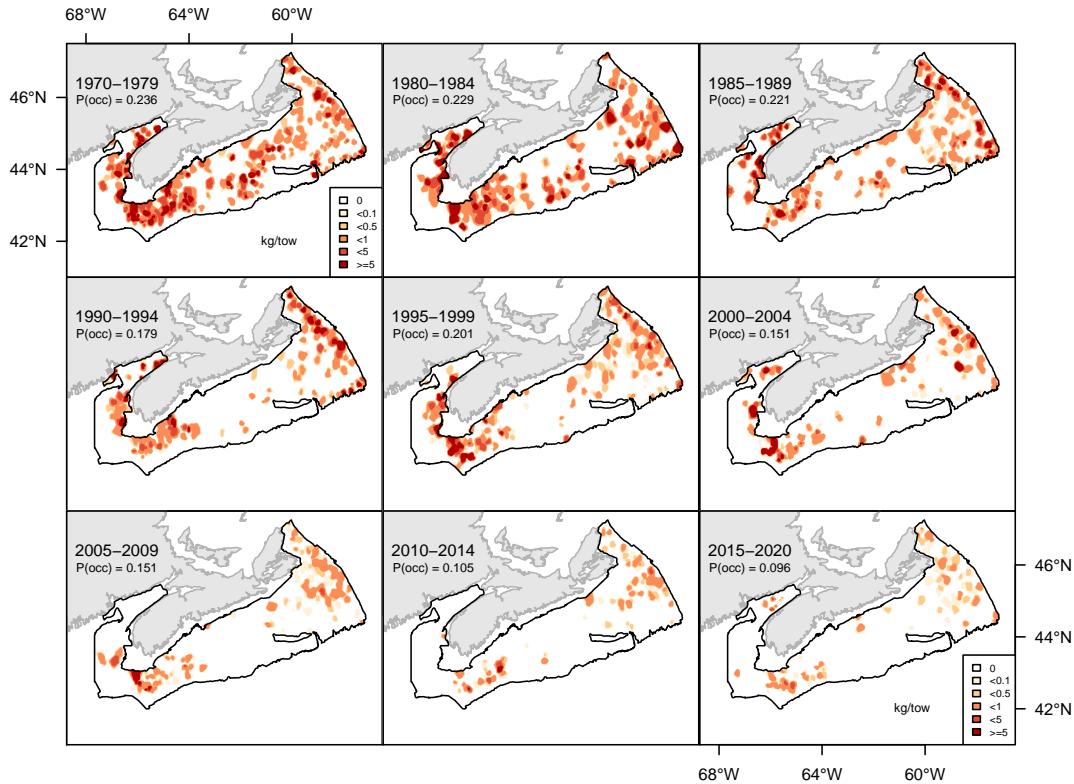


Figure 7.17A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Atlantic wolffish. $P(\text{occ})$ is the proportion of tows with catch records for each 5-year period.

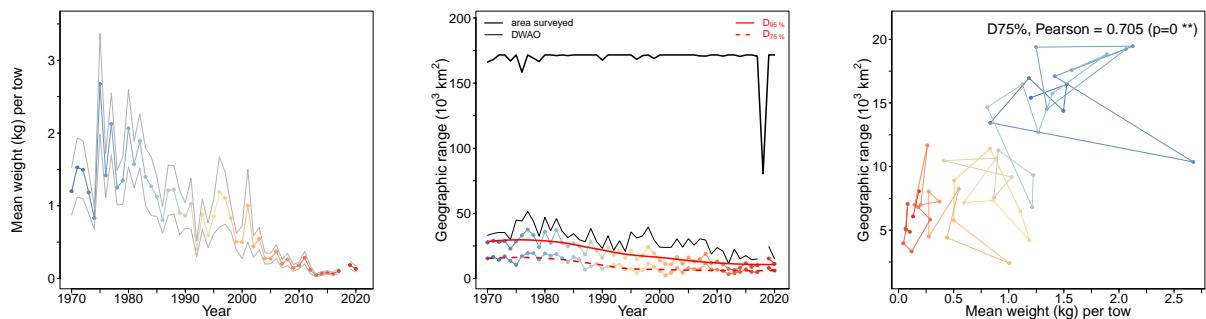


Figure 7.17B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Atlantic wolffish. The predictions from a loess estimator are overlaid on the distribution indices in the middle panel.

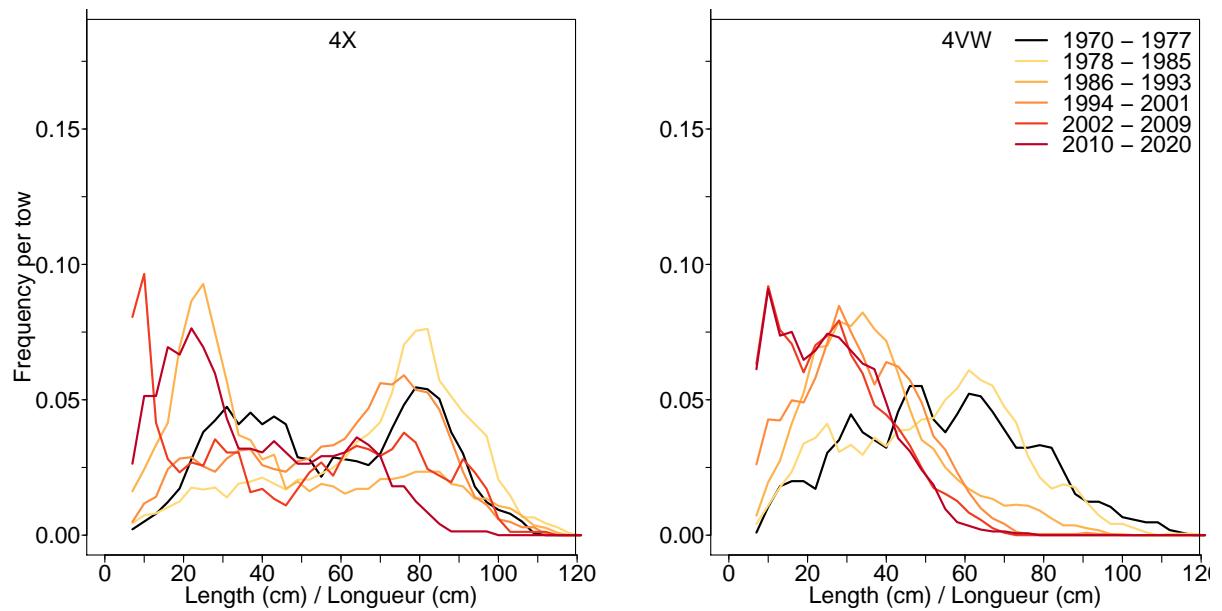


Figure 7.17C. Length frequency distribution in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Atlantic wolffish.

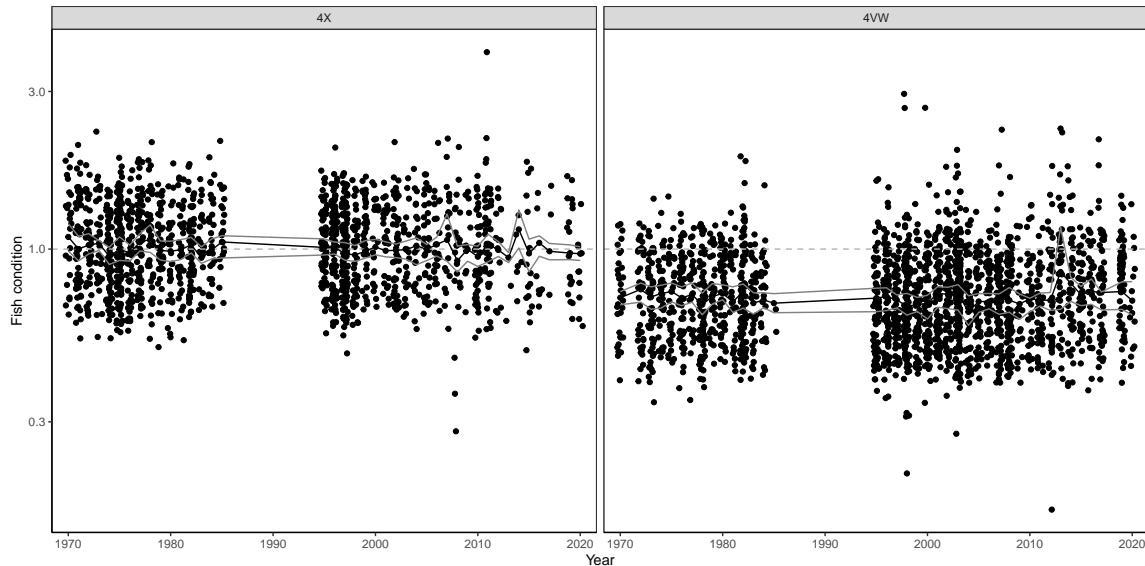


Figure 7.17D. Average fish condition in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Atlantic wolffish.

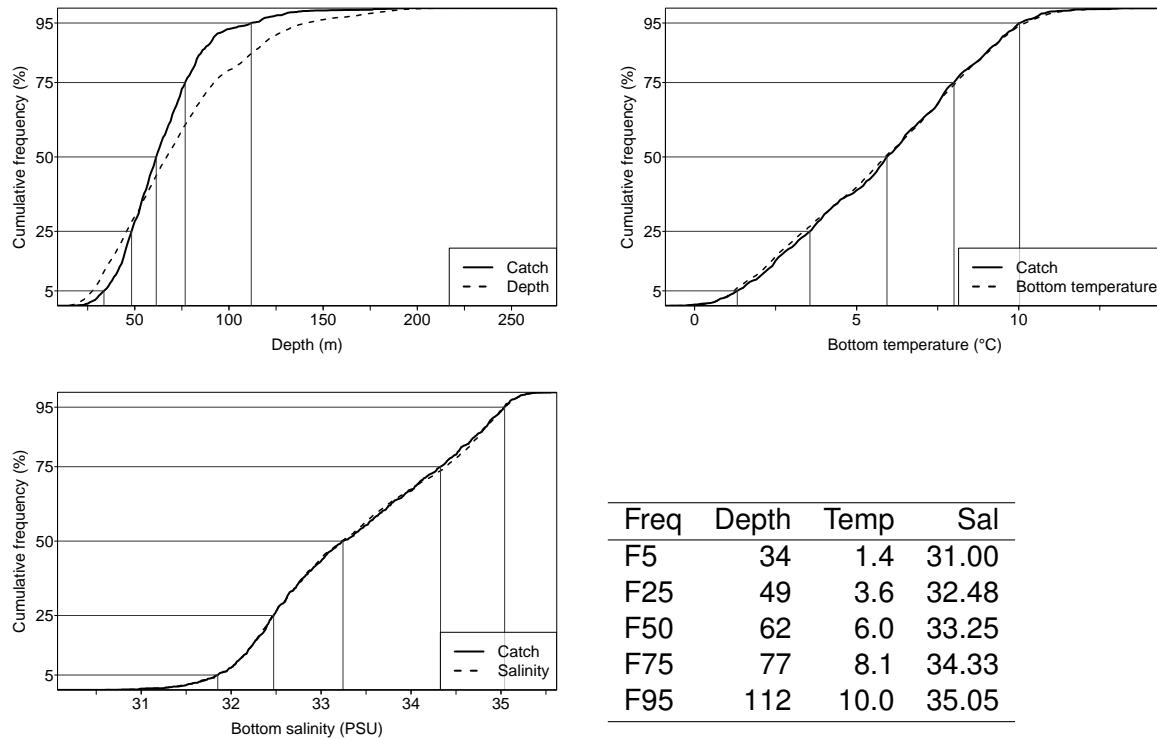


Figure 7.17E. Catch distribution by depth, temperature and salinity of Atlantic wolffish.

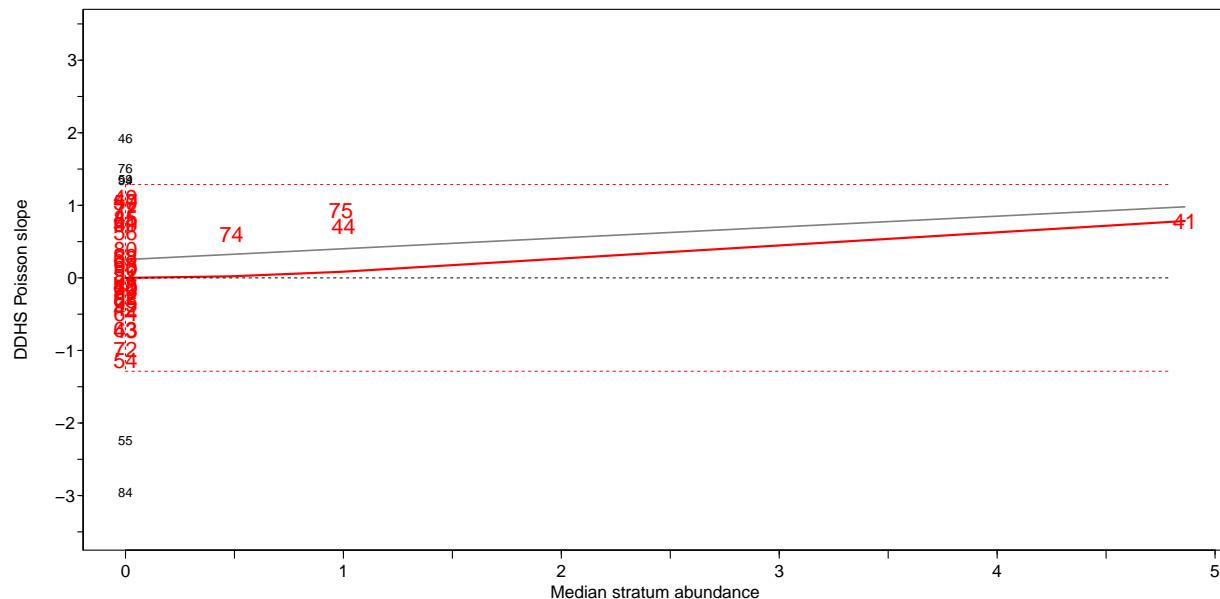


Figure 7.17F. DDHS slopes versus median stratum abundance. The last two digits of each stratum number is shown in the figure for Atlantic wolffish. The red box indicates strata of particular importance for a species by identifying slopes that are within a standard error from zero and that are within the top 25% of median abundance.

7.18 Ocean pout (Loquette d'Amérique) - species code 640 (category LF)

Scientific name: [Zoarces americanus](#)

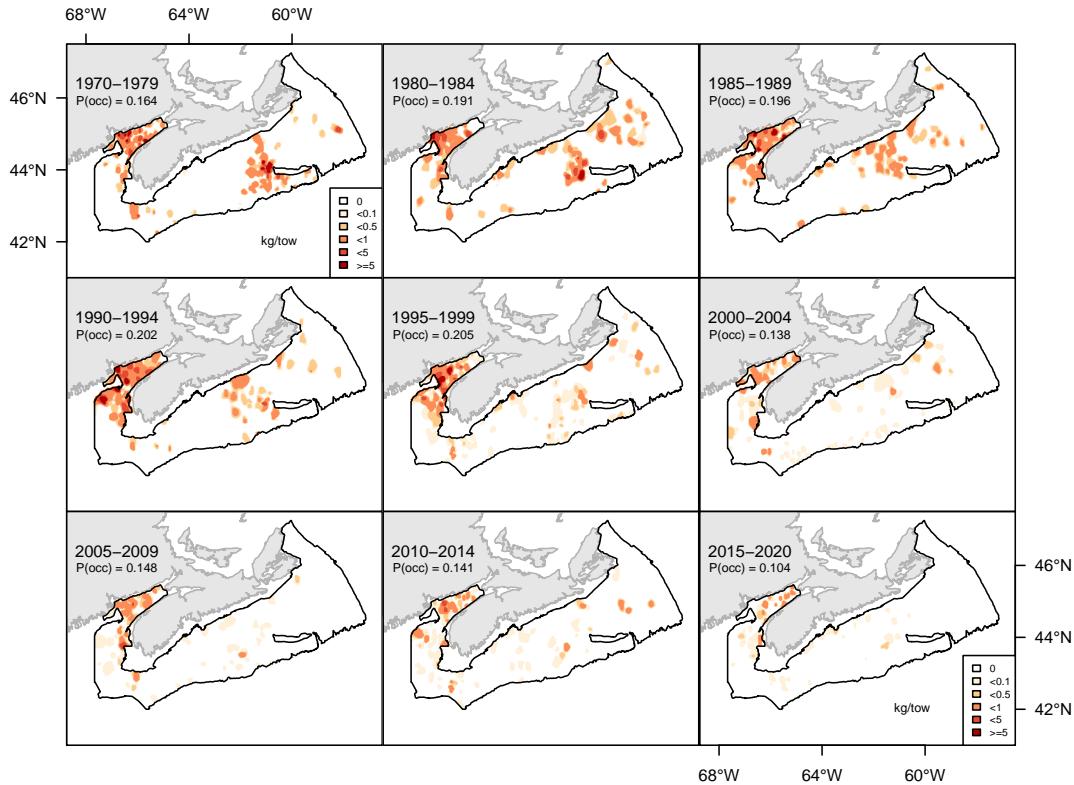


Figure 7.18A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Ocean pout. $P(\text{occ})$ is the proportion of tows with catch records for each 5-year period.

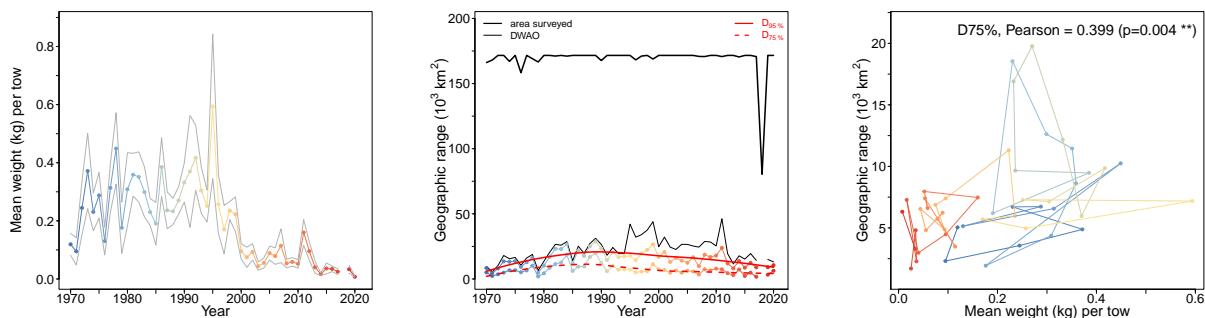


Figure 7.18B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Ocean pout. The predictions from a loess estimator are overlaid on the distribution indices in the middle panel.

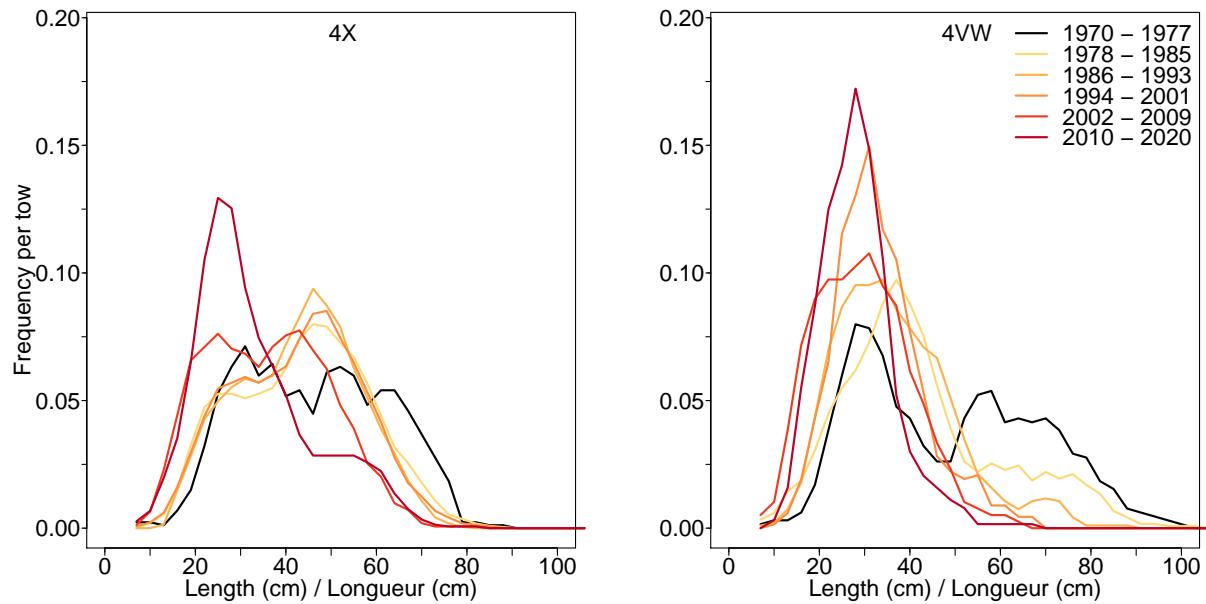


Figure 7.18C. Length frequency distribution in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Ocean pout.

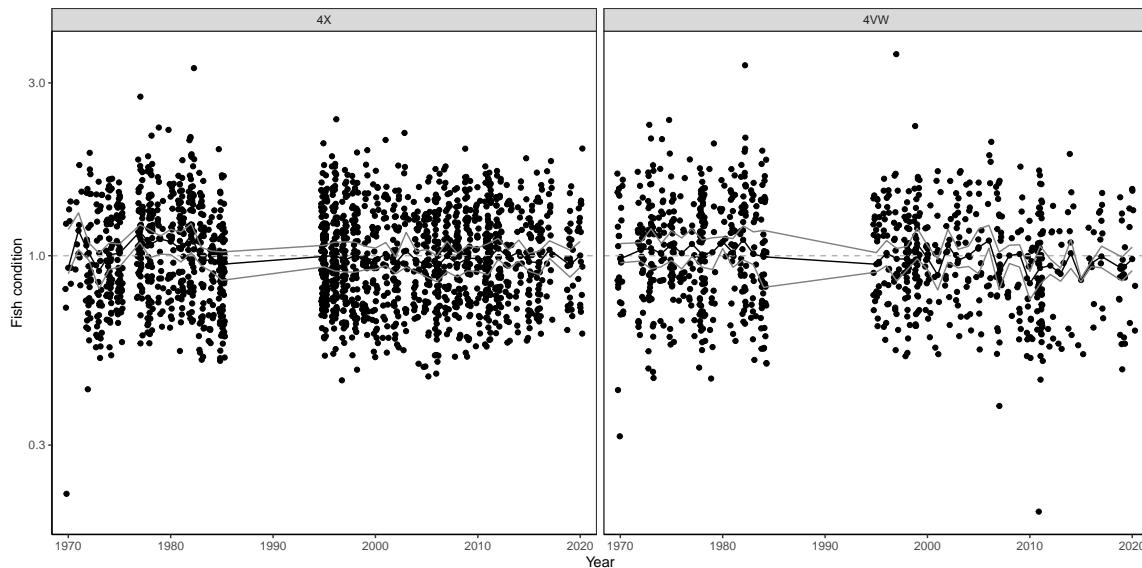


Figure 7.18D. Average fish condition in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Ocean pout.

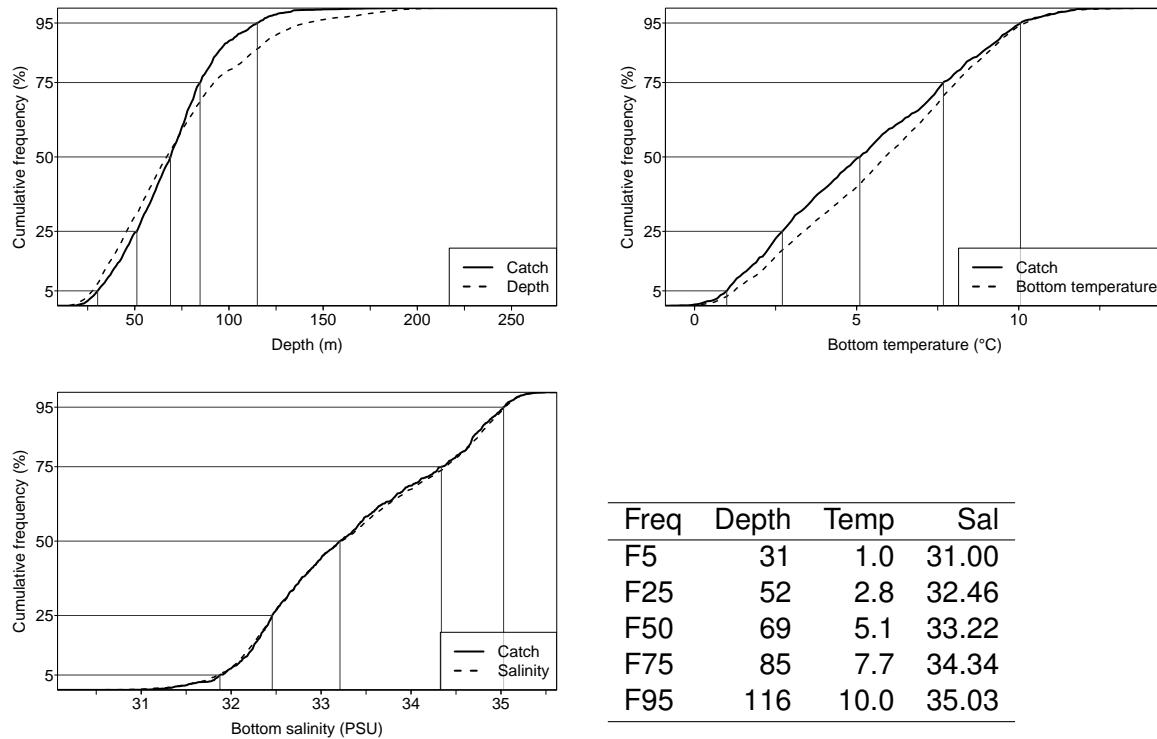


Figure 7.18E. Catch distribution by depth, temperature and salinity of Ocean pout.

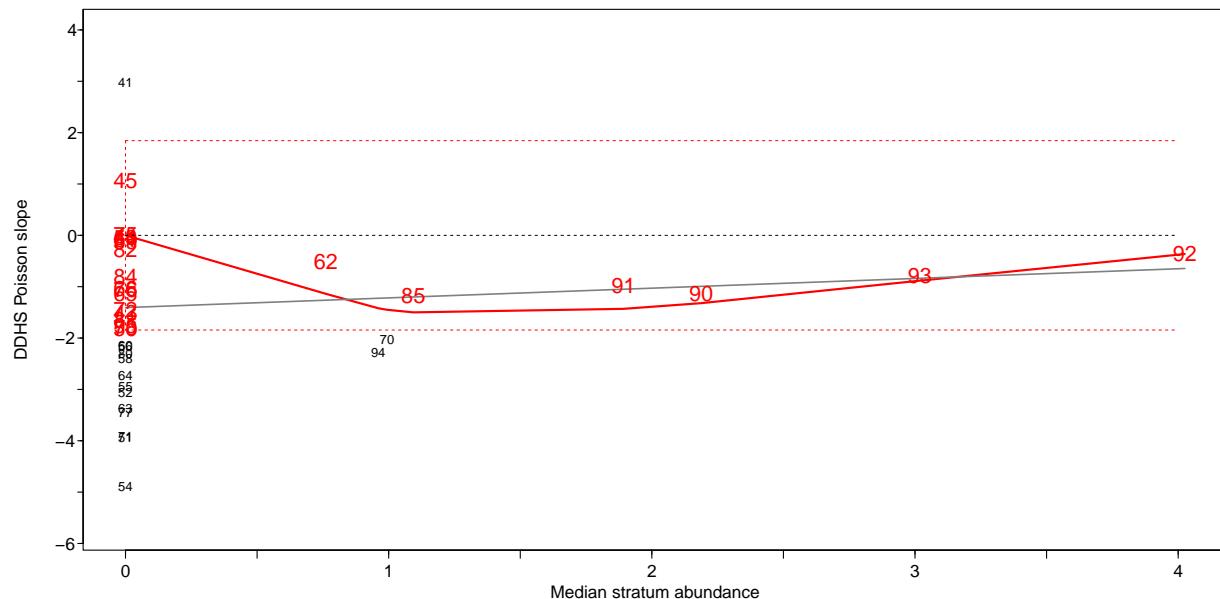


Figure 7.18F. DDHS slopes versus median stratum abundance. The last two digits of each stratum number is shown in the figure for Ocean pout. The red box indicates strata of particular importance for a species by identifying slopes that are within a standard error from zero and that are within the top 25% of median abundance.

7.19 Atlantic herring (Hareng de l'Atlantique) - species code 60 (category LF)

Scientific name: [Clupea harengus](#)

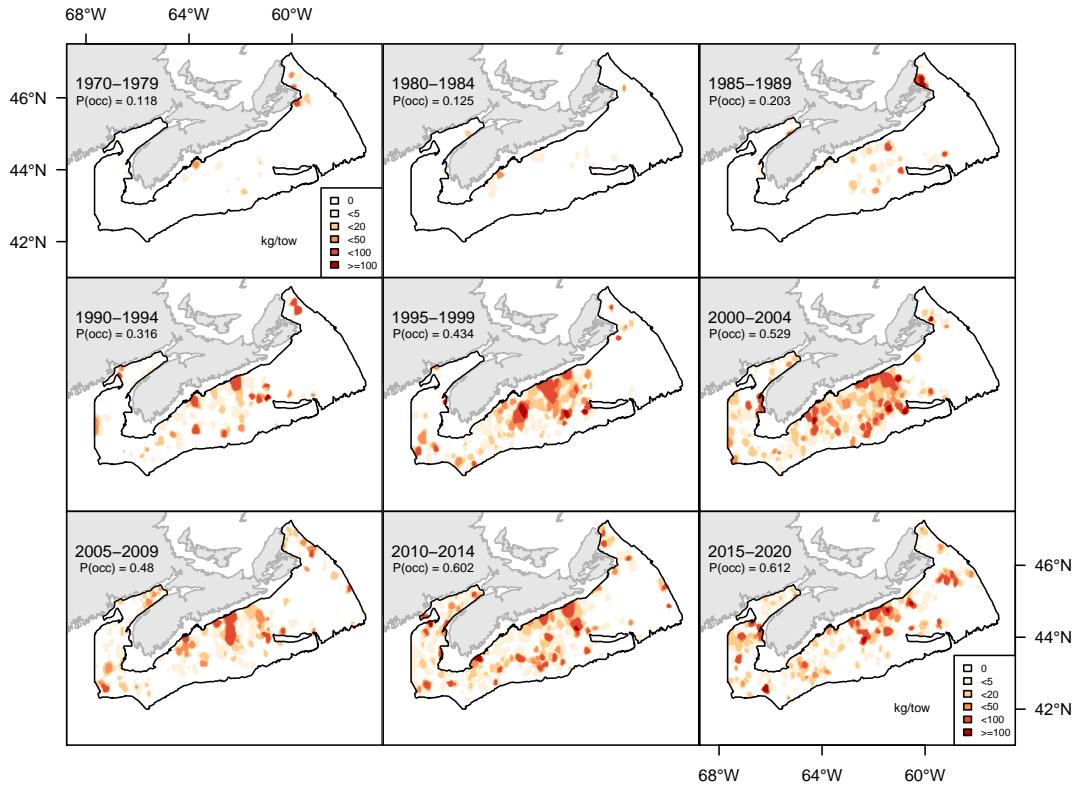


Figure 7.19A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Atlantic herring. $P(\text{occ})$ is the proportion of tows with catch records for each 5-year period.

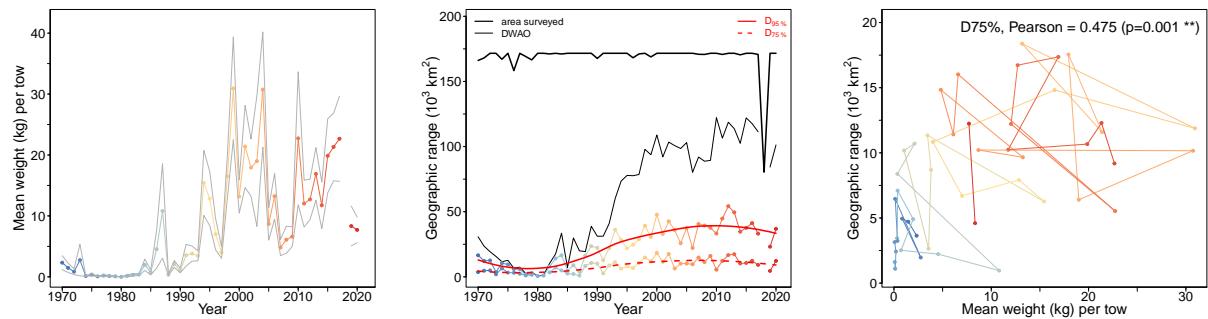


Figure 7.19B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Atlantic herring. The predictions from a loess estimator are overlaid on the distribution indices in the middle panel.

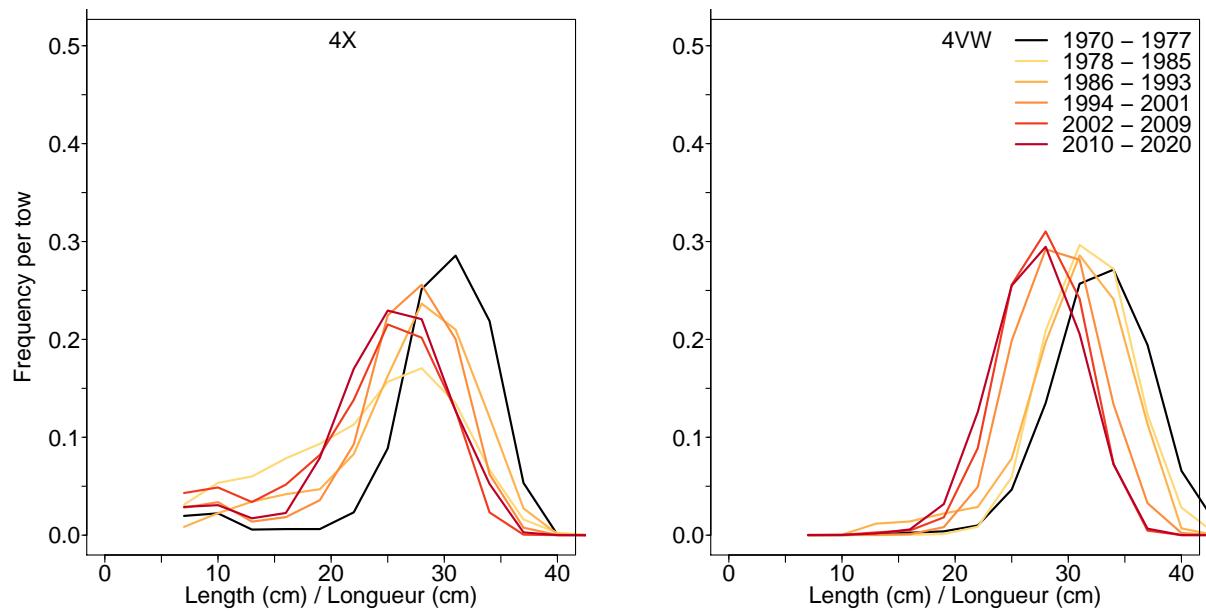


Figure 7.19C. Length frequency distribution in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Atlantic herring.

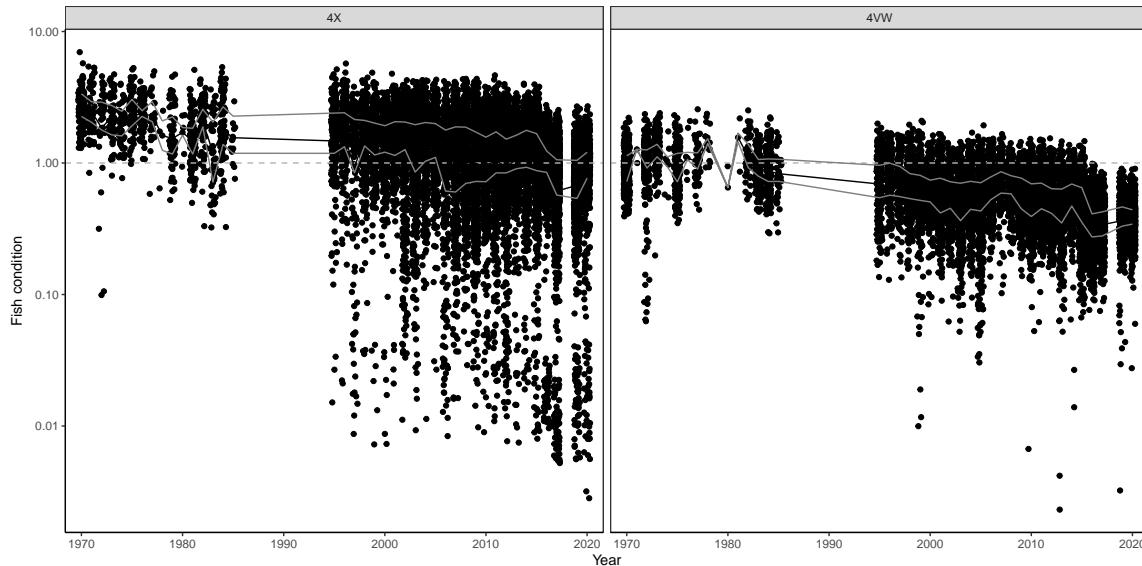


Figure 7.19D. Average fish condition in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Atlantic herring.

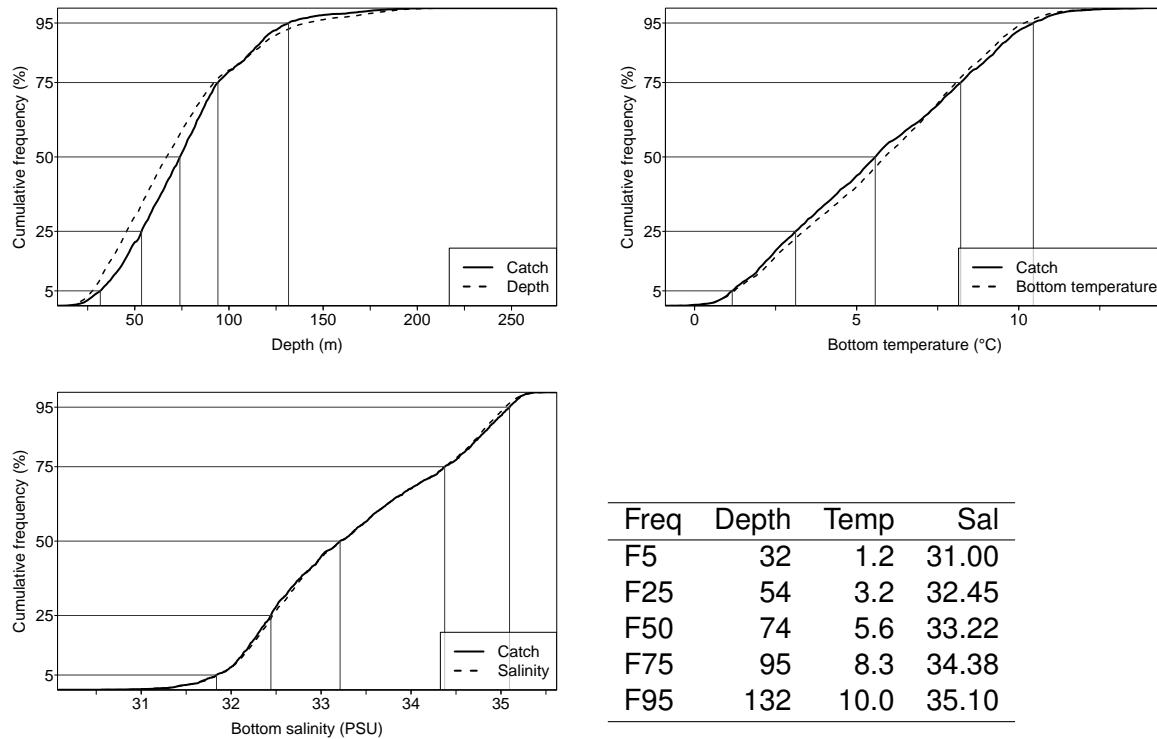


Figure 7.19E. Catch distribution by depth, temperature and salinity of Atlantic herring.

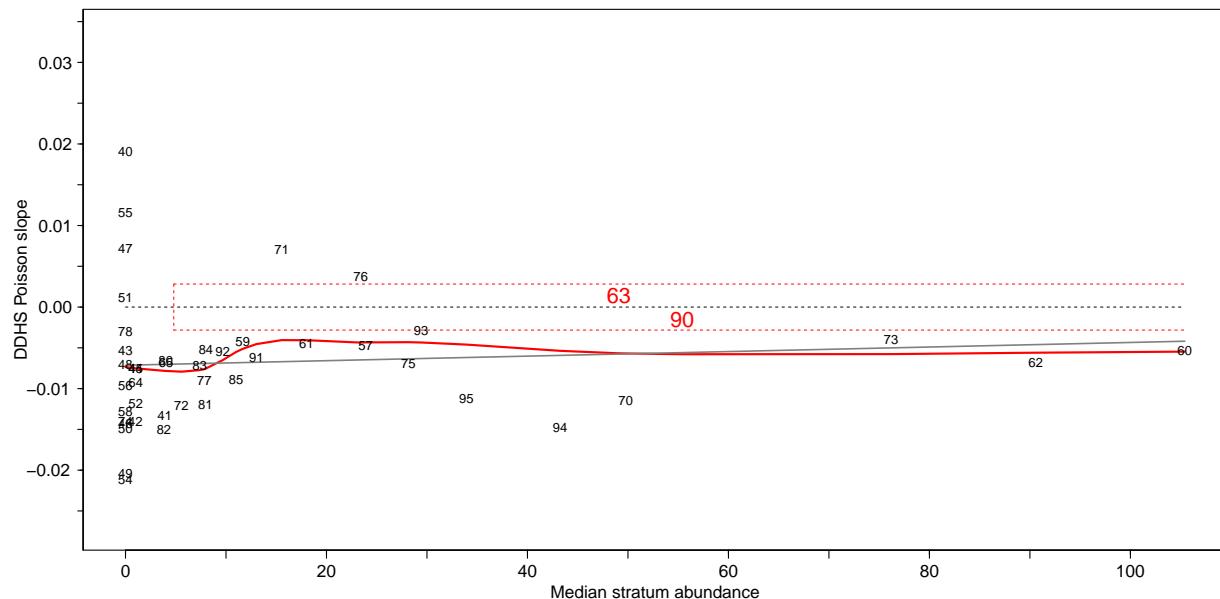


Figure 7.19F. DDHS slopes versus median stratum abundance. The last two digits of each stratum number is shown in the figure for Atlantic herring. The red box indicates strata of particular importance for a species by identifying slopes that are within a standard error from zero and that are within the top 25% of median abundance.

7.20 Monkfish (Baudroie d'Amérique) - species code 400 (category LF)

Scientific name: [Lophius americanus](#)

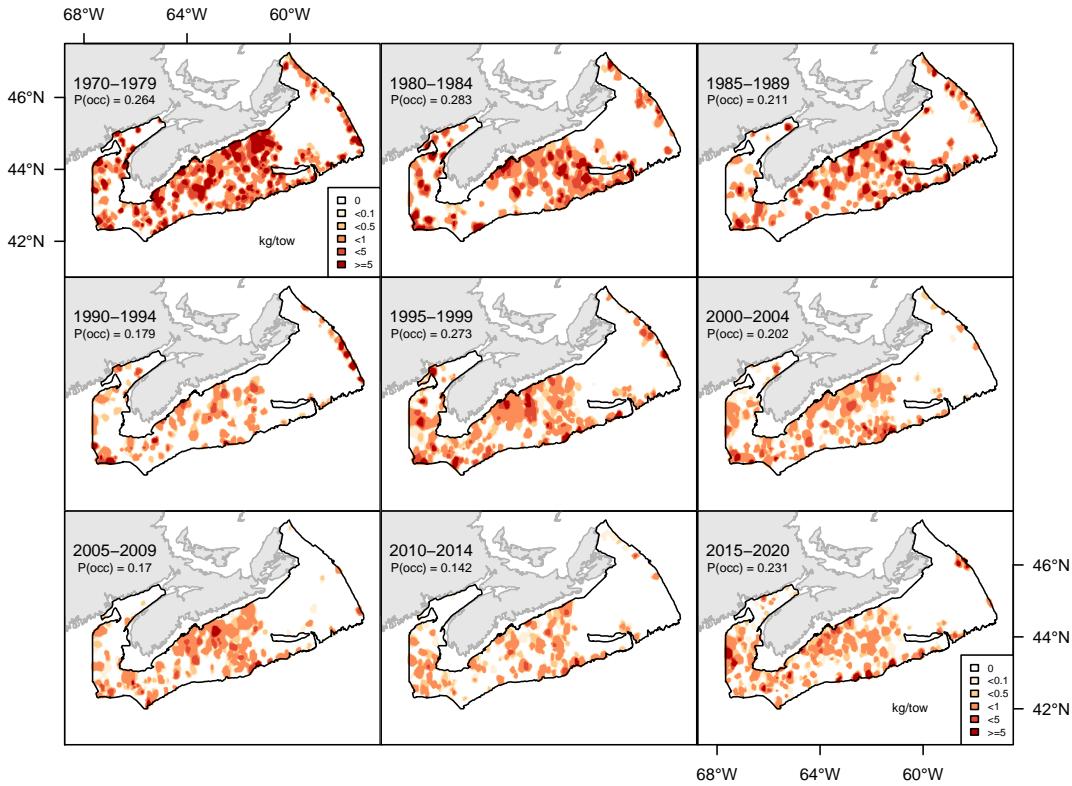


Figure 7.20A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Monkfish. $P(\text{occ})$ is the proportion of tows with catch records for each 5-year period.

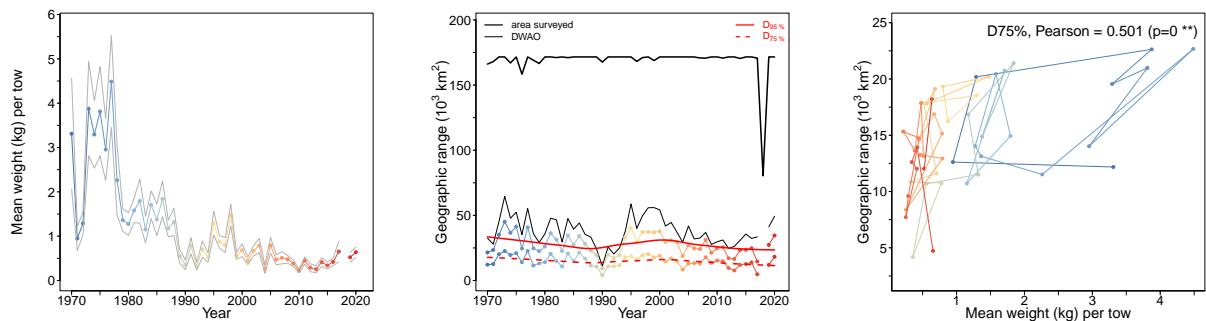


Figure 7.20B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Monkfish. The predictions from a loess estimator are overlaid on the distribution indices in the middle panel.

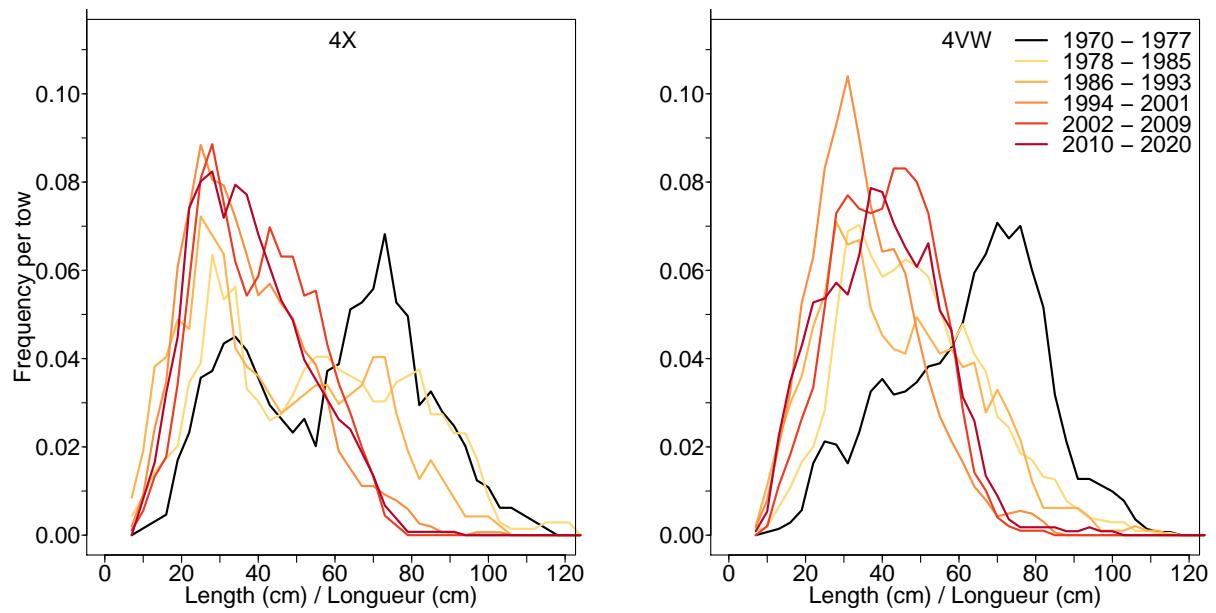


Figure 7.20C. Length frequency distribution in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Monkfish.

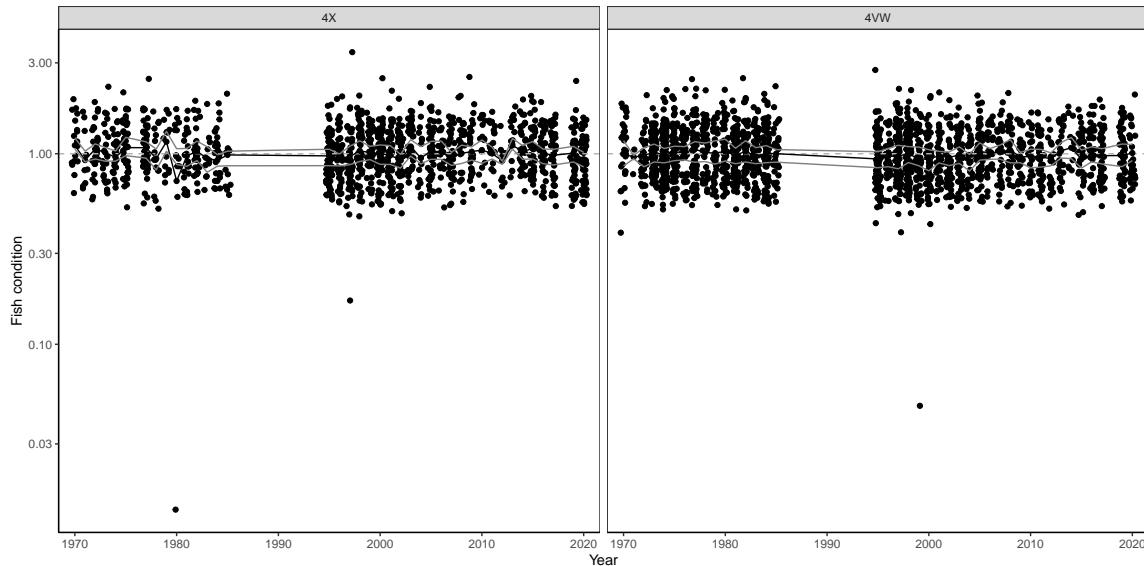


Figure 7.20D. Average fish condition in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Monkfish.

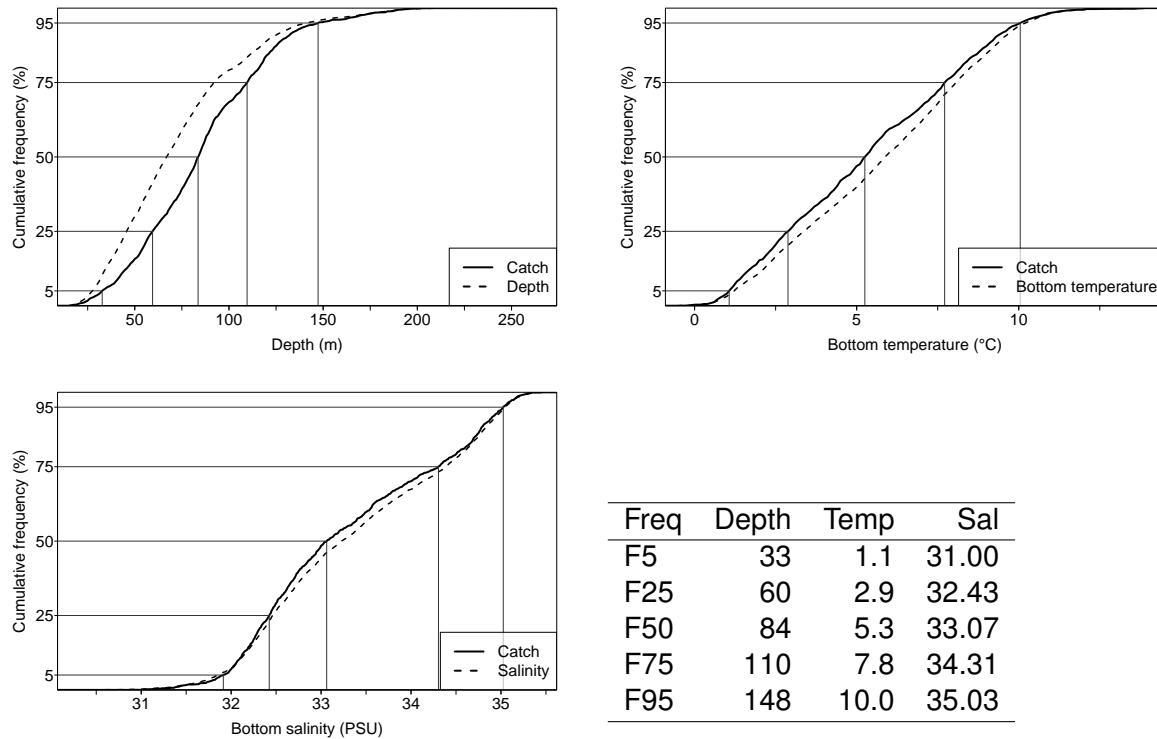


Figure 7.20E. Catch distribution by depth, temperature and salinity of Monkfish.

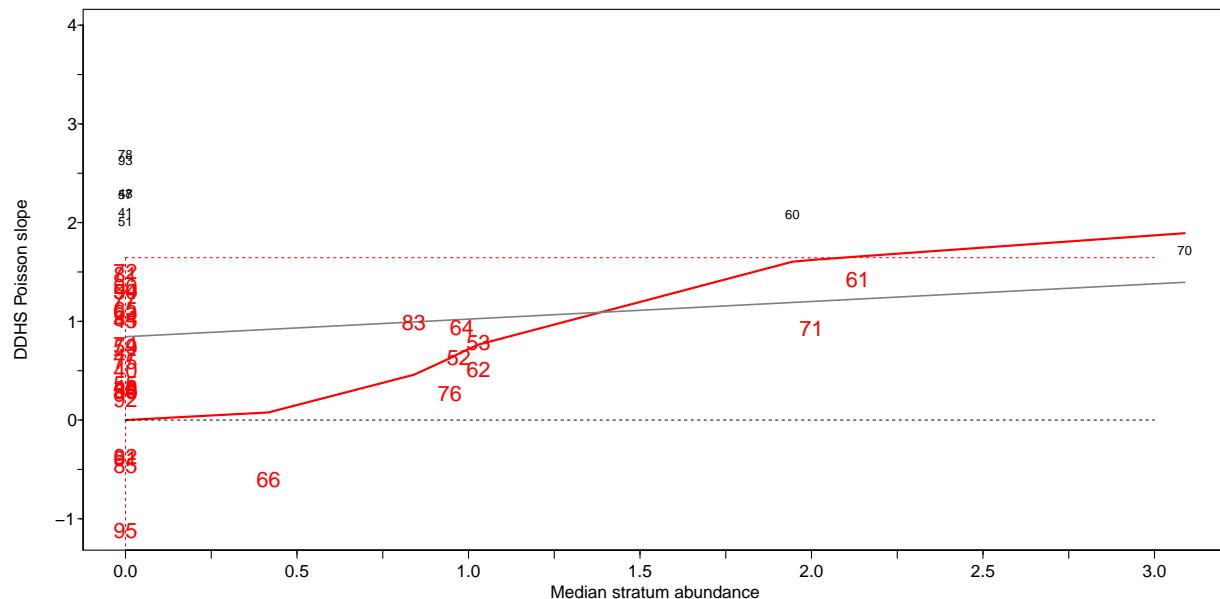


Figure 7.20F. DDHS slopes versus median stratum abundance. The last two digits of each stratum number is shown in the figure for Monkfish. The red box indicates strata of particular importance for a species by identifying slopes that are within a standard error from zero and that are within the top 25% of median abundance.

7.21 Thorny skate (Raie épineuse) - species code 201 (category LF)

Scientific name: [Amblyraja radiata](#)

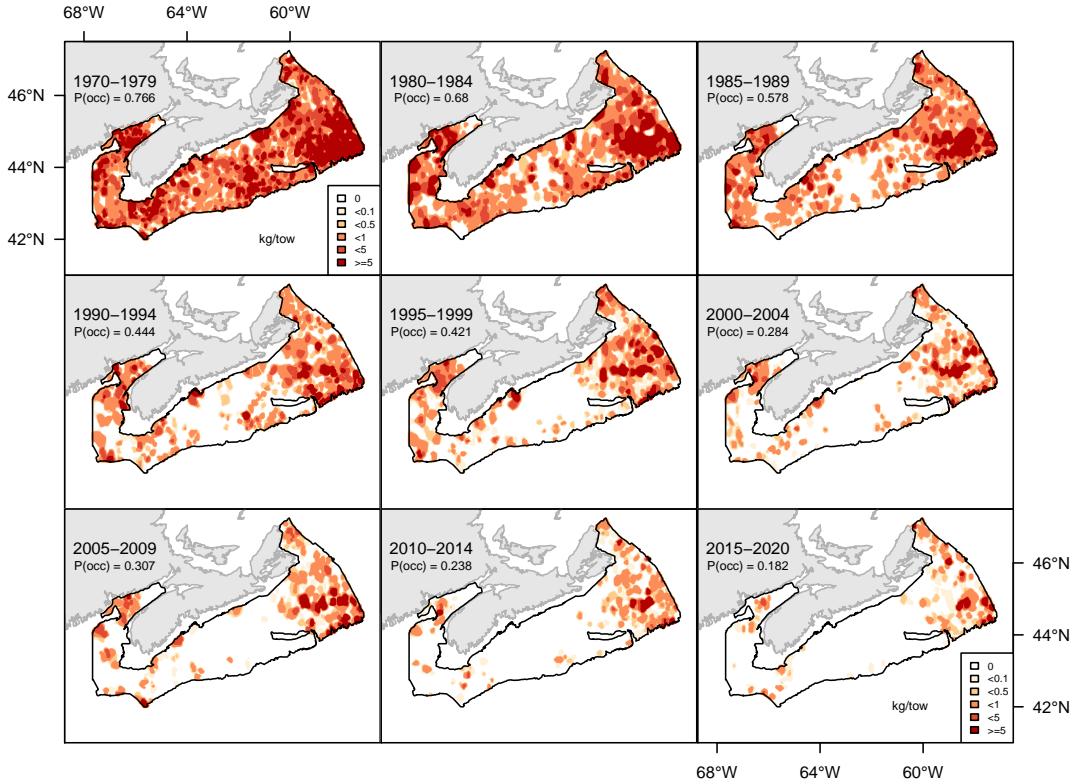


Figure 7.21A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Thorny skate. $P(\text{occ})$ is the proportion of tows with catch records for each 5-year period.

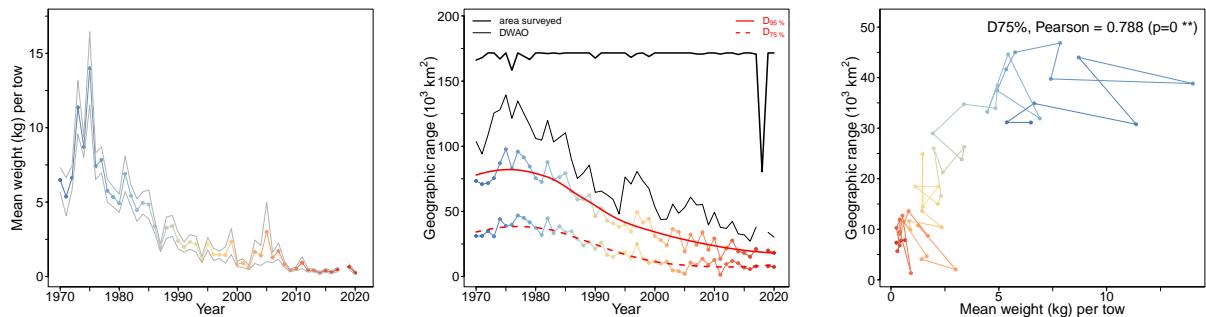


Figure 7.21B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Thorny skate. The predictions from a loess estimator are overlaid on the distribution indices in the middle panel.

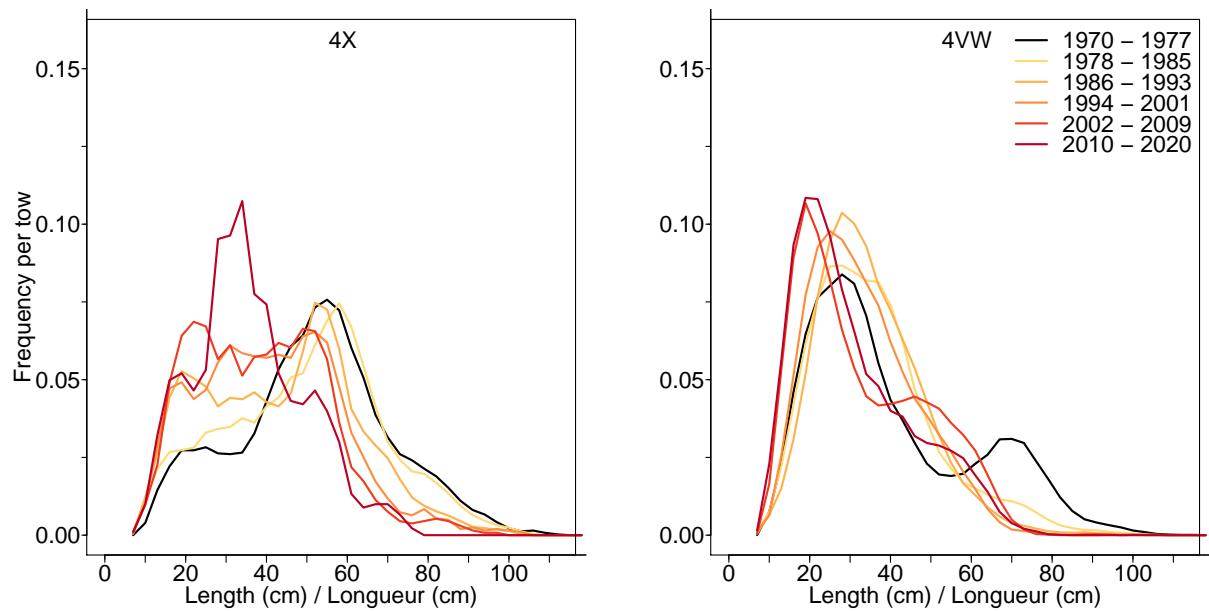


Figure 7.21C. Length frequency distribution in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Thorny skate.

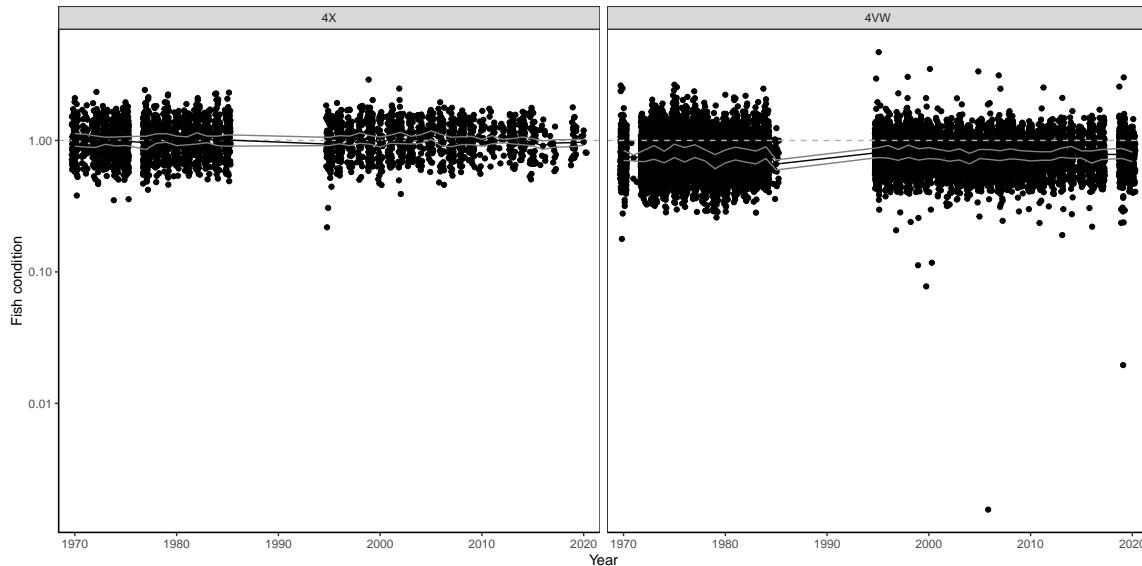


Figure 7.21D. Average fish condition in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Thorny skate.

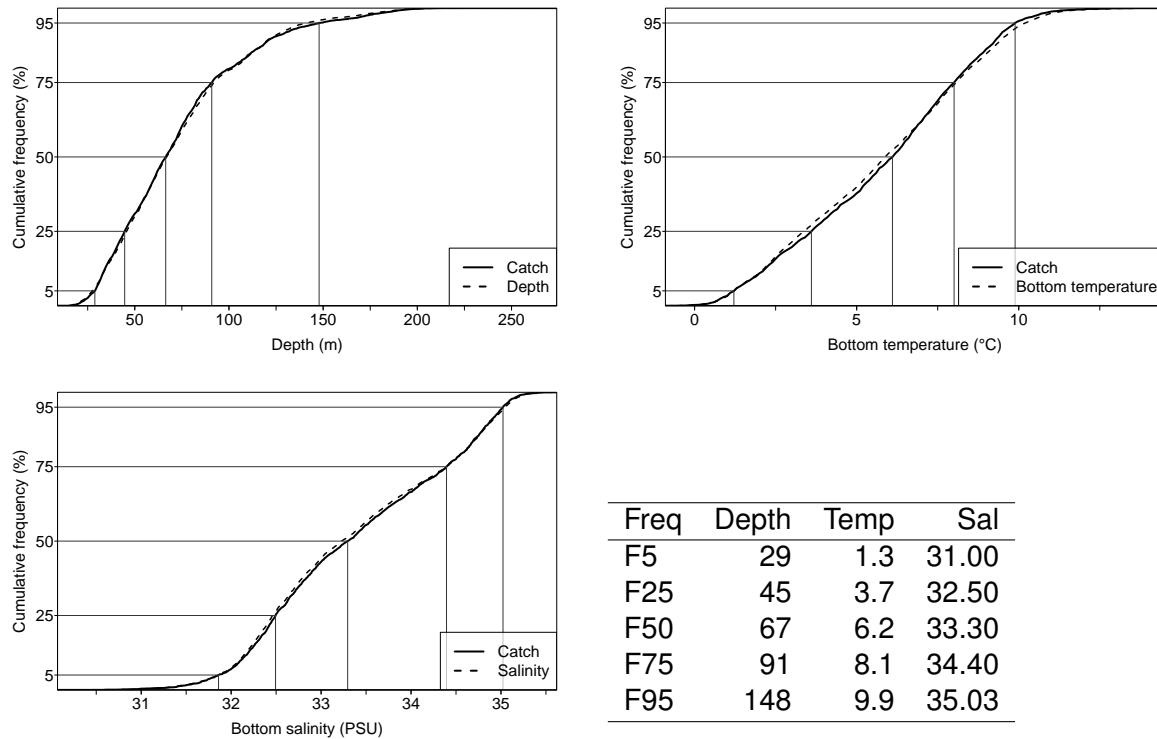


Figure 7.21E. Catch distribution by depth, temperature and salinity of Thorny skate.

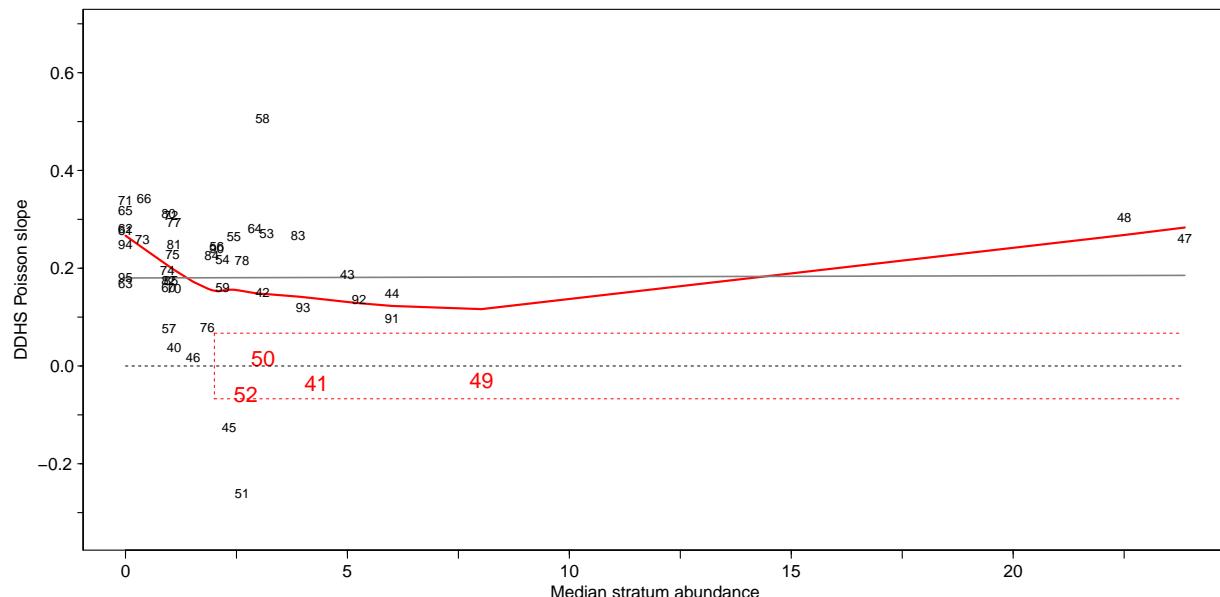


Figure 7.21F. DDHS slopes versus median stratum abundance. The last two digits of each stratum number is shown in the figure for Thorny skate. The red box indicates strata of particular importance for a species by identifying slopes that are within a standard error from zero and that are within the top 25% of median abundance.

7.22 Smooth skate (Raie lisse) - species code 202 (category LF)

Scientific name: [Malacoraja senta](#)

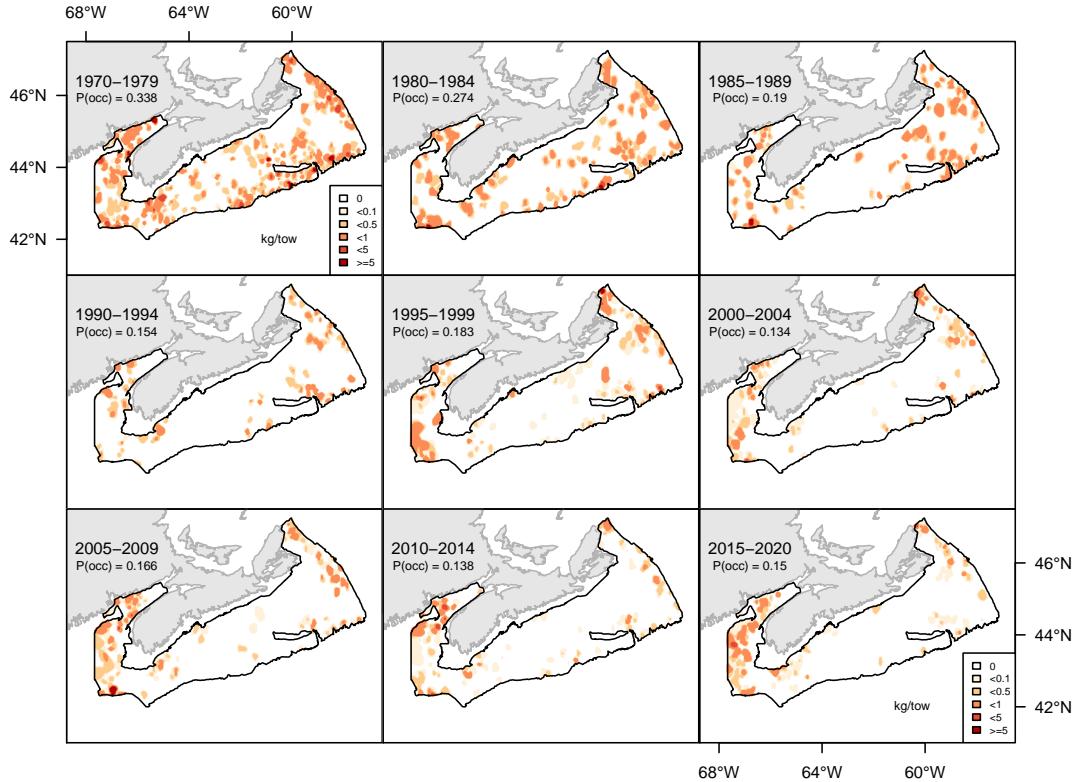


Figure 7.22A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Smooth skate. $P(\text{occ})$ is the proportion of tows with catch records for each 5-year period.

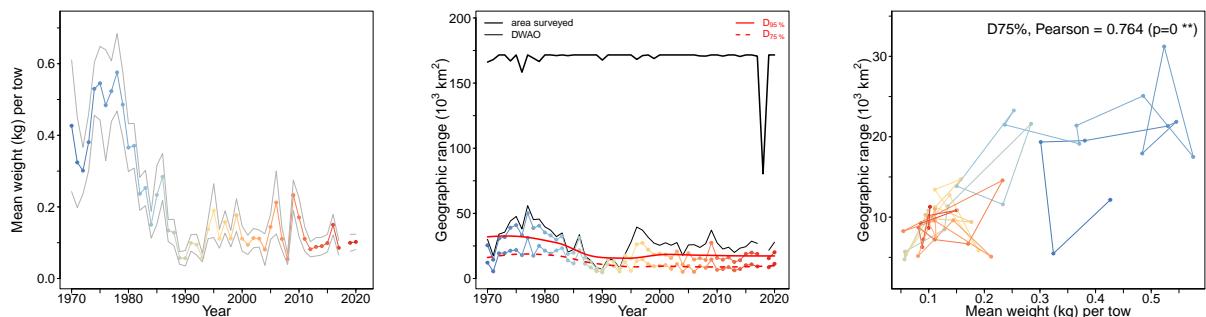


Figure 7.22B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Smooth skate. The predictions from a loess estimator are overlaid on the distribution indices in the middle panel.

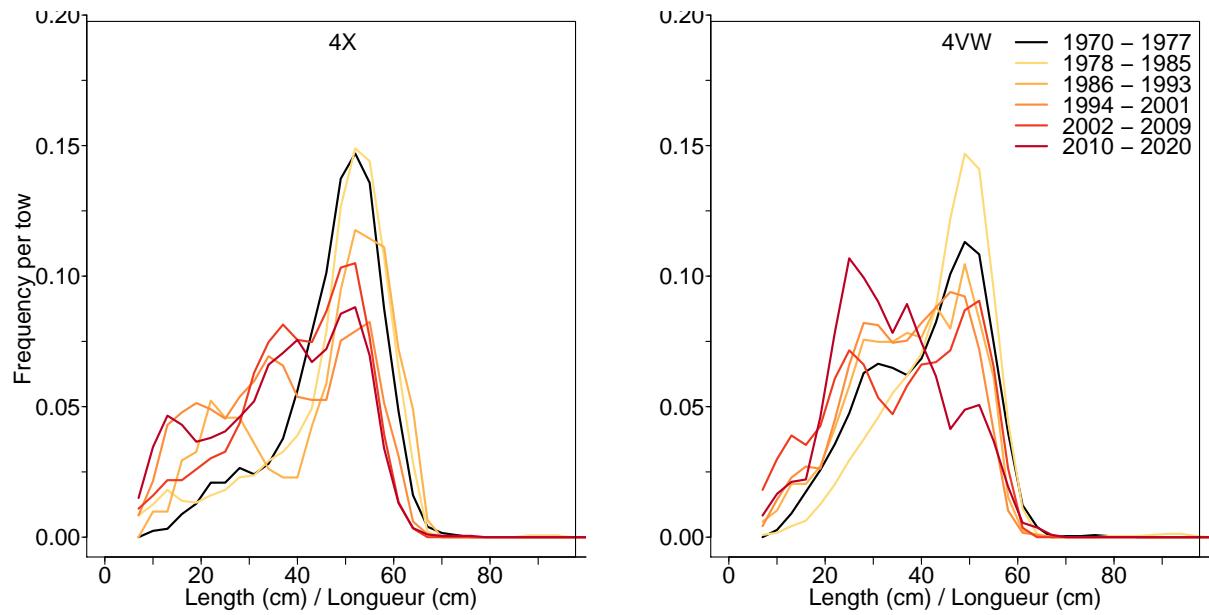


Figure 7.22C. Length frequency distribution in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Smooth skate.

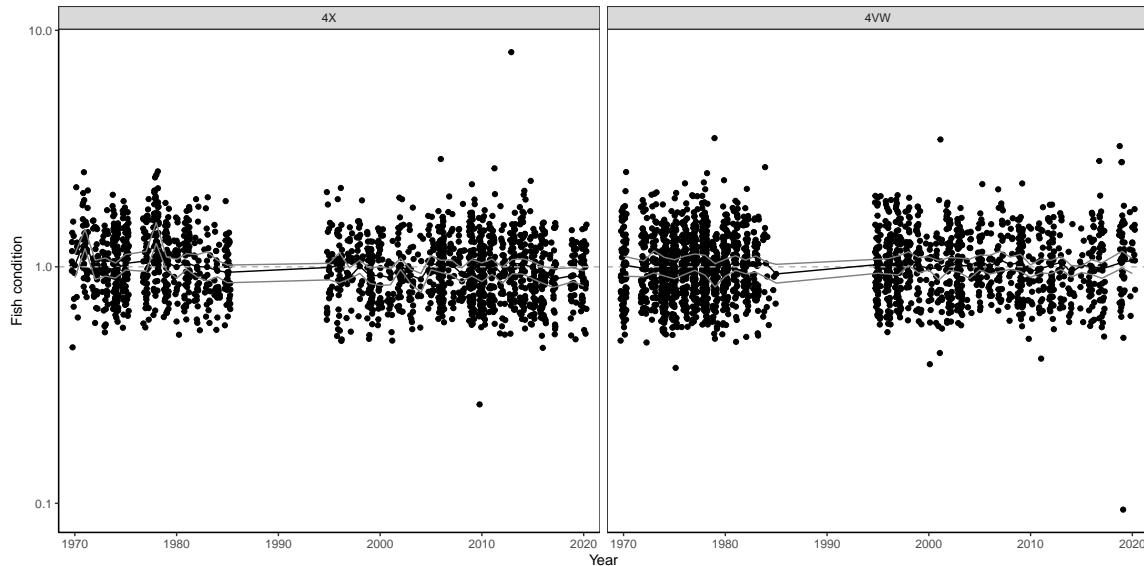


Figure 7.22D. Average fish condition in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Smooth skate.

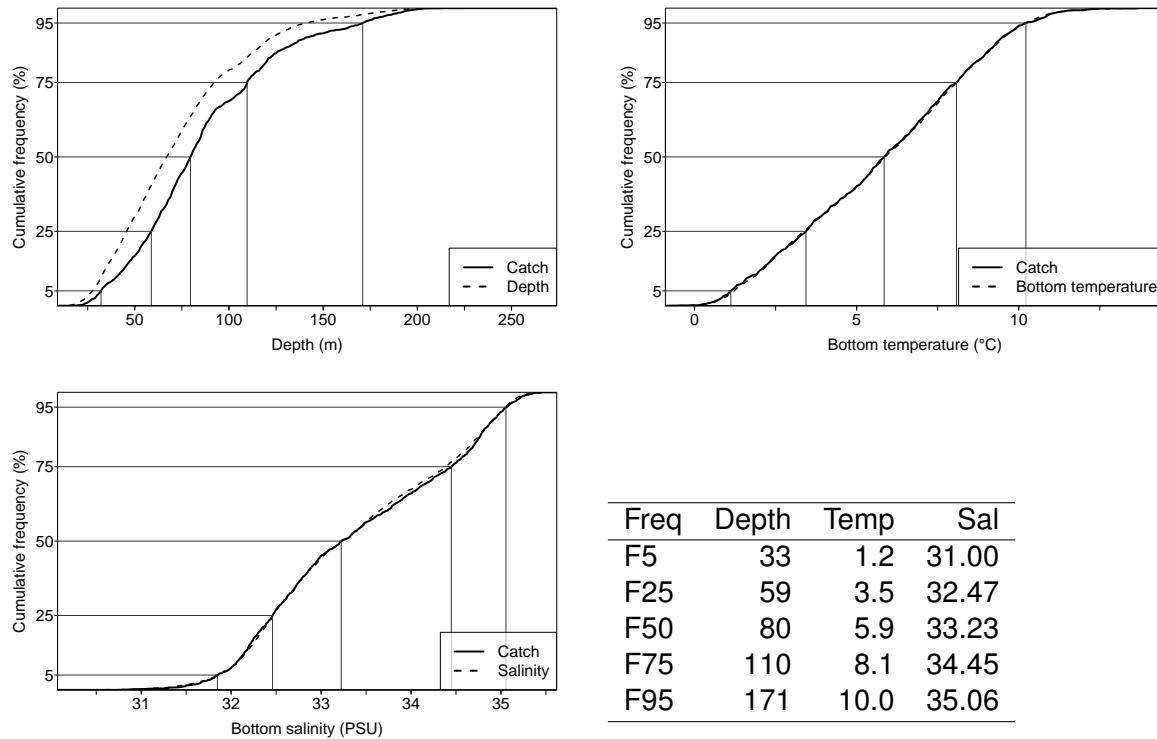


Figure 7.22E. Catch distribution by depth, temperature and salinity of Smooth skate.

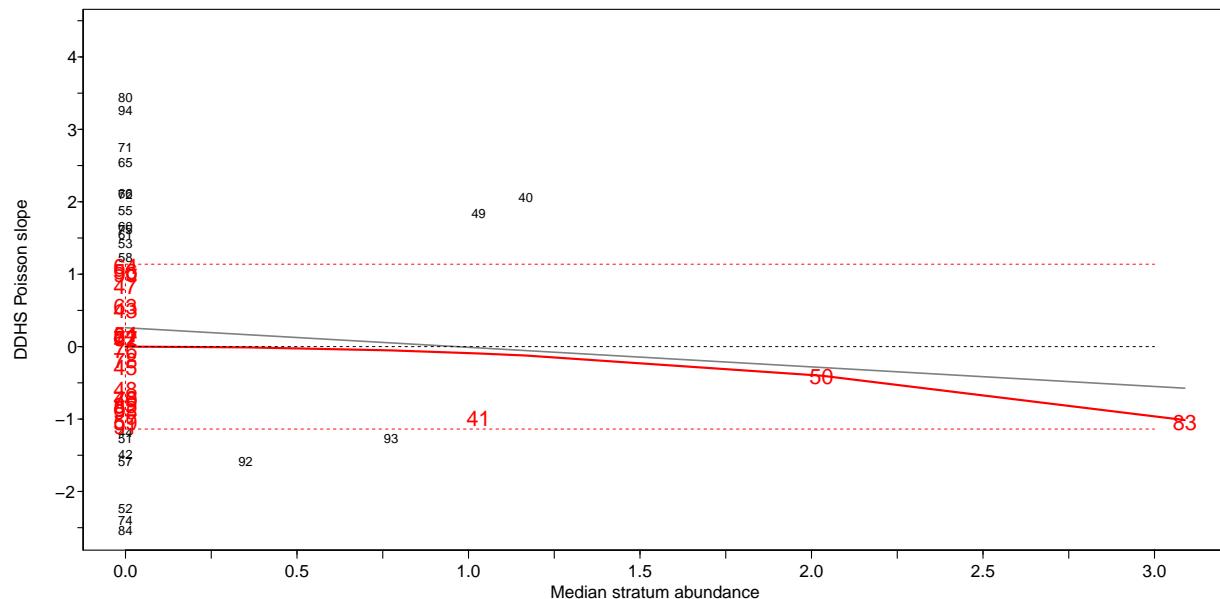


Figure 7.22F. DDHS slopes versus median stratum abundance. The last two digits of each stratum number is shown in the figure for Smooth skate. The red box indicates strata of particular importance for a species by identifying slopes that are within a standard error from zero and that are within the top 25% of median abundance.

7.23 Winter skate (Raie tachetée) - species code 204 (category LF)

Scientific name: [Leucoraja ocellata](#)

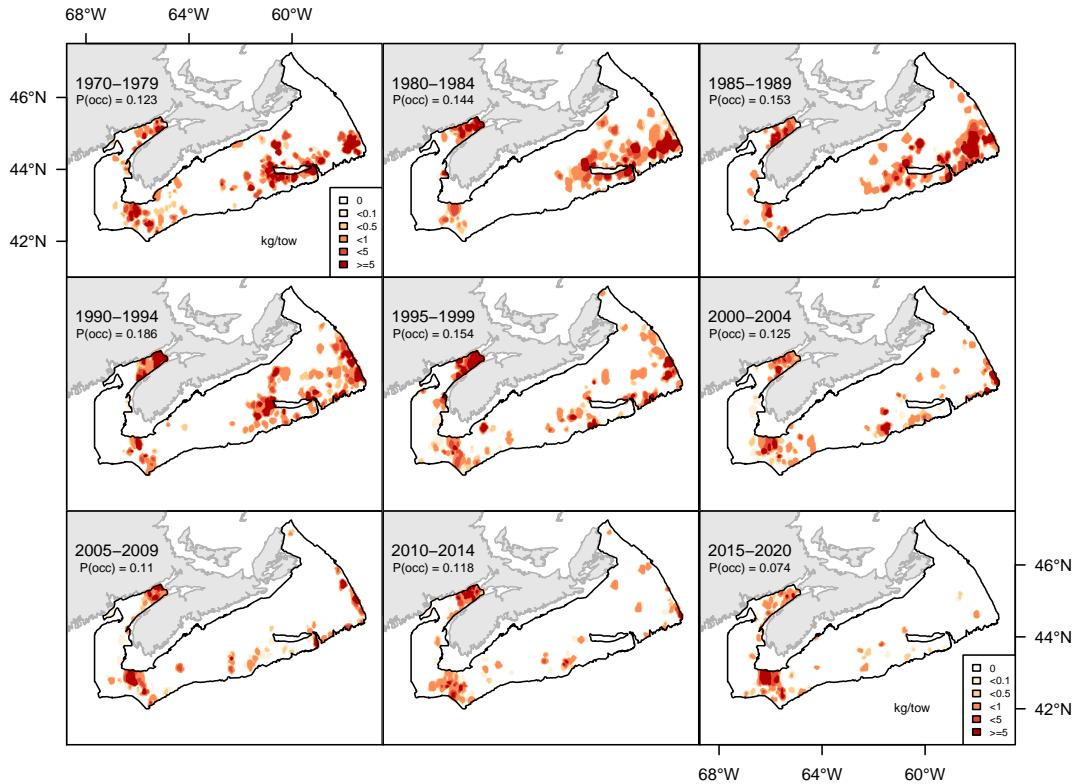


Figure 7.23A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Winter skate. $P(\text{occ})$ is the proportion of tows with catch records for each 5-year period.

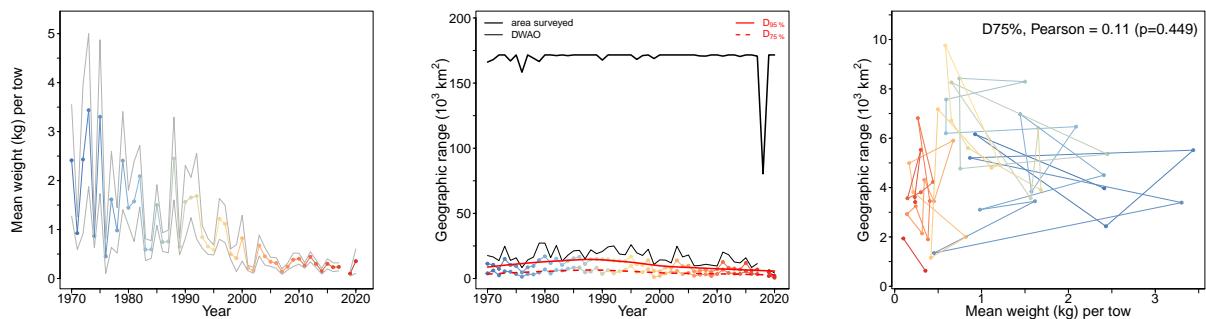


Figure 7.23B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Winter skate. The predictions from a loess estimator are overlaid on the distribution indices in the middle panel.

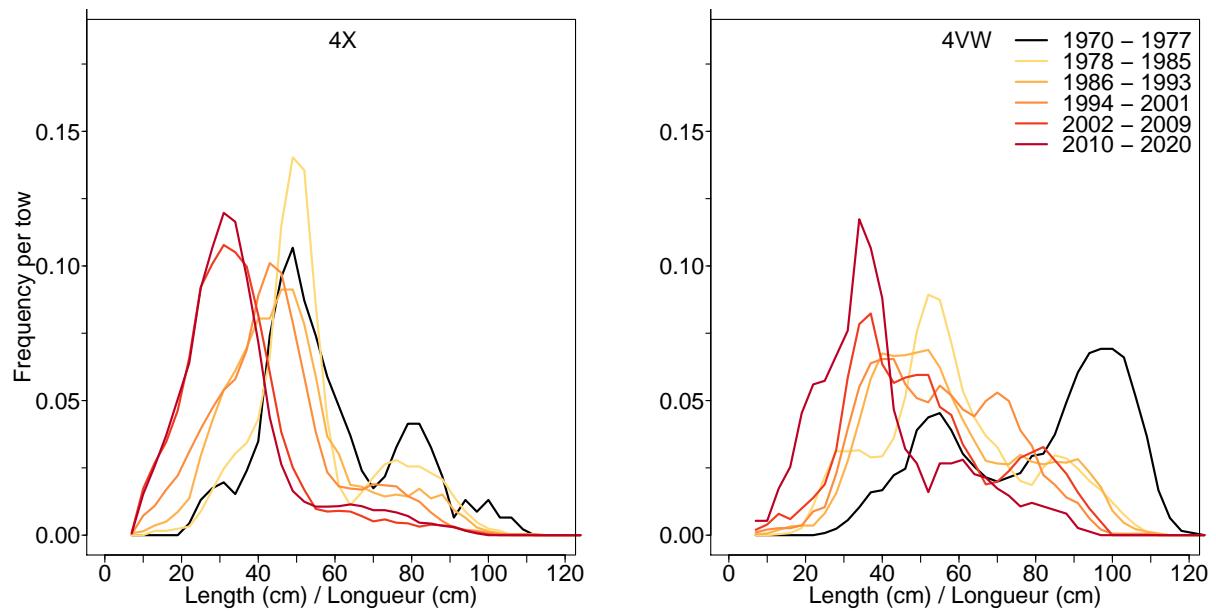


Figure 7.23C. Length frequency distribution in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Winter skate.

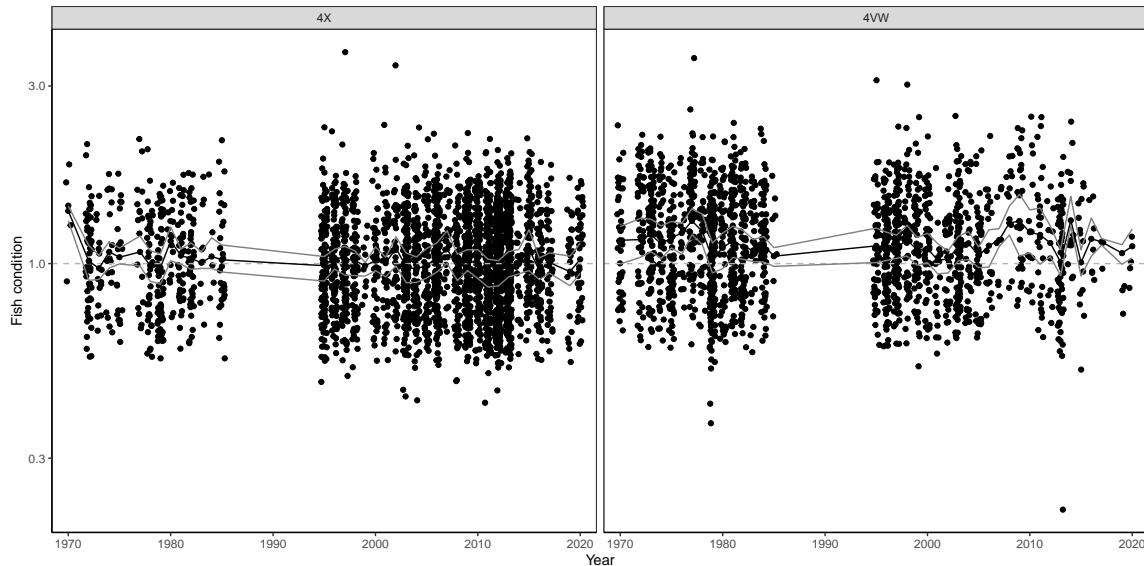


Figure 7.23D. Average fish condition in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Winter skate.

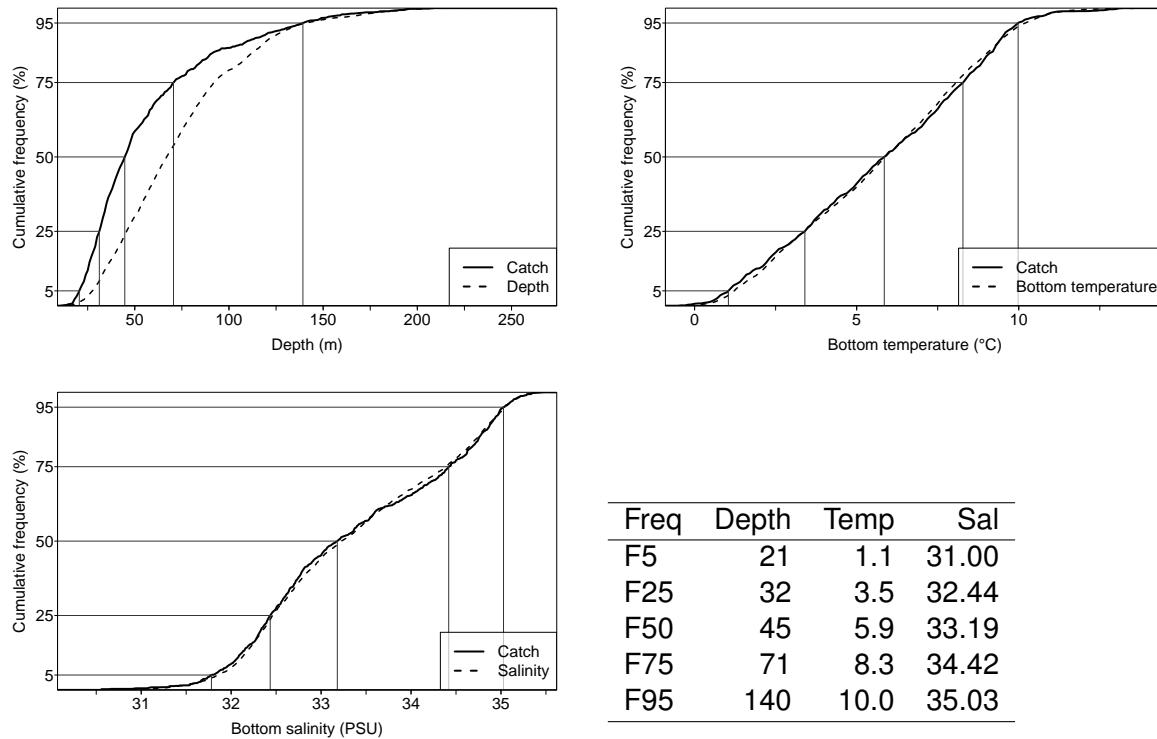


Figure 7.23E. Catch distribution by depth, temperature and salinity of Winter skate.

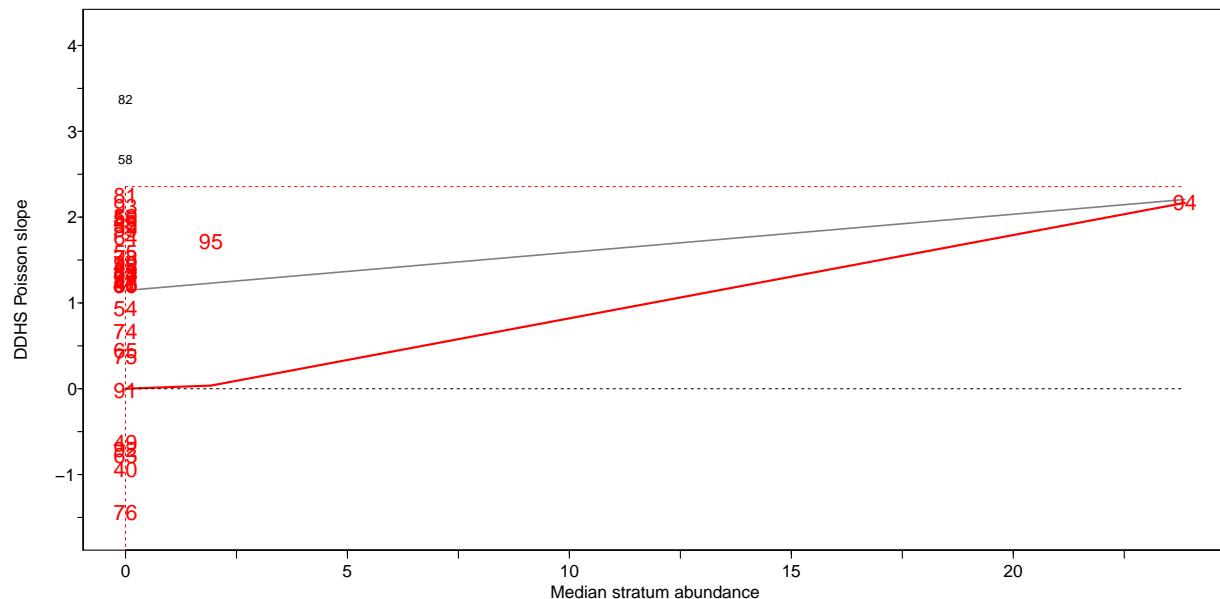


Figure 7.23F. DDHS slopes versus median stratum abundance. The last two digits of each stratum number is shown in the figure for Winter skate. The red box indicates strata of particular importance for a species by identifying slopes that are within a standard error from zero and that are within the top 25% of median abundance.

7.24 Picked dogfish (Aiguillat commun) - species code 220 (category LF)

Scientific name: [Squalus acanthias](#)

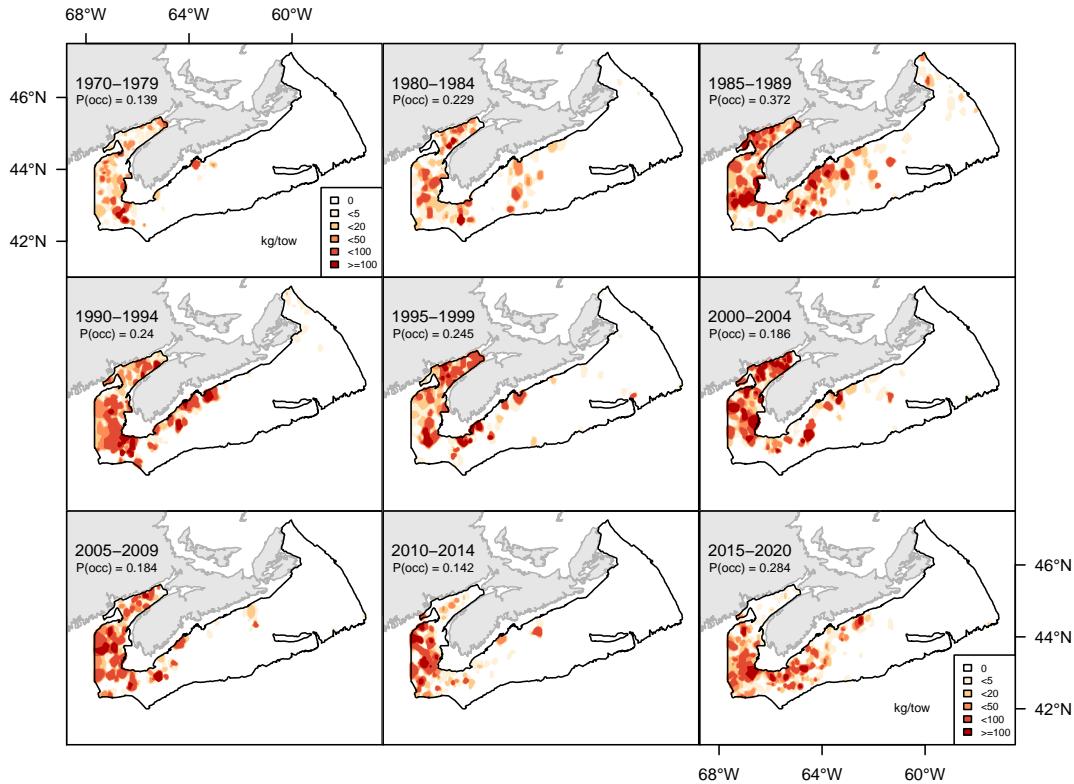


Figure 7.24A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Picked dogfish. $P(\text{occ})$ is the proportion of tows with catch records for each 5-year period.

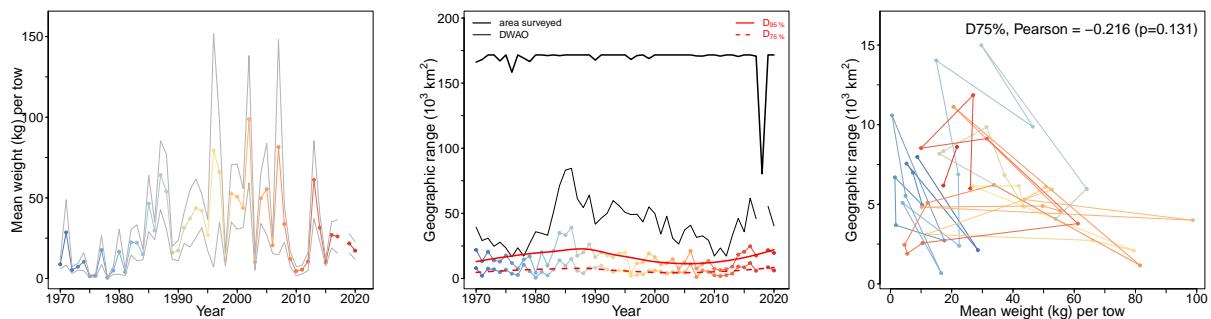


Figure 7.24B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Picked dogfish. The predictions from a loess estimator are overlaid on the distribution indices in the middle panel.

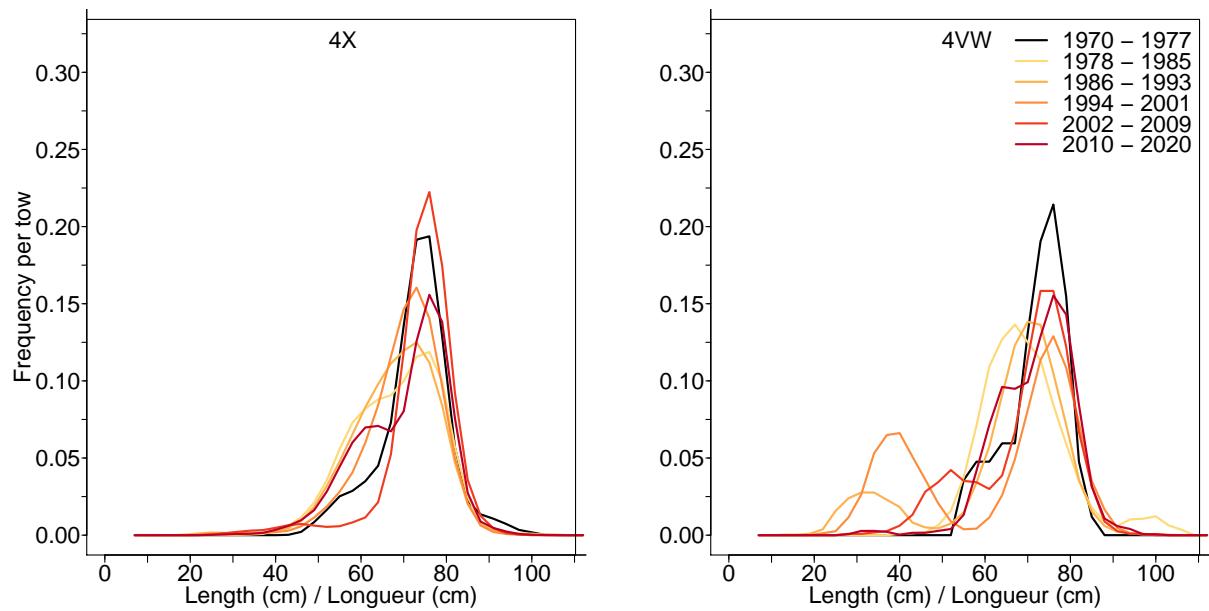


Figure 7.24C. Length frequency distribution in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Picked dogfish.

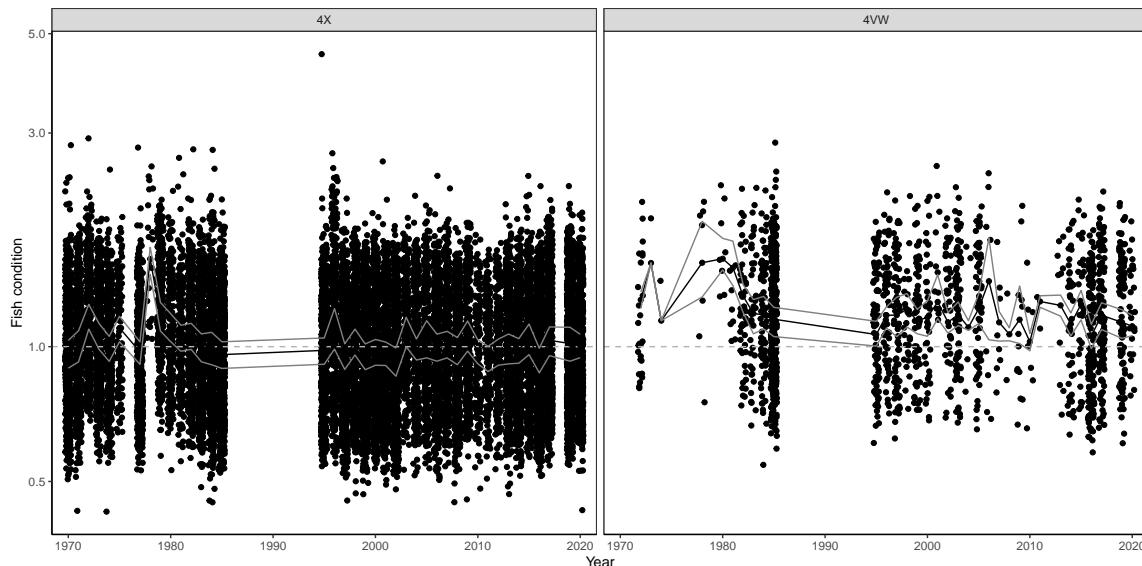


Figure 7.24D. Average fish condition in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Picked dogfish.

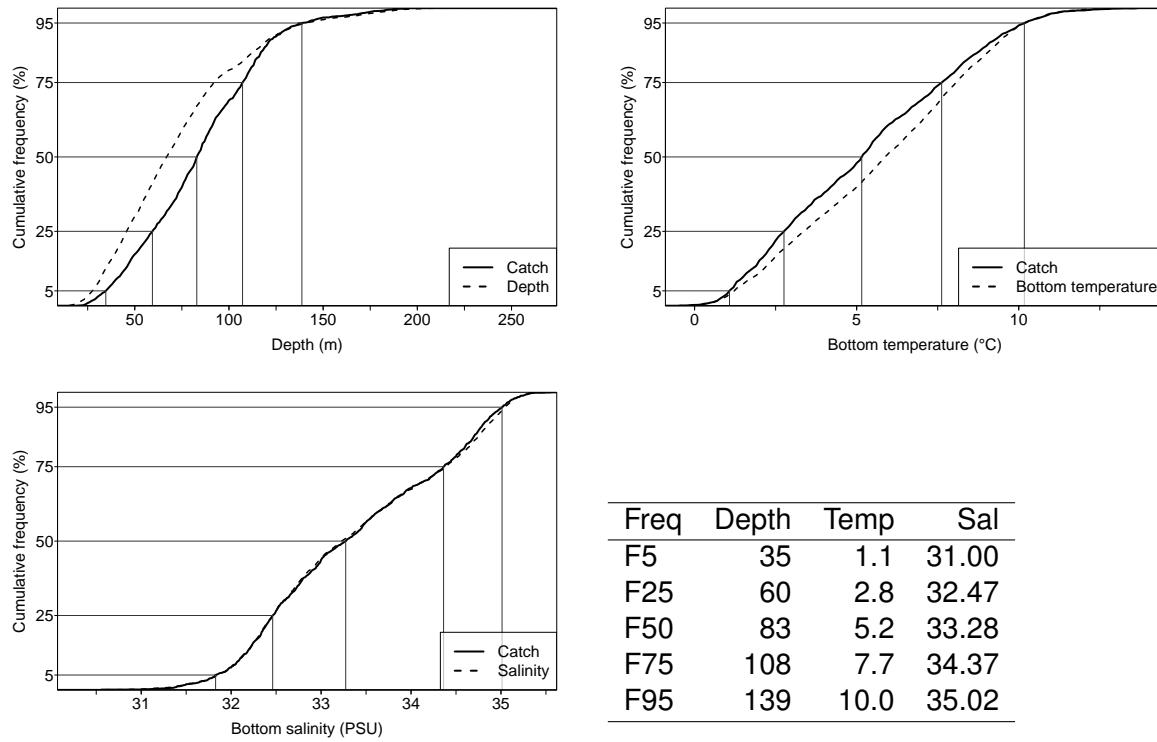


Figure 7.24E. Catch distribution by depth, temperature and salinity of Picked dogfish.

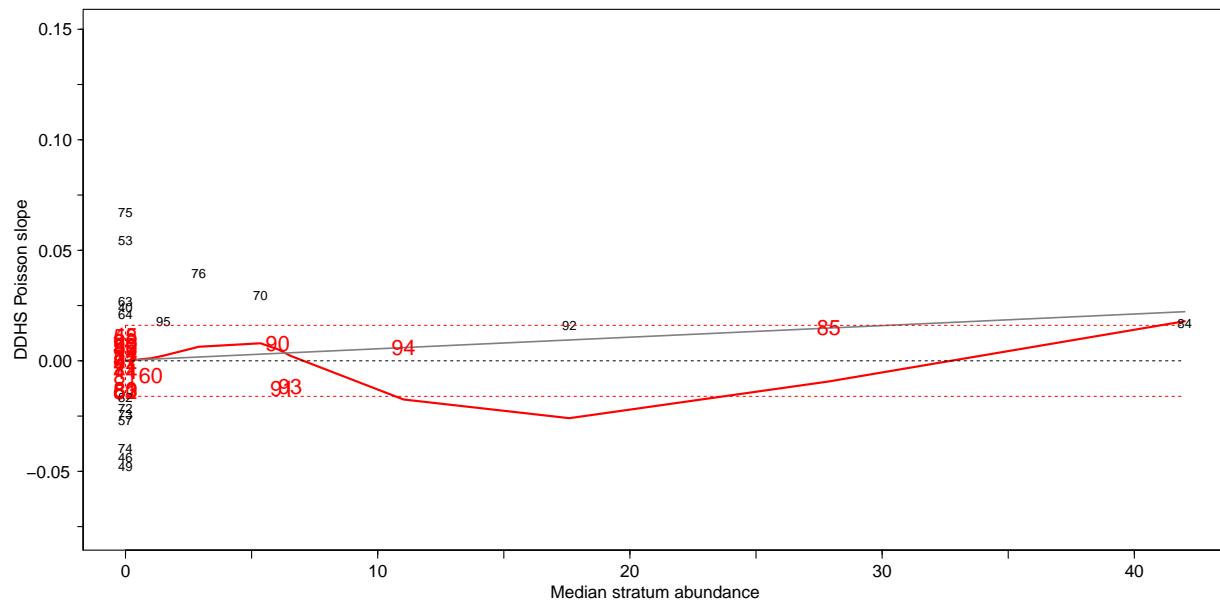


Figure 7.24F. DDHS slopes versus median stratum abundance. The last two digits of each stratum number is shown in the figure for Picked dogfish. The red box indicates strata of particular importance for a species by identifying slopes that are within a standard error from zero and that are within the top 25% of median abundance.

7.25 Northern shortfin squid (*Encornet rouge nordique*) - species code 4511 (category LF)

Scientific name: *Illex illecebrosus*

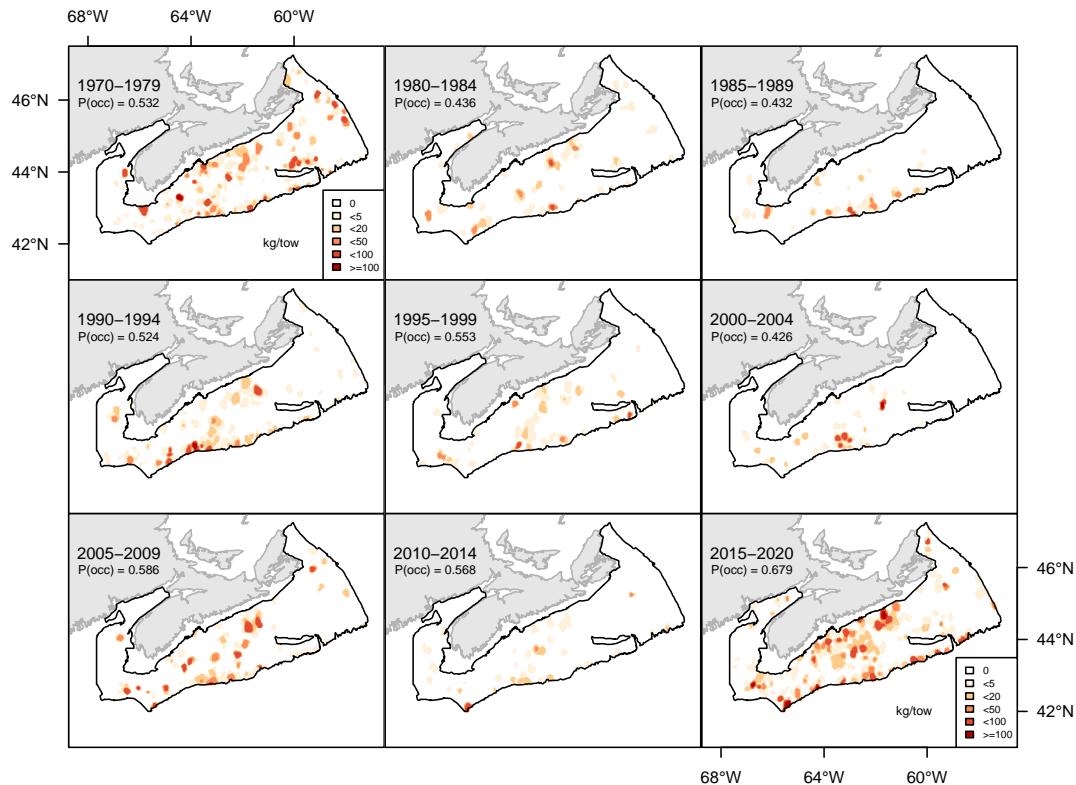


Figure 7.25A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Northern shortfin squid. $P(\text{occ})$ is the proportion of tows with catch records for each 5-year period.

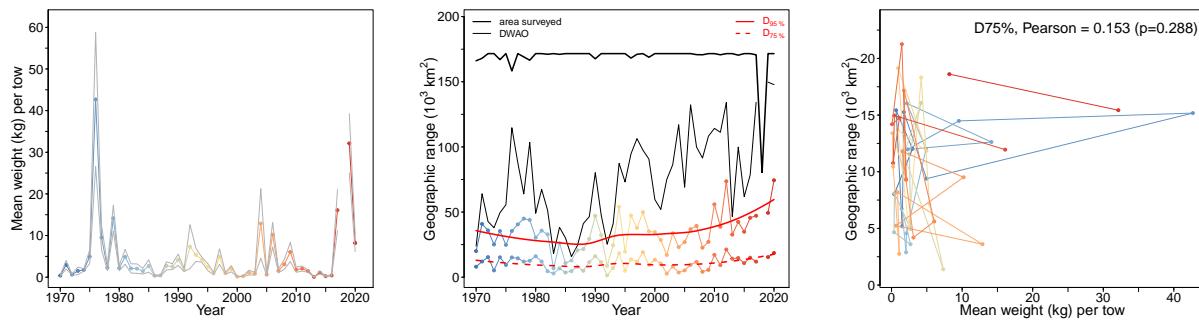


Figure 7.25B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Northern shortfin squid. The predictions from a loess estimator are overlaid on the distribution indices in the middle panel.

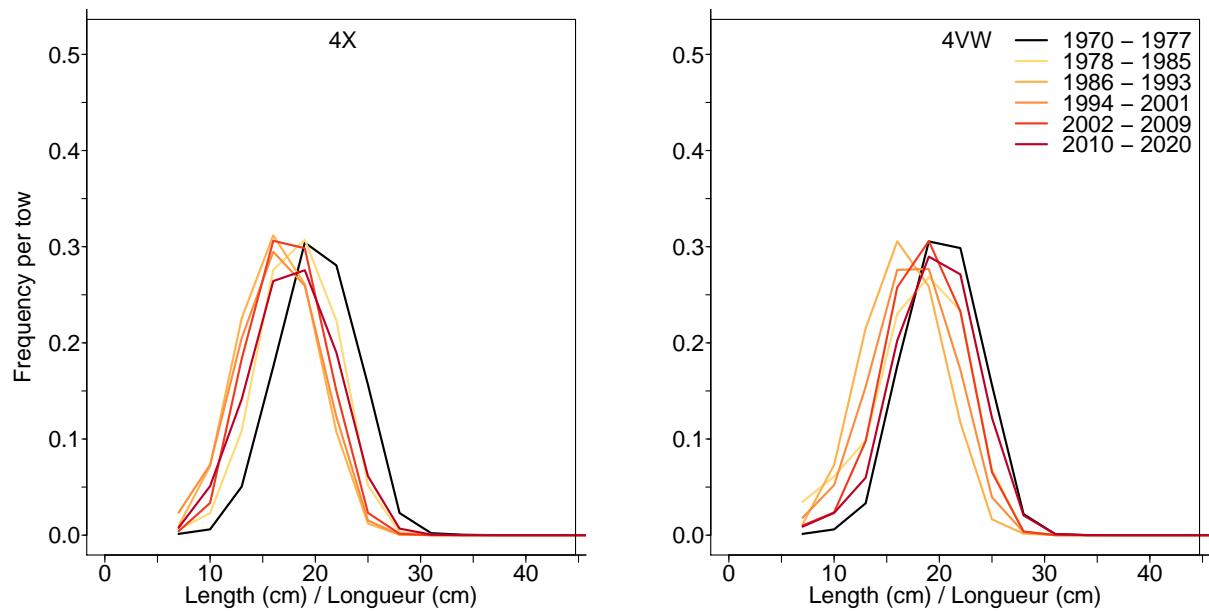


Figure 7.25C. Length frequency distribution in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Northern shortfin squid.

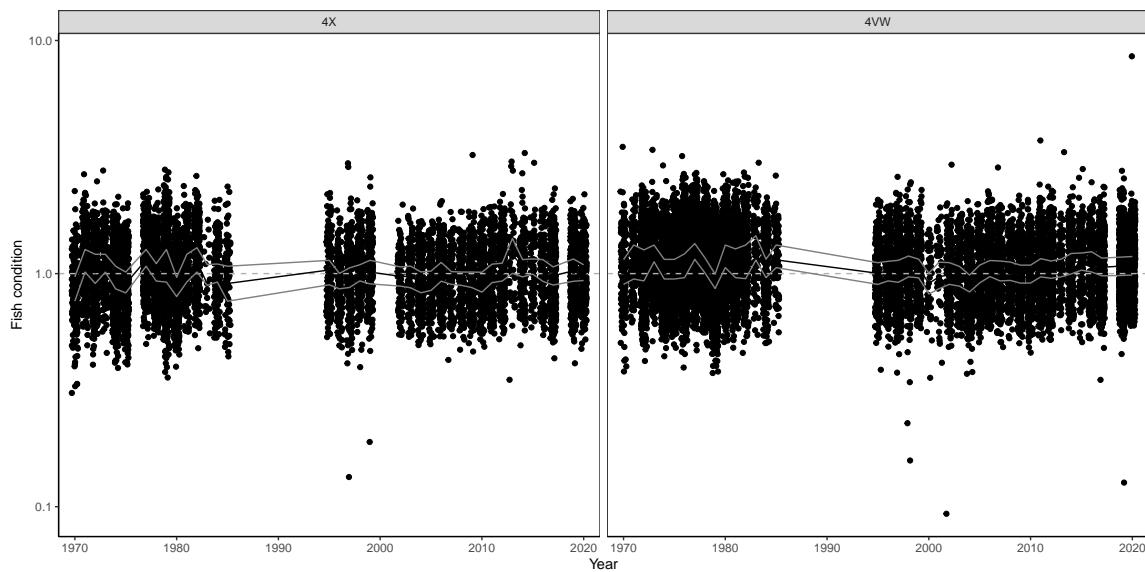


Figure 7.25D. Average fish condition in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Northern shortfin squid.

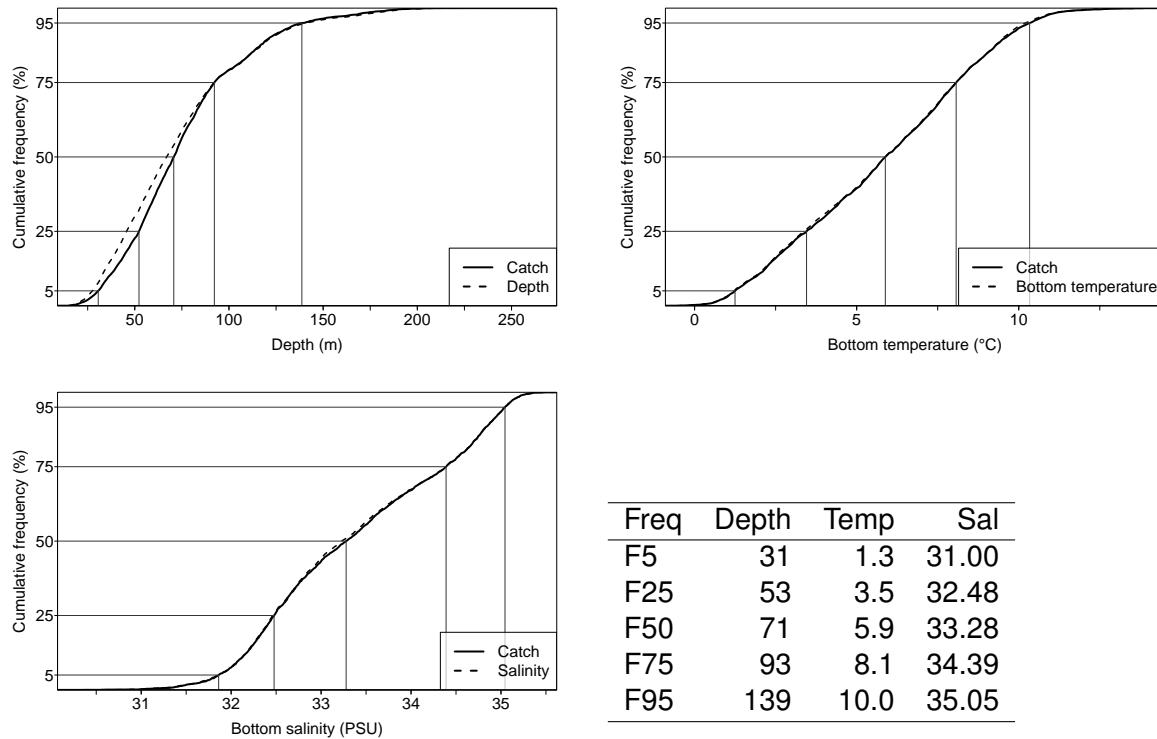


Figure 7.25E. Catch distribution by depth, temperature and salinity of Northern shortfin squid.

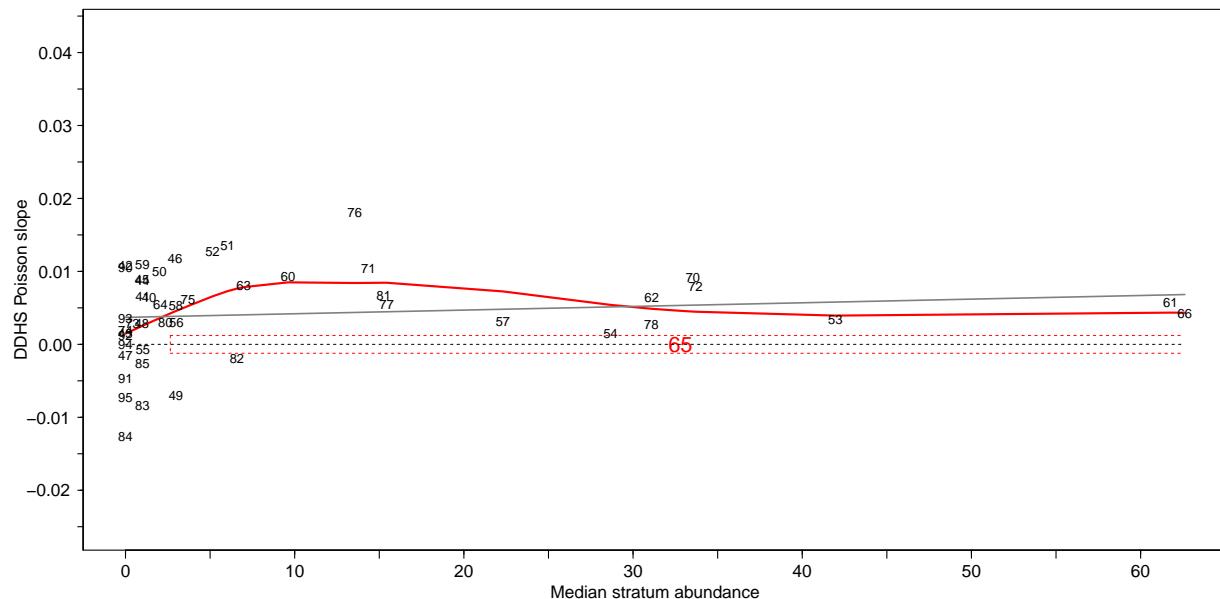


Figure 7.25F. DDHS slopes versus median stratum abundance. The last two digits of each stratum number is shown in the figure for Northern shortfin squid. The red box indicates strata of particular importance for a species by identifying slopes that are within a standard error from zero and that are within the top 25% of median abundance.

7.26 Atlantic hagfish (*Myxine du nord*) - species code 241 (category LI)

Scientific name: [Myxine glutinosa](#)

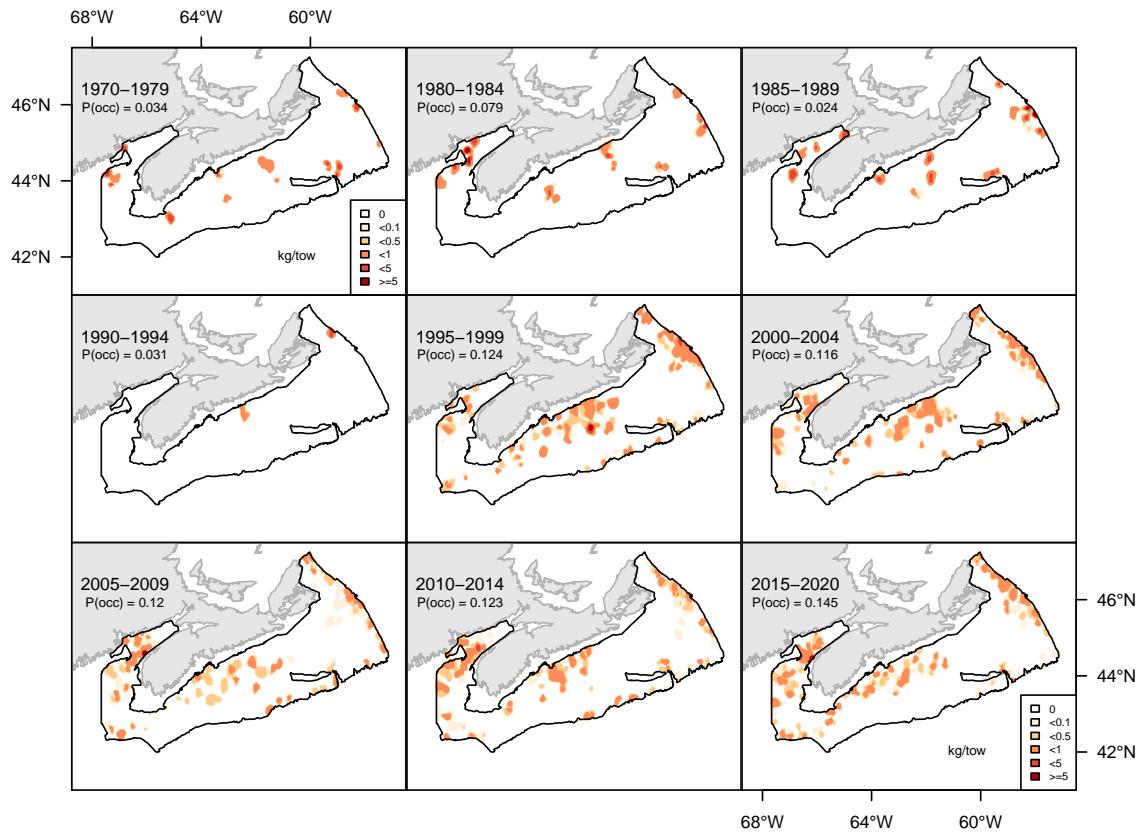


Figure 7.26A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Atlantic hagfish.

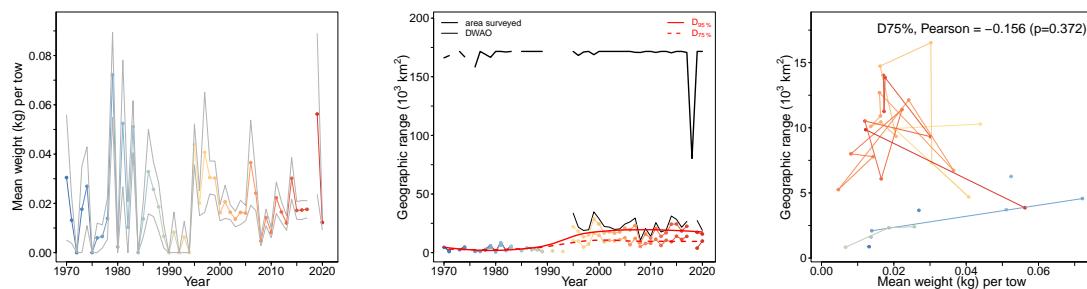


Figure 7.26B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Atlantic hagfish.

7.27 Cusk (Brosme) - species code 15 (category LI)

Scientific name: [Brosme brosme](#)

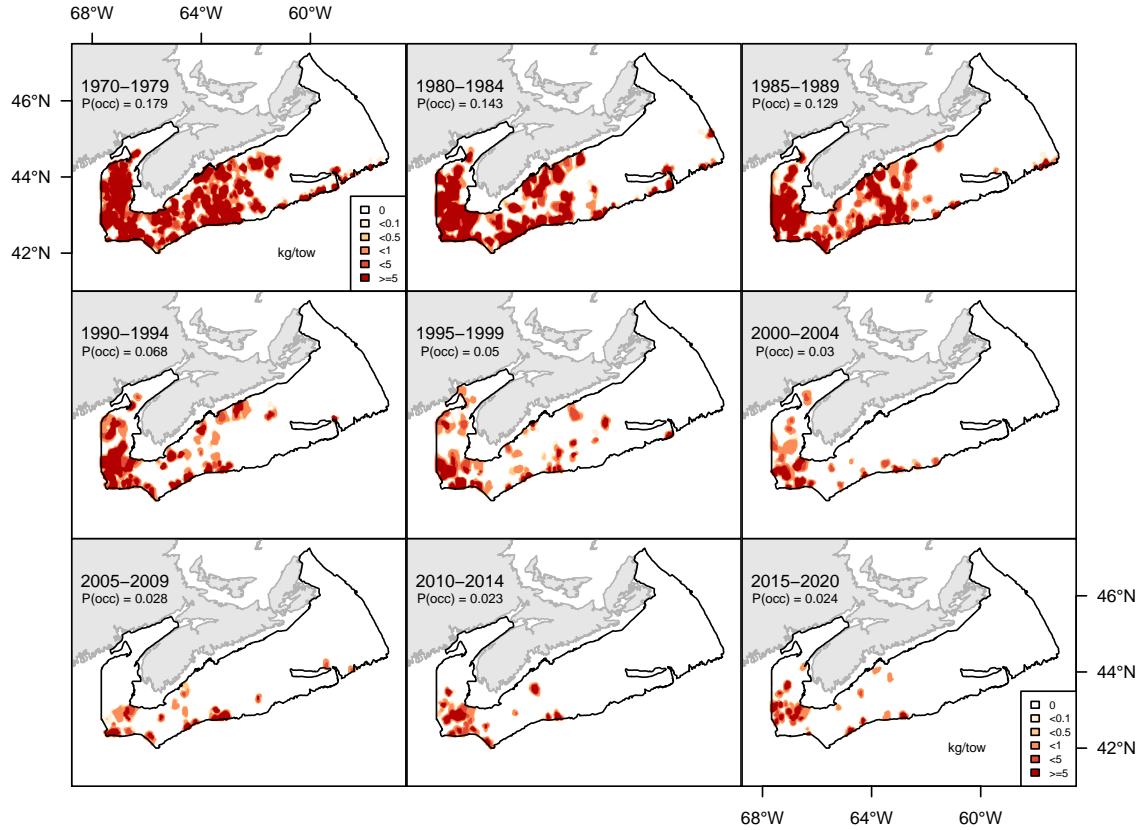


Figure 7.27A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Cusk.

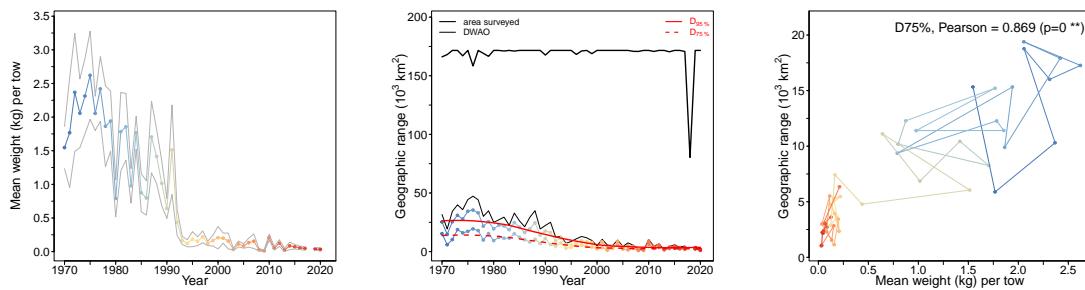


Figure 7.27B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Cusk.

7.28 Longfin hake (*Merluche à longues nageoires*) - species code 112 (category LI)

Scientific name: [Phycis chesteri](#)

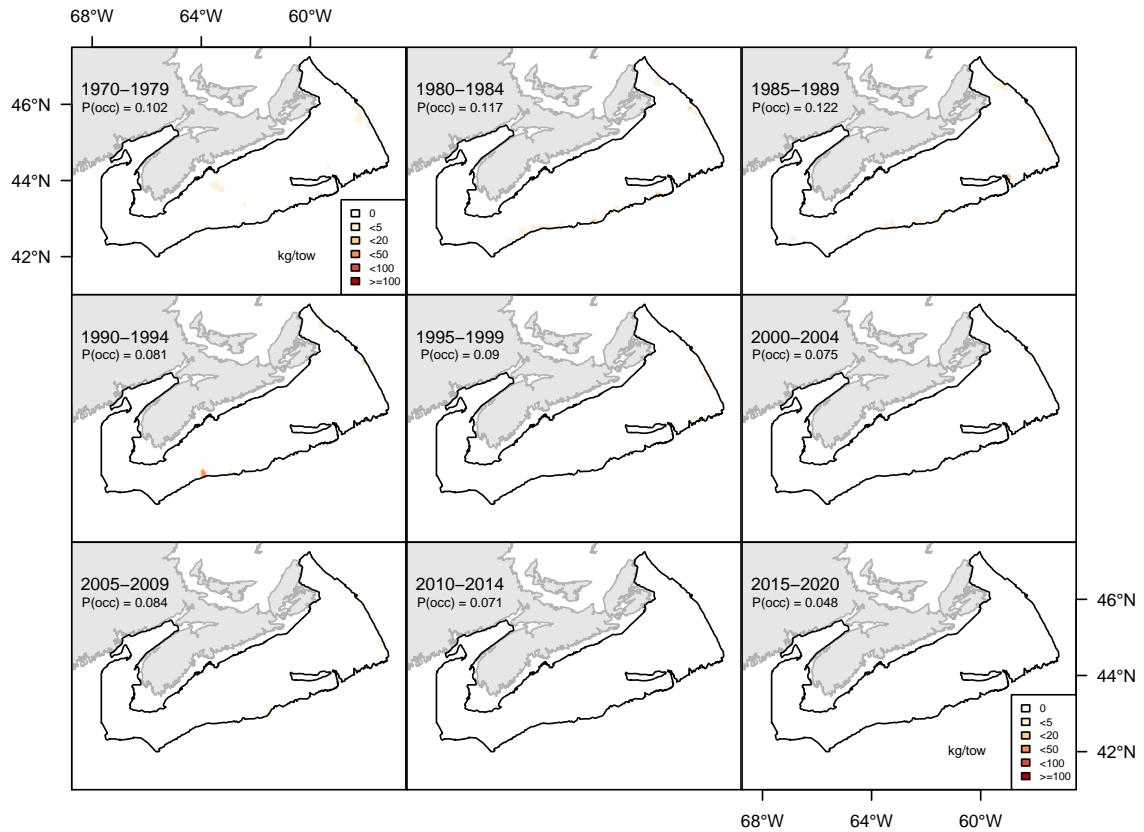


Figure 7.28A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Longfin hake.

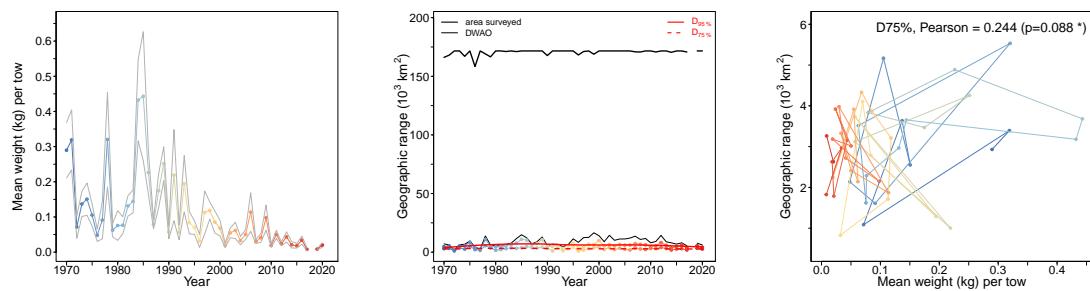


Figure 7.28B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Longfin hake.

7.29 Fourbeard rockling (Motelle à quatre barbillons) - species code 114 (category LI)

Scientific name: [Enchelyopus cimbrius](#)

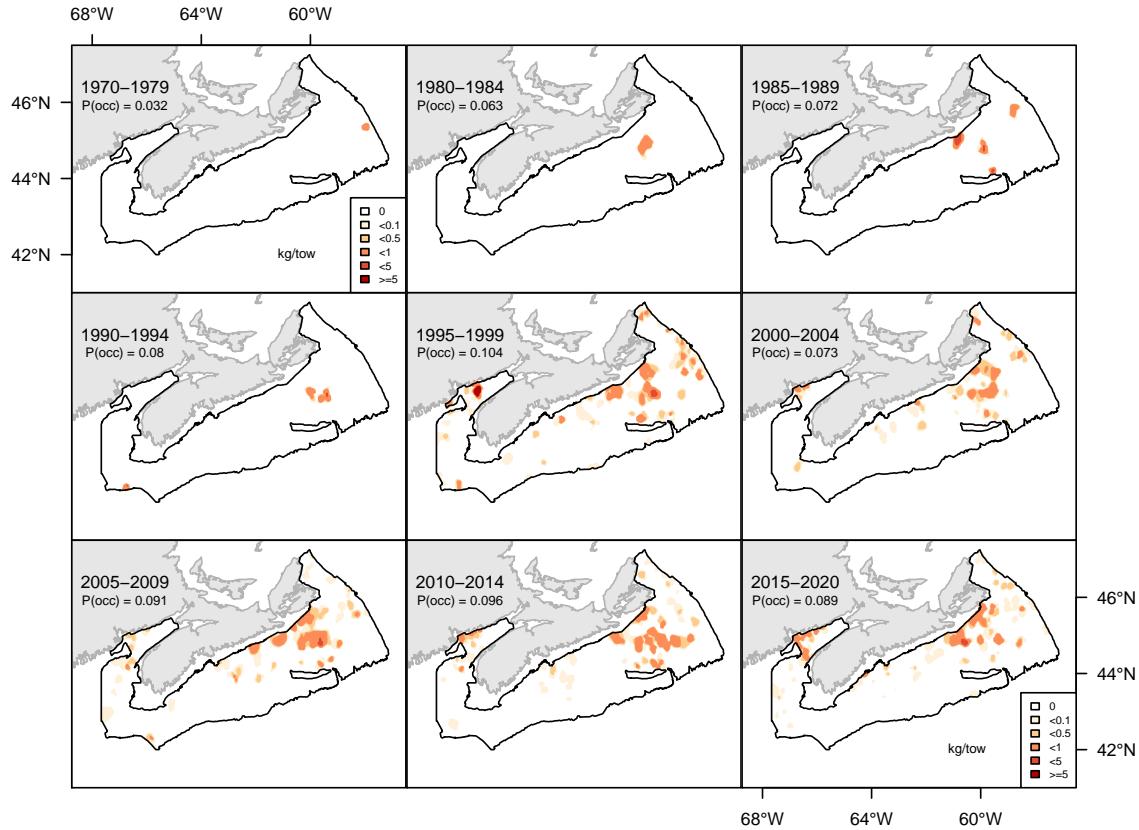


Figure 7.29A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Fourbeard rockling.

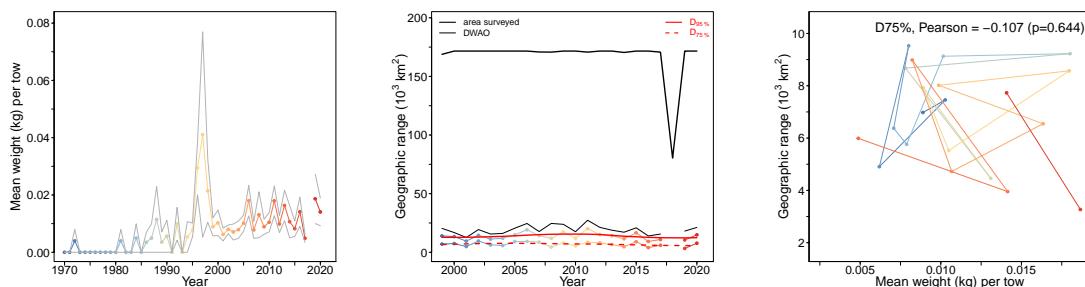


Figure 7.29B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Fourbeard rockling.

7.30 Marlin-spike grenadier (Grenadier du Grand Banc) - species code 410 (category LI)

Scientific name: [Nezumia bairdii](#)

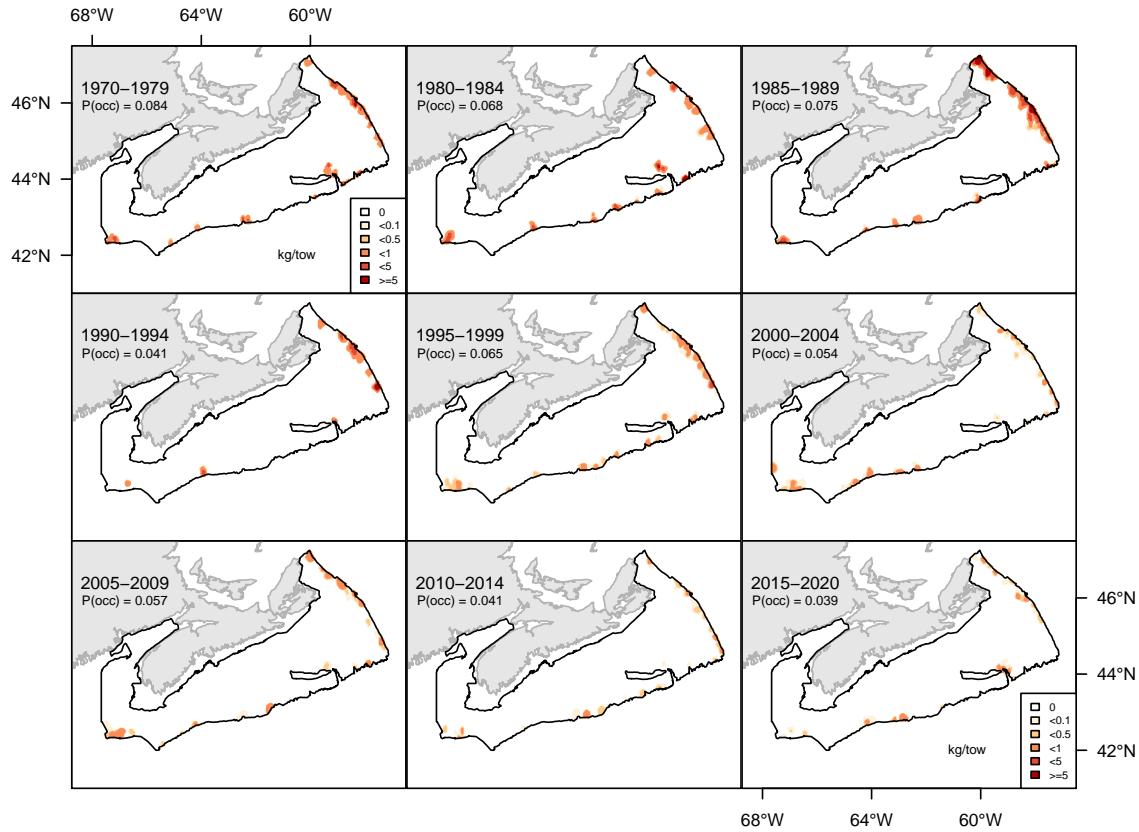


Figure 7.30A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Marlin-spike grenadier.

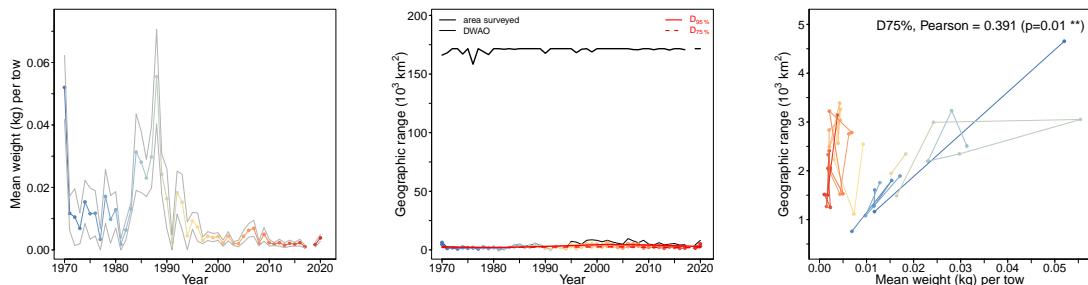


Figure 7.30B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Marlin-spike grenadier.

7.31 Blackbelly rosefish (Sébaste chèvre) - species code 123 (category LI)

Scientific name: [Helicolenus dactylopterus](#)

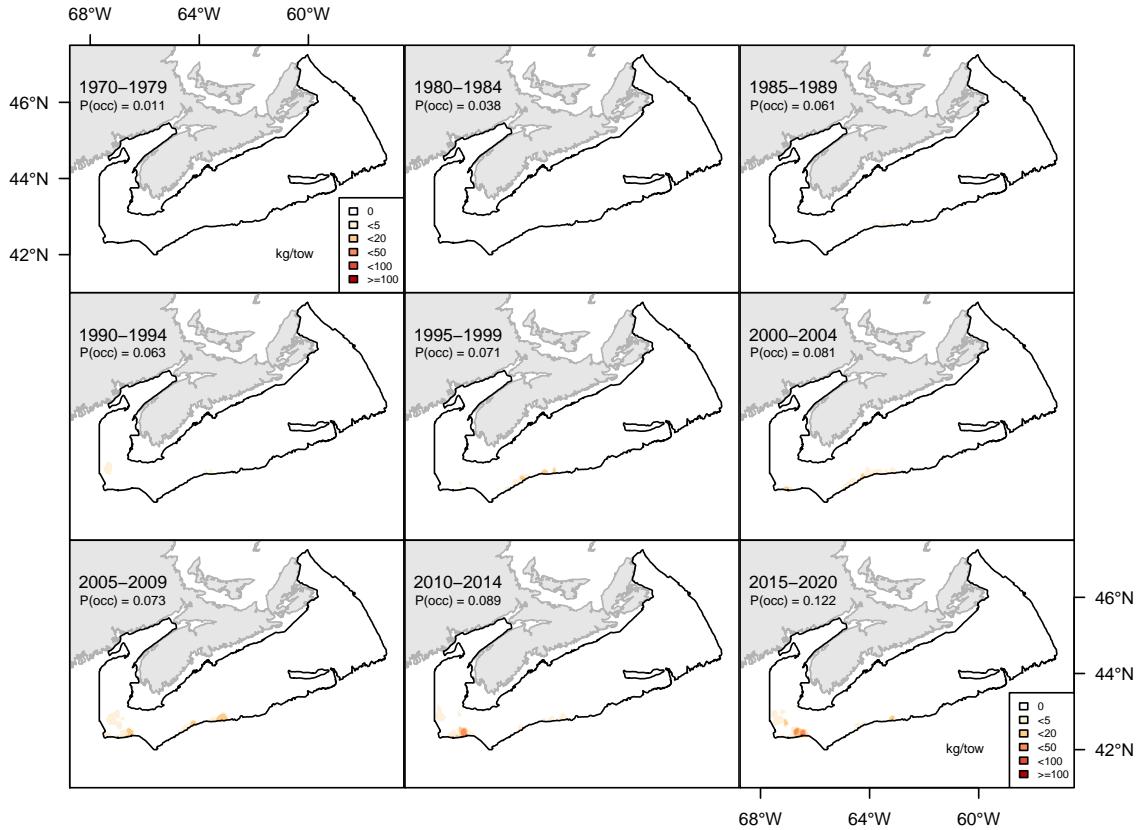


Figure 7.31A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Blackbelly rosefish.

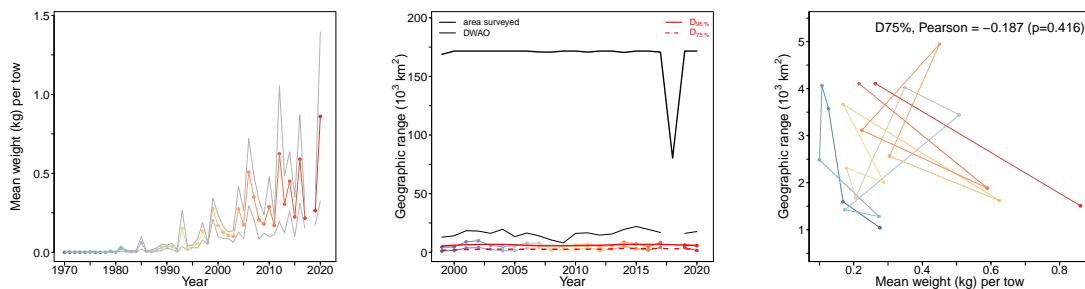


Figure 7.31B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Blackbelly rosefish.

7.32 Arctic hookear sculpin (*Hameçon neigeux*) - species code 306 (category LI)

Scientific name: [Artediellus uncinatus](#)

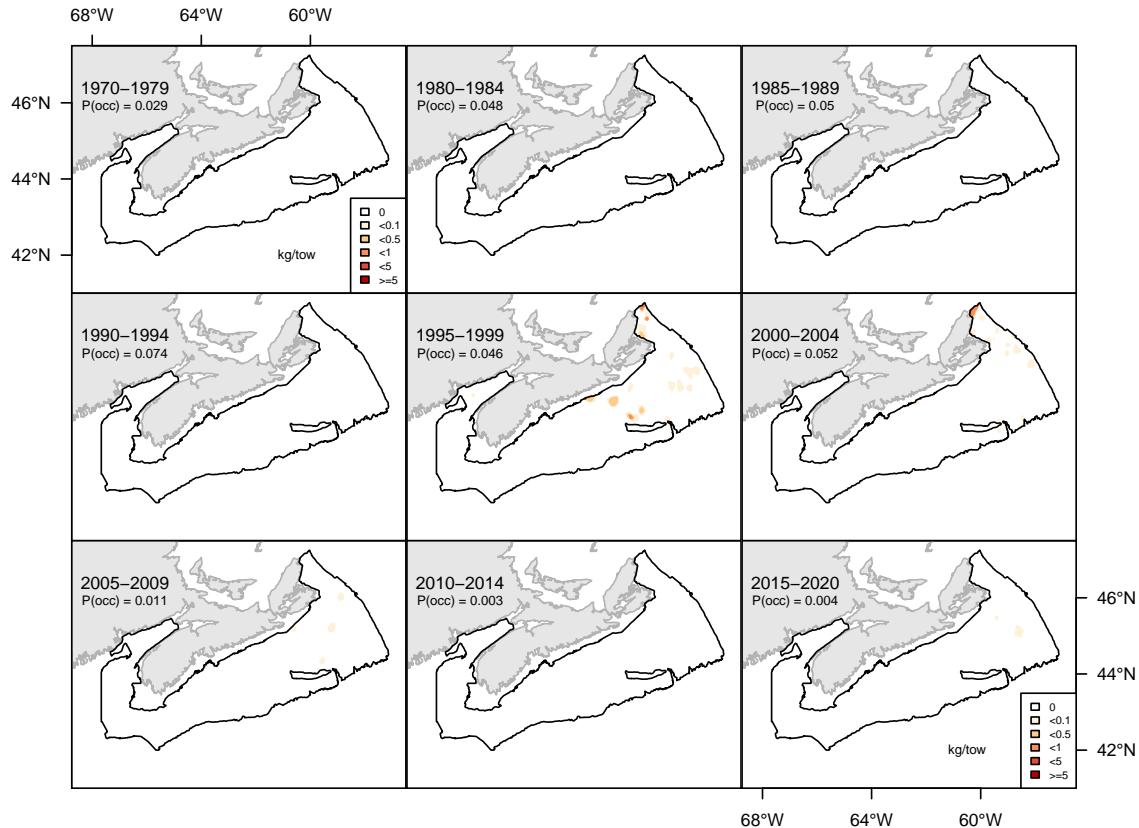


Figure 7.32A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Arctic hookear sculpin.

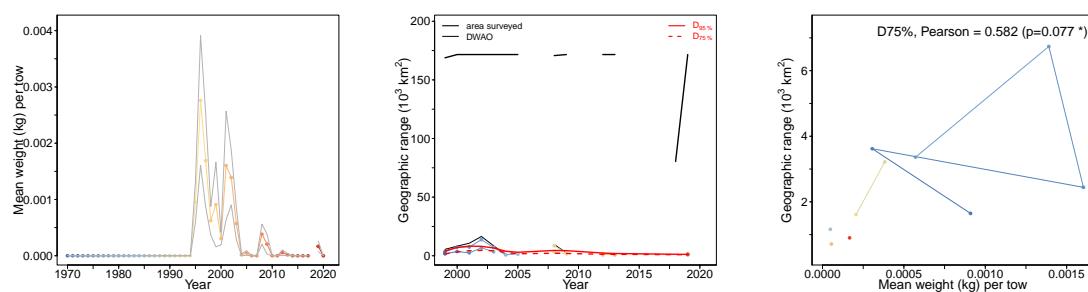


Figure 7.32B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Arctic hookear sculpin.

7.33 Atlantic poacher (*Agone atlantique*) - species code 350 (category LI)

Scientific name: [Leptagonus decagonus](#)

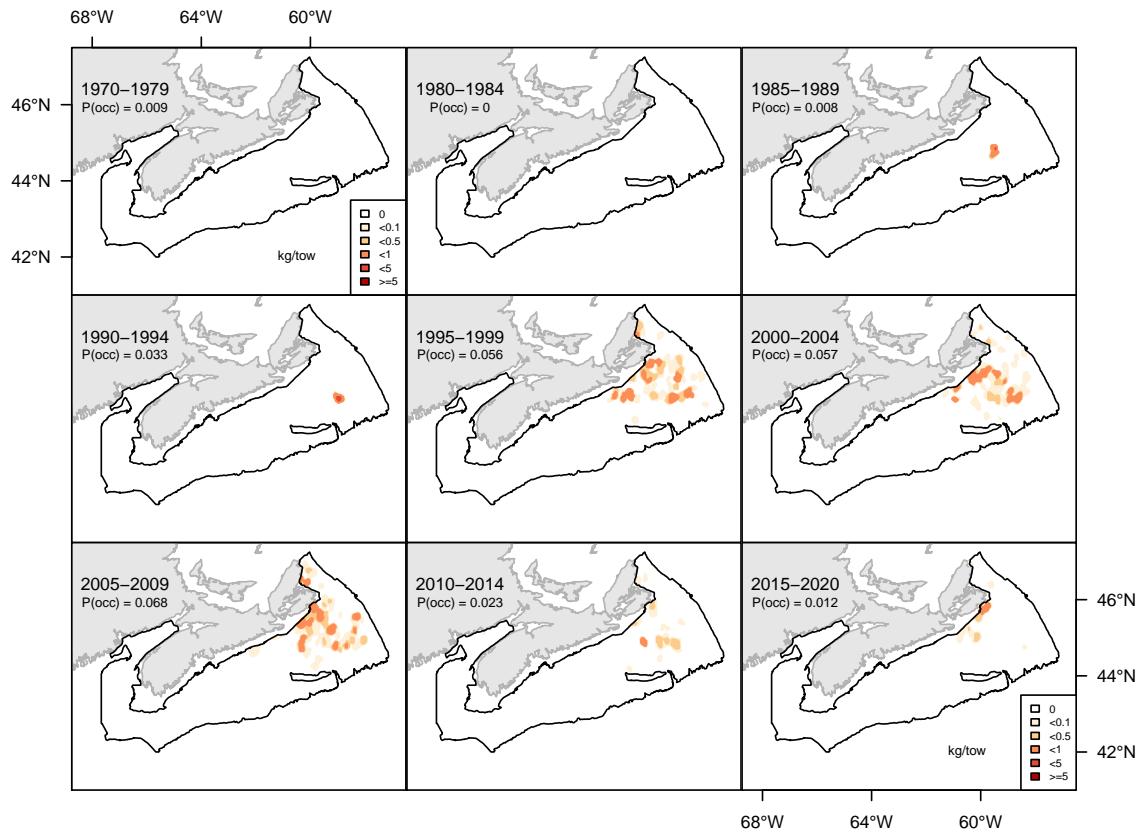


Figure 7.33A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Atlantic poacher.

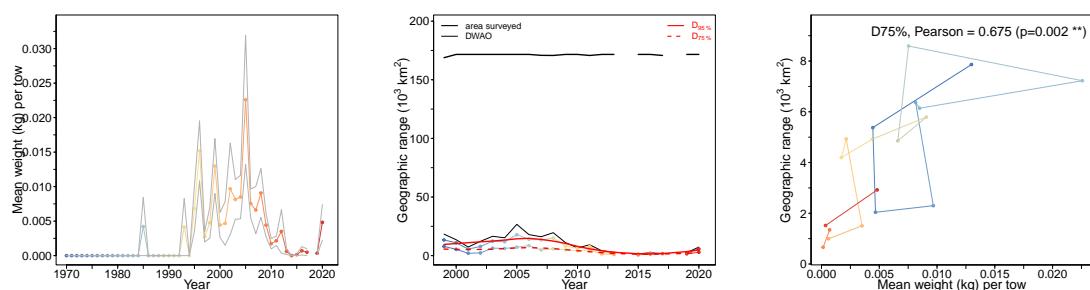


Figure 7.33B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Atlantic poacher.

7.34 Lumpfish (Lompe) - species code 501 (category LI)

Scientific name: [Cyclopterus lumpus](#)

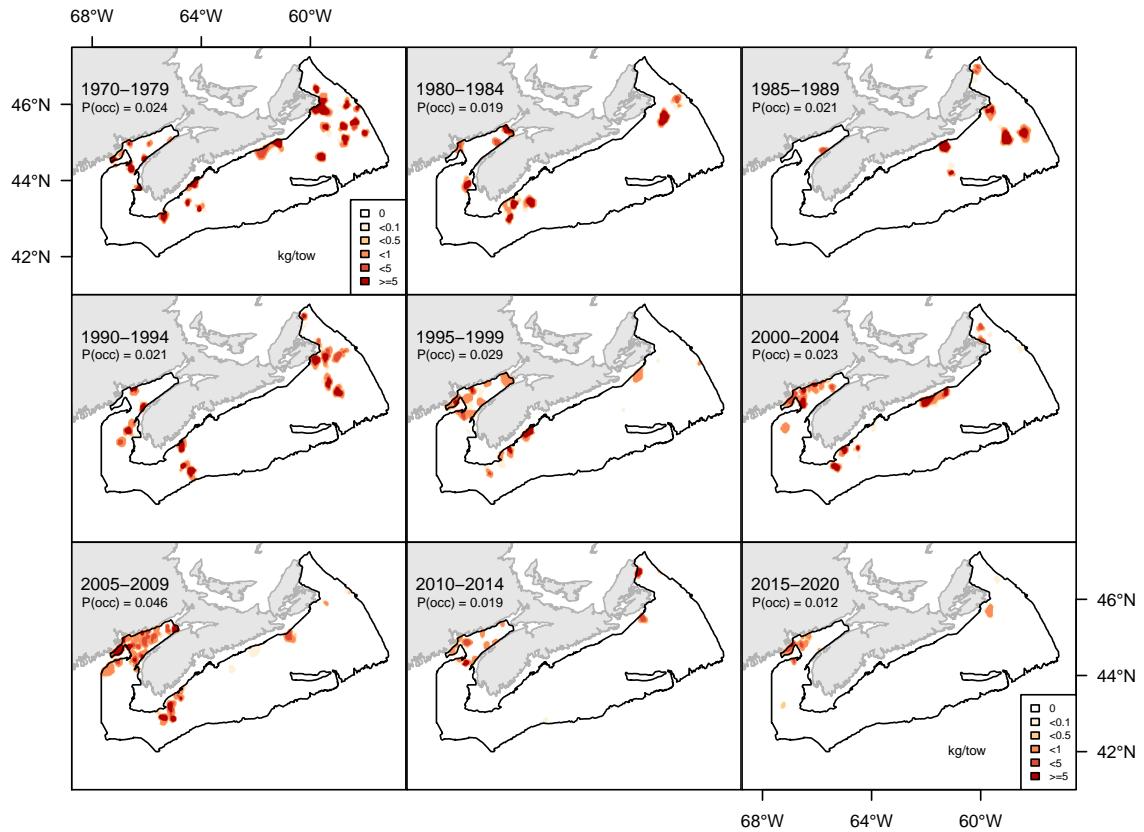


Figure 7.34A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Lumpfish.

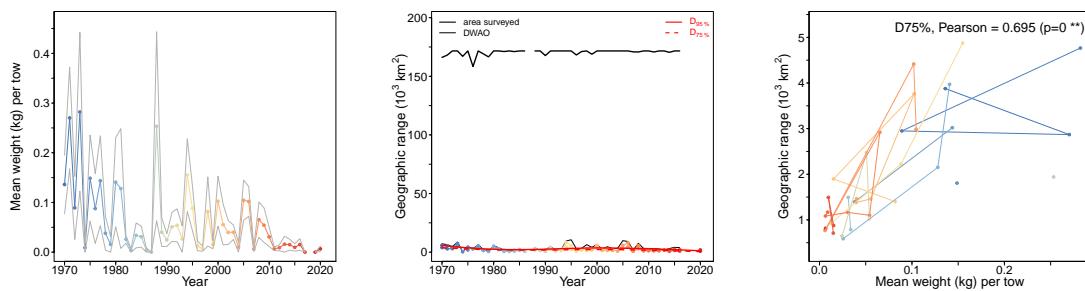


Figure 7.34B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Lumpfish.

7.35 Atlantic spiny lumpsucker (Petite poule de mer atlantique) - species code 502 (category LI)

Scientific name: [Eumicrotremus spinosus](#)

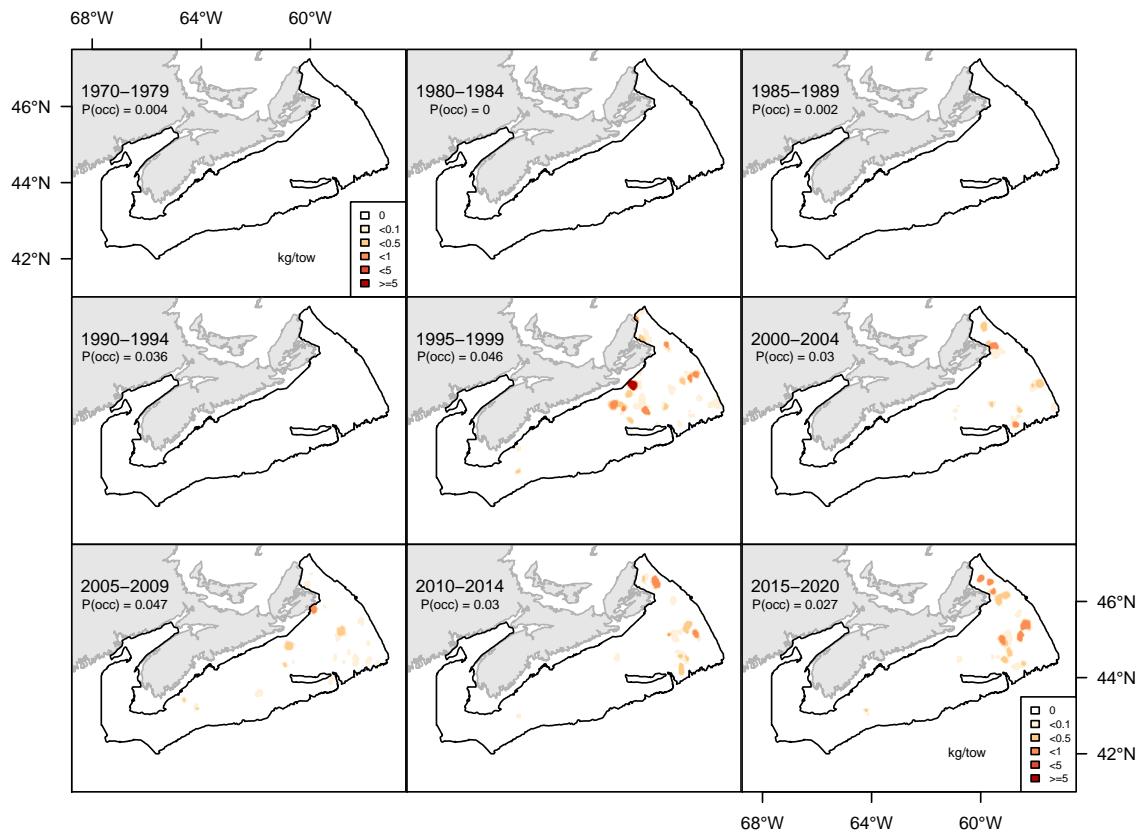


Figure 7.35A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Atlantic spiny lumpsucker.

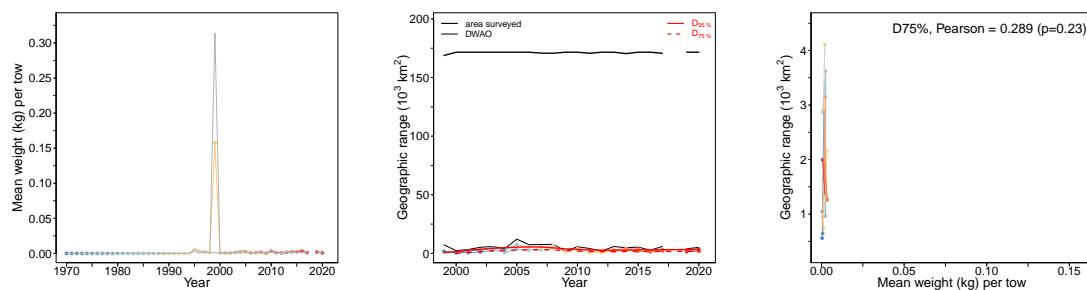


Figure 7.35B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Atlantic spiny lumpsucker.

7.36 Atlantic hookear sculpin (Hameçon atlantique) - species code 880 (category LI)

Scientific name: [Artediellus atlanticus](#)

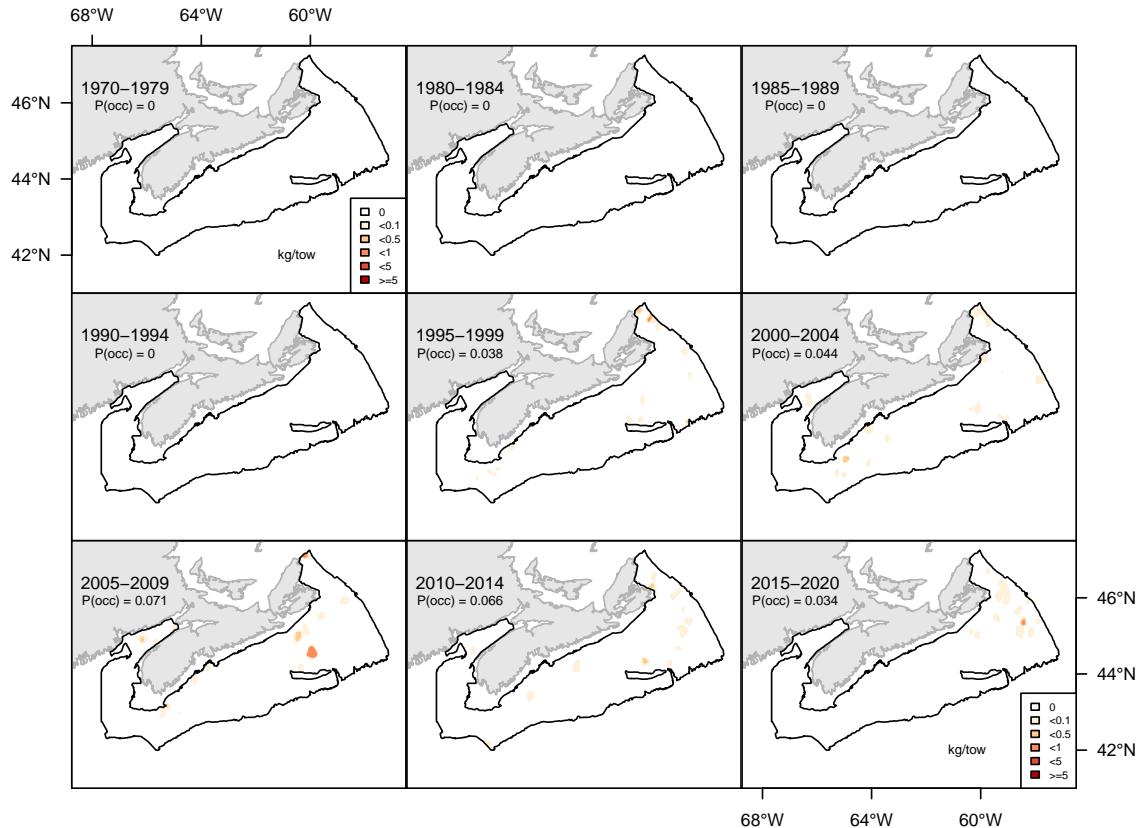


Figure 7.36A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Atlantic hookear sculpin.

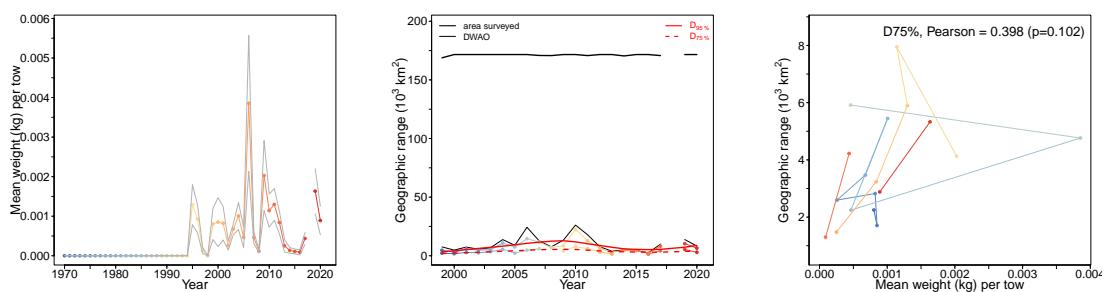


Figure 7.36B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Atlantic hookear sculpin.

7.37 Greenland halibut (Flétan noir) - species code 31 (category LI)

Scientific name: [Reinhardtius hippoglossoides](#)

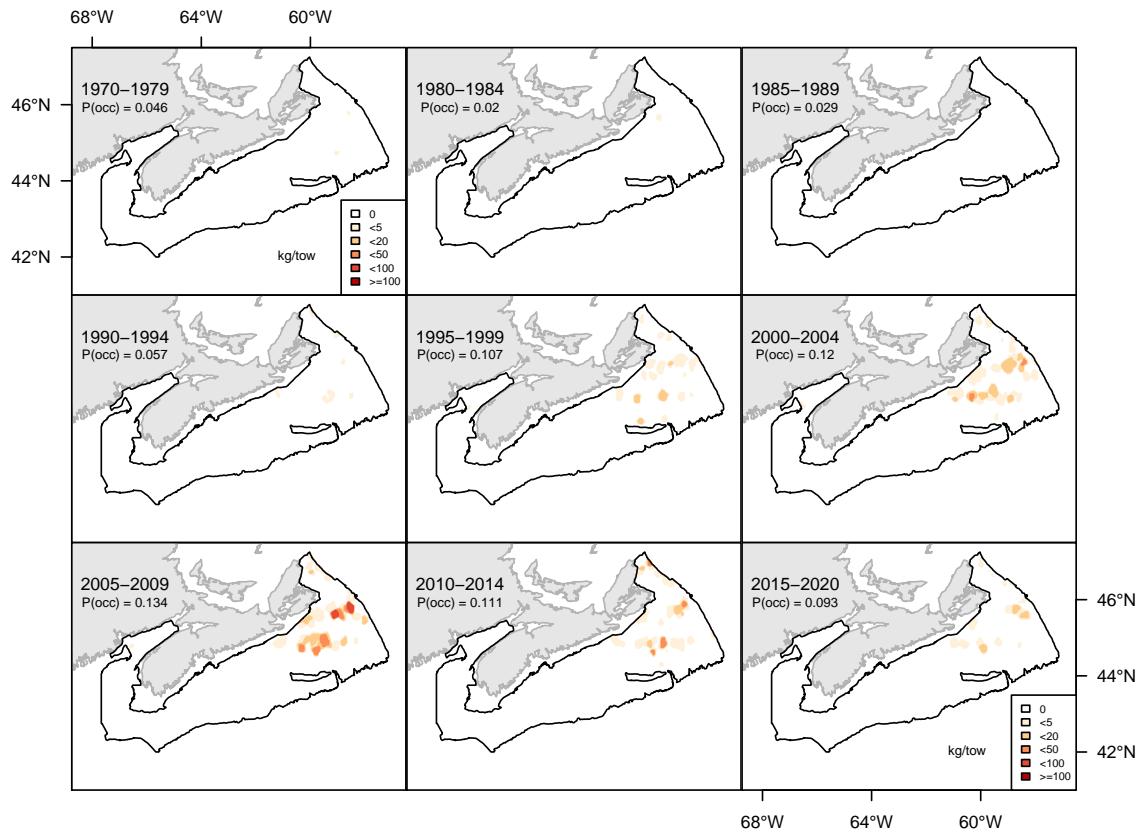


Figure 7.37A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Greenland halibut.

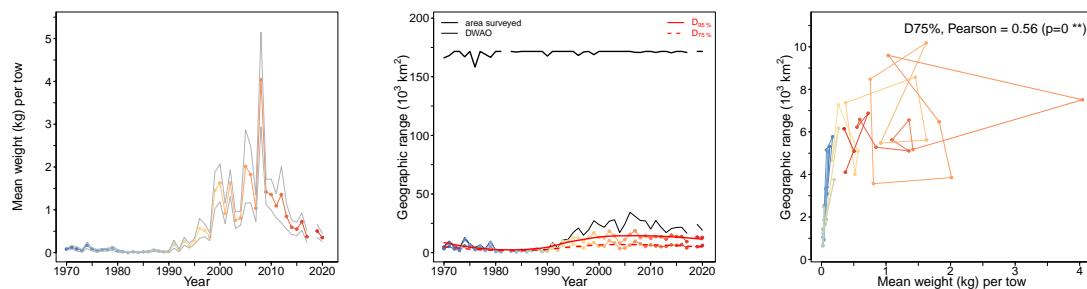


Figure 7.37B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Greenland halibut.

7.38 Gulf Stream flounder (Plie du Gulf Stream) - species code 44 (category LI)

Scientific name: [Citharichthys arctifrons](#)

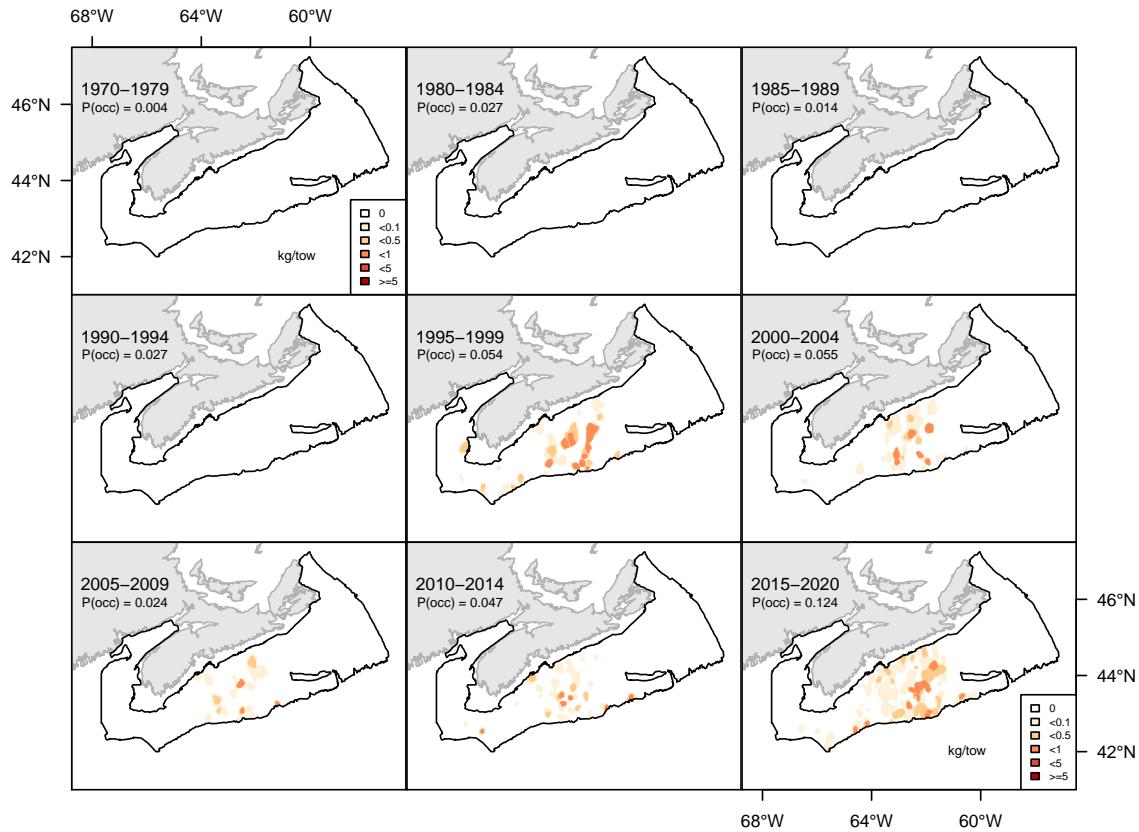


Figure 7.38A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Gulf Stream flounder.

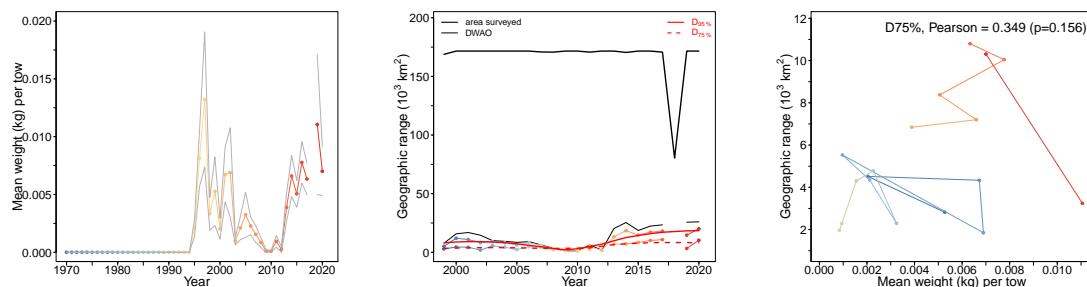


Figure 7.38B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Gulf Stream flounder.

7.39 Atlantic mackerel (*Maquereau commun*) - species code 70 (category LI)

Scientific name: [Scomber scombrus](#)

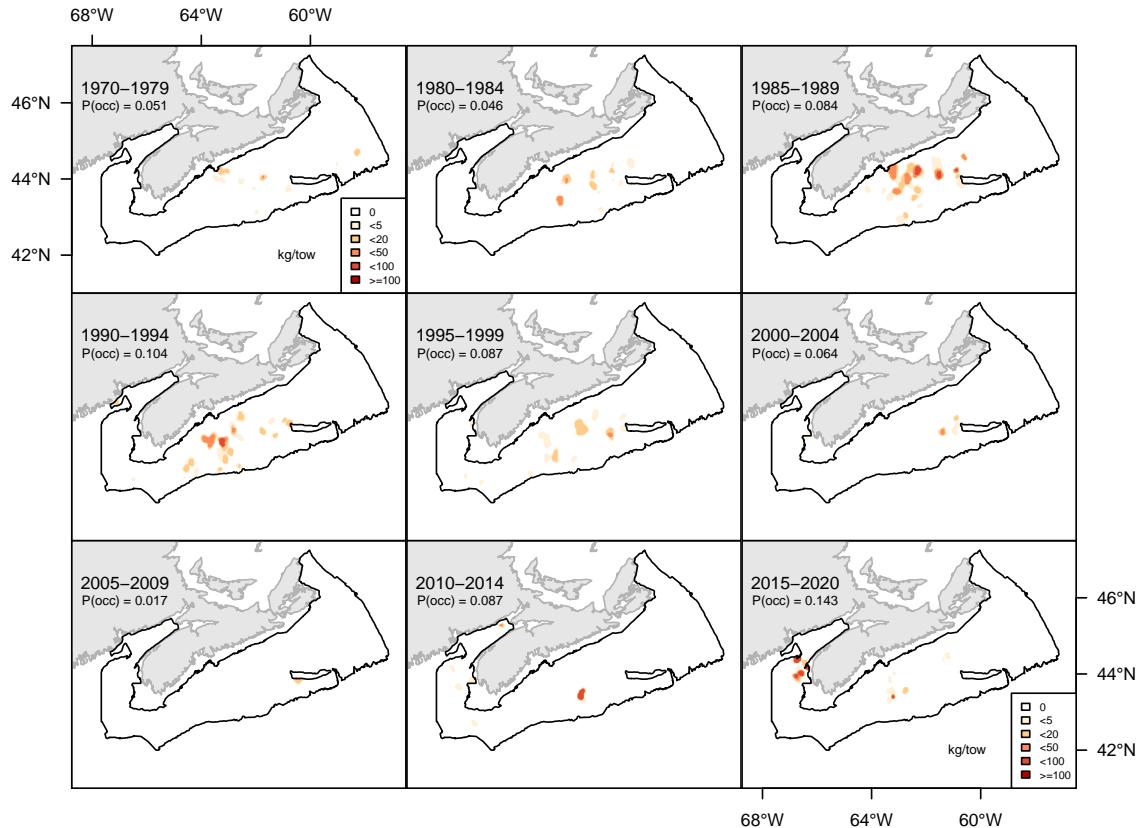


Figure 7.39A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Atlantic mackerel.

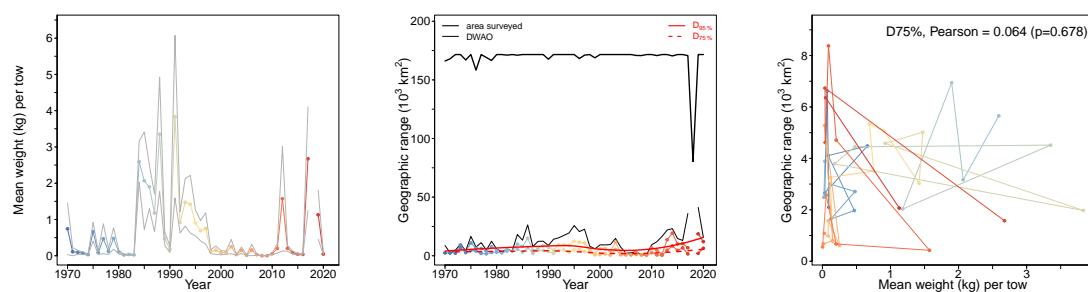


Figure 7.39B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Atlantic mackerel.

7.40 Sand lance (Lançon) - species code 610 (category LI)

Scientific name: [Ammodytes dubius](#)

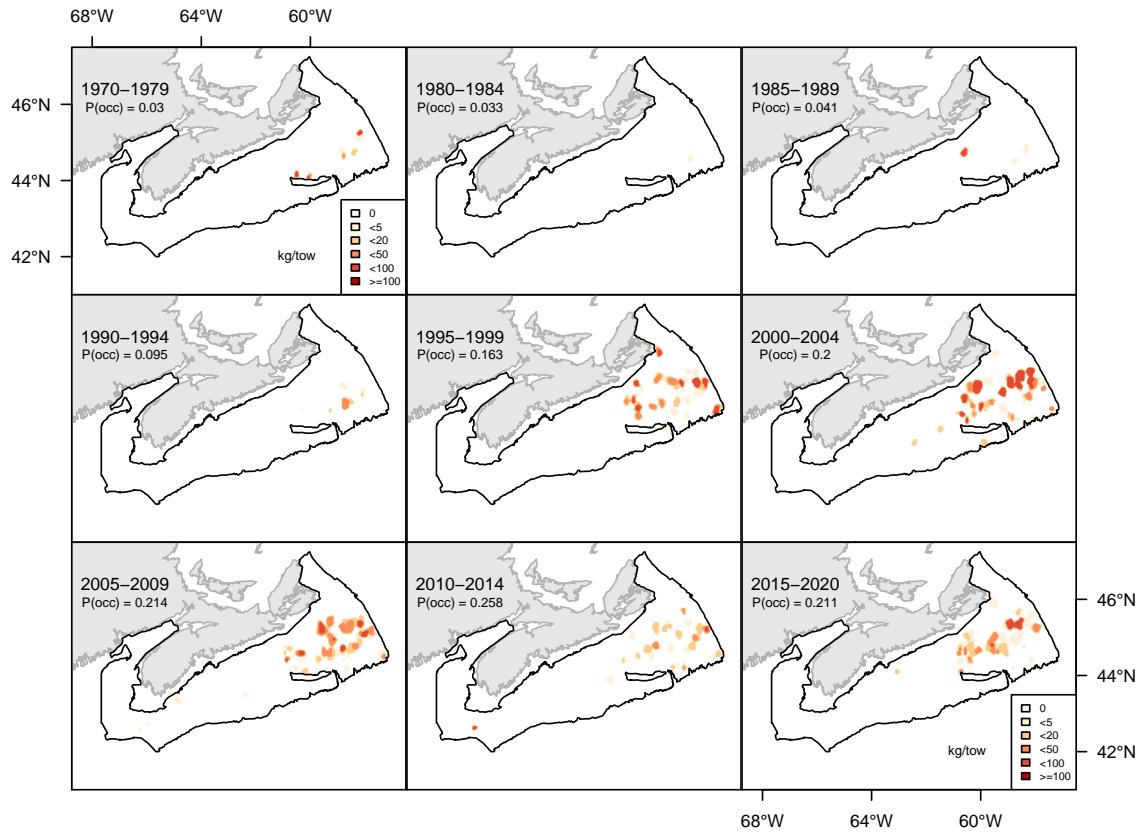


Figure 7.40A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Sand lance.

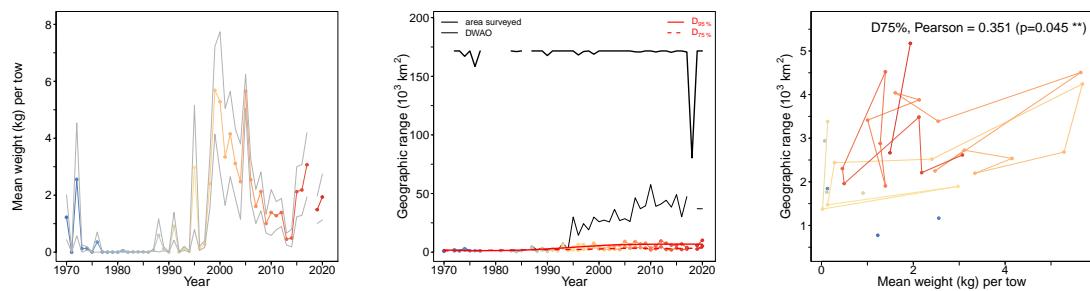


Figure 7.40B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Sand lance.

7.41 Snakeblenny (Lompénie-serpent) - species code 622 (category LI)

Scientific name: [Lumpenus lampretaeformis](#)

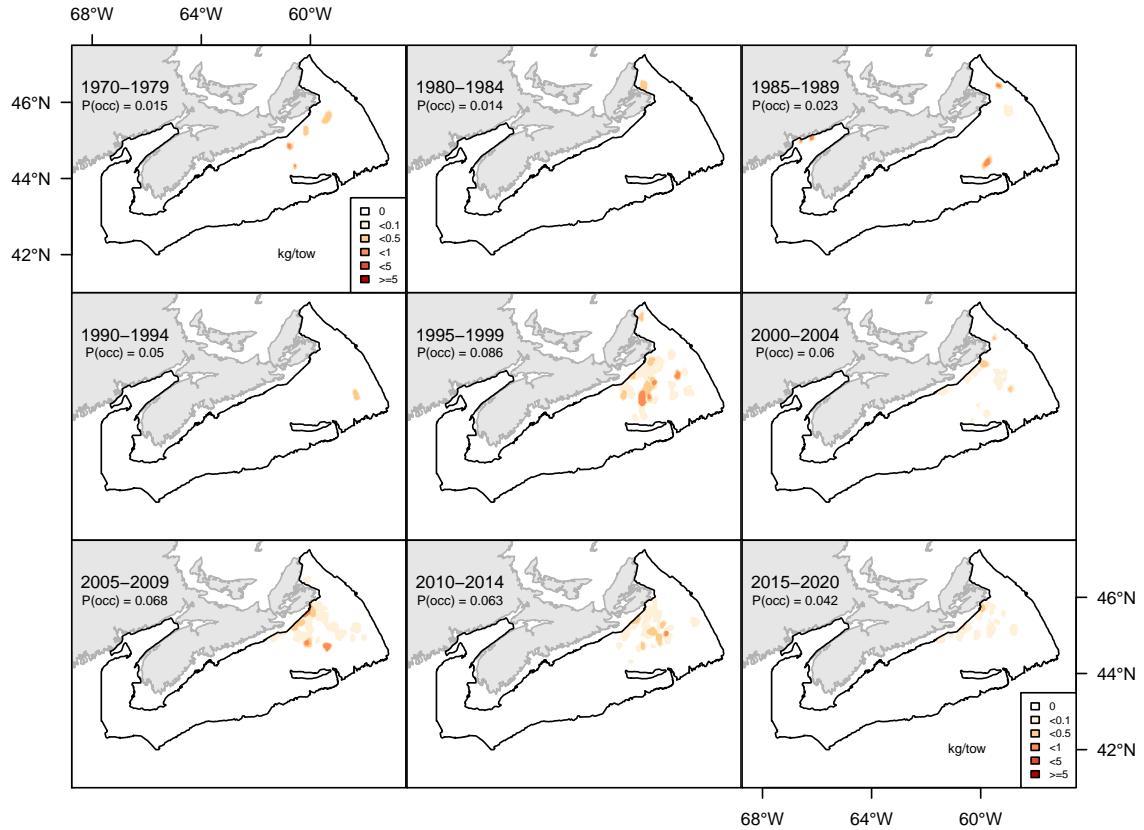


Figure 7.41A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Snakeblenny.

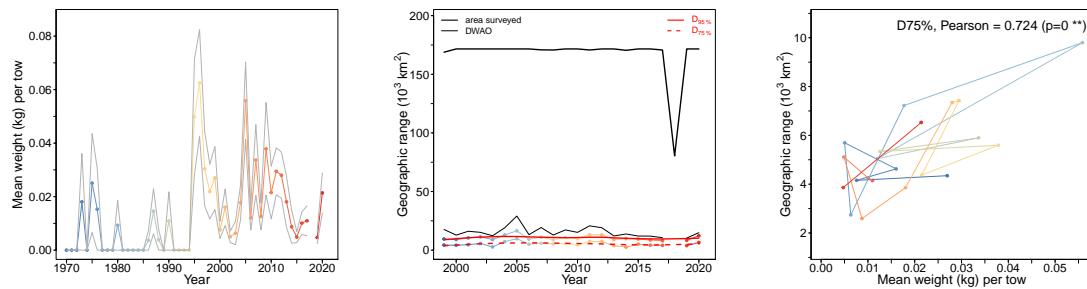


Figure 7.41B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Snakeblenny.

7.42 Daubed shanny (Lompénie tachetée) - species code 623 (category LI)

Scientific name: [Leptoclinus maculatus](#)

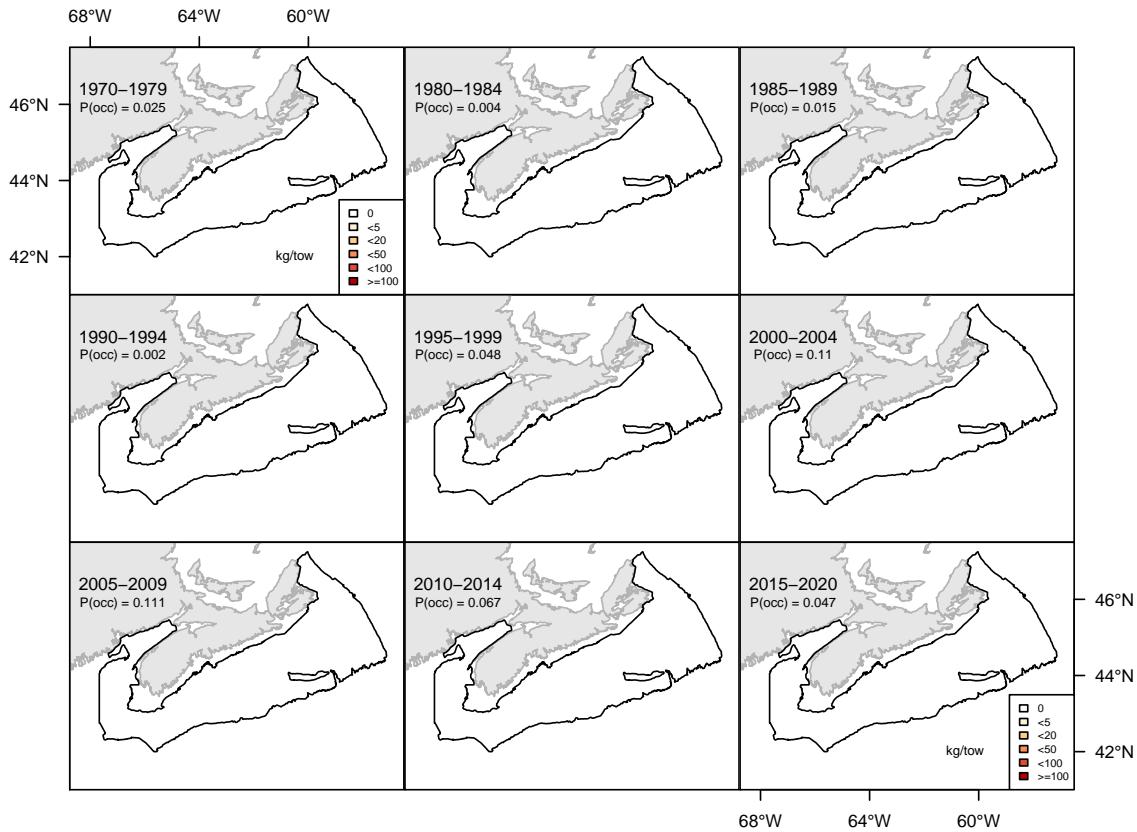


Figure 7.42A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Daubed shanny.

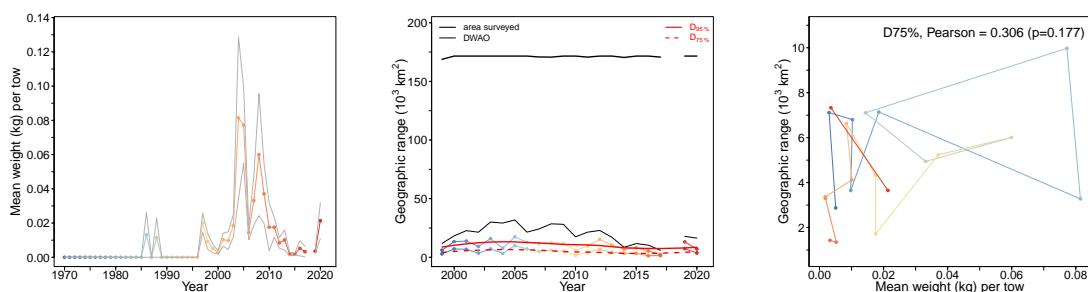


Figure 7.42B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Daubed shanny.

7.43 Vahl's eelpout (*Lycodes vahlii*) - species code 647 (category LI)

Scientific name: [Lycodes vahlii](#)

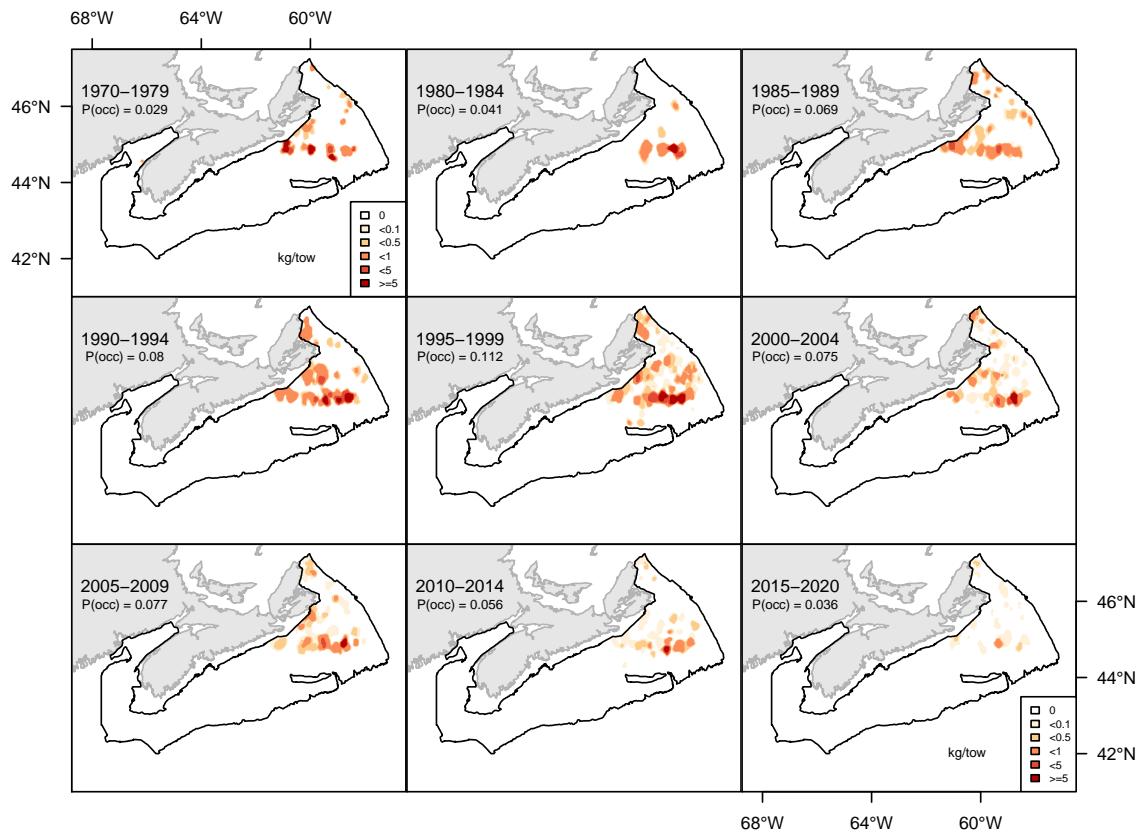


Figure 7.43A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Vahl's eelpout.

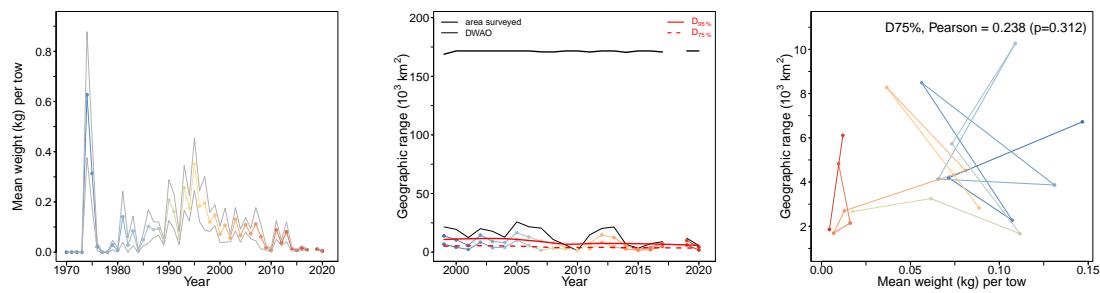


Figure 7.43B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Vahl's eelpout.

7.44 Atlantic butterfish (Stromaté fossette) - species code 701 (category LI)

Scientific name: [Peprilus triacanthus](#)

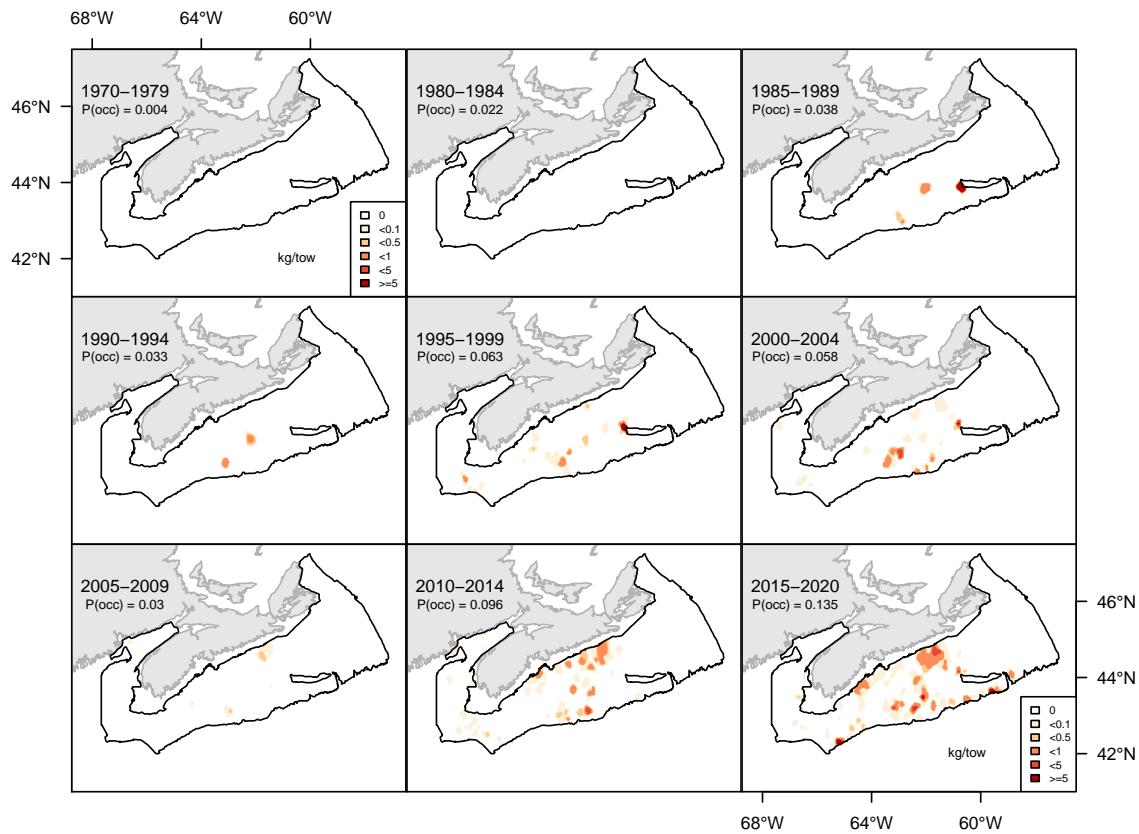


Figure 7.44A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Atlantic butterfish.

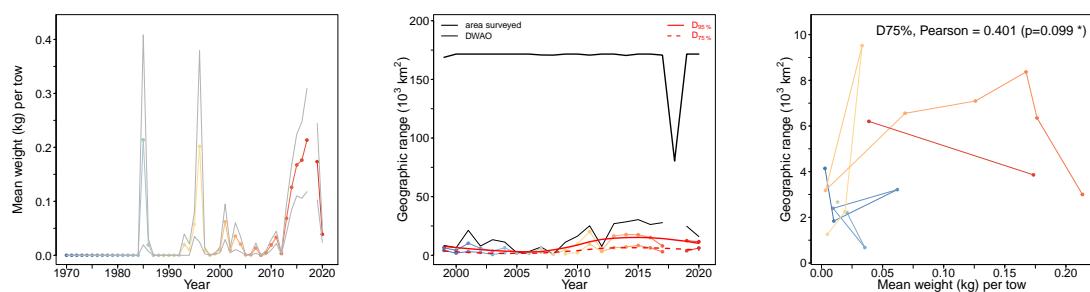


Figure 7.44B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Atlantic butterfish.

7.45 American shad (*Alose savoureuse*) - species code 61 (category LI)

Scientific name: [Alosa sapidissima](#)

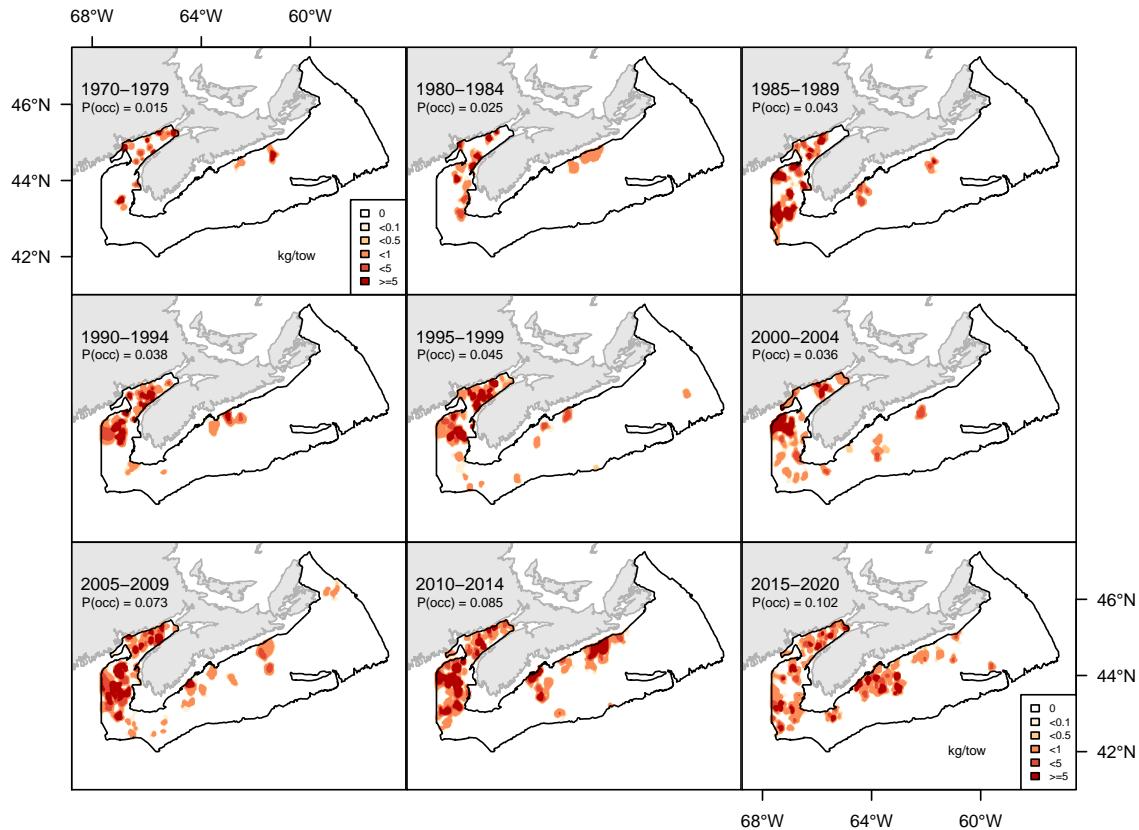


Figure 7.45A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for American shad.

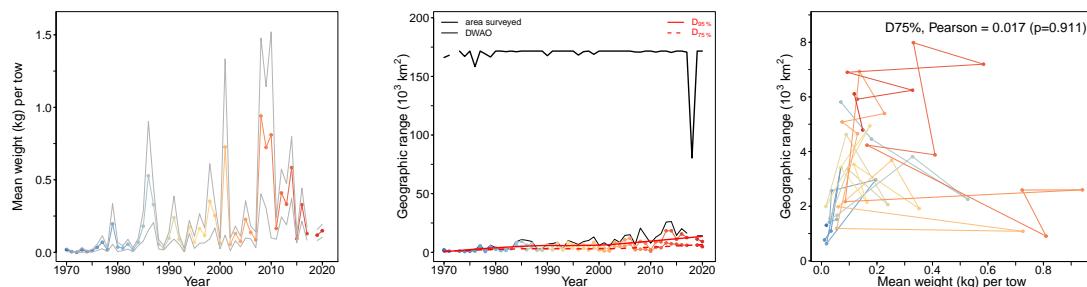


Figure 7.45B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of American shad.

7.46 Alewife (Gaspareau) - species code 62 (category LI)

Scientific name: [Alosa pseudoharengus](#)

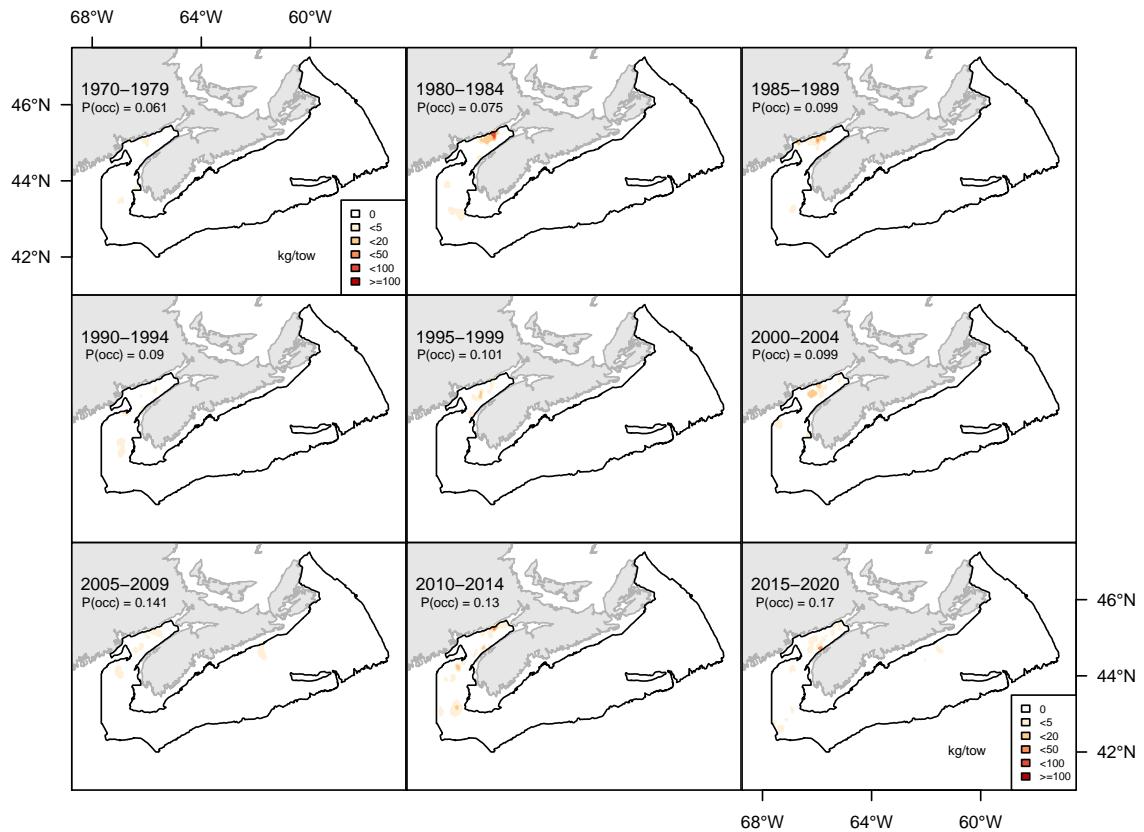


Figure 7.46A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Alewife.

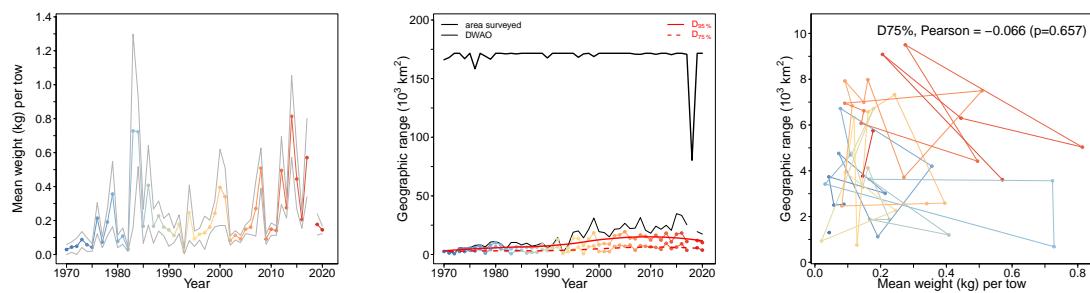


Figure 7.46B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Alewife.

7.47 Capelin (Capelan) - species code 64 (category LI)

Scientific name: [Mallotus villosus](#)

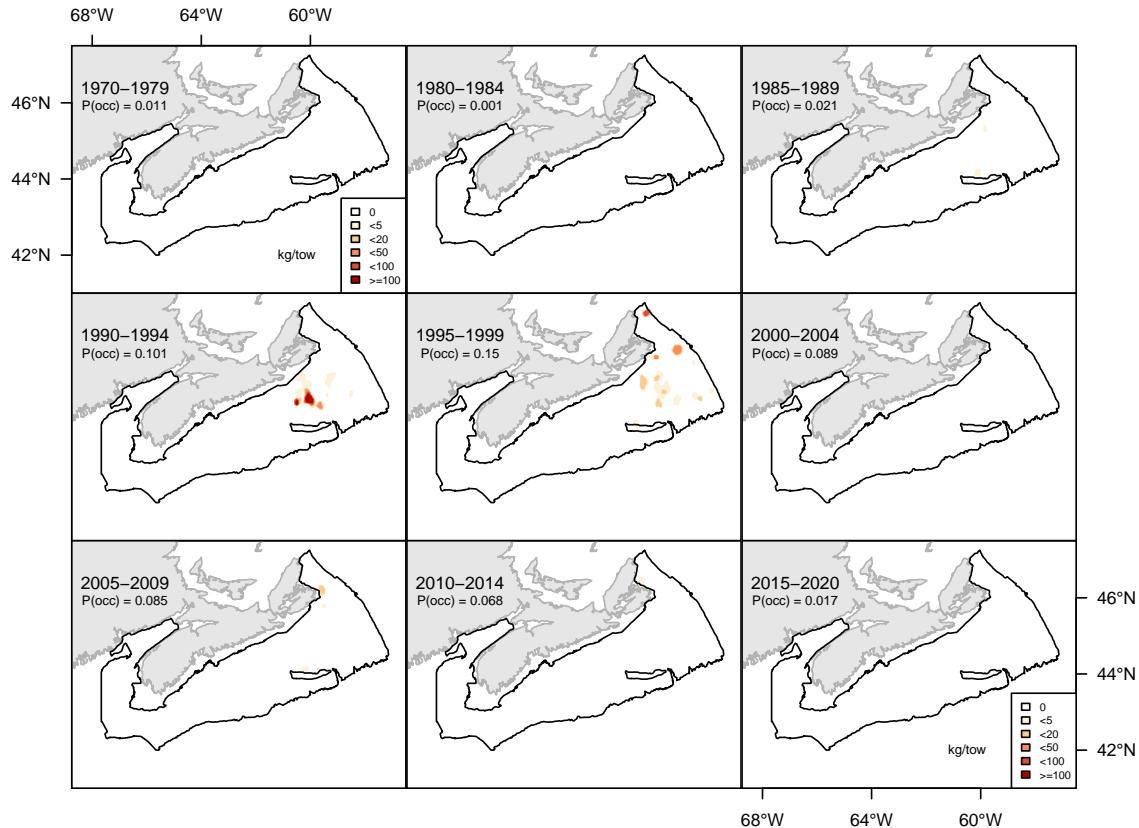


Figure 7.47A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Capelin.

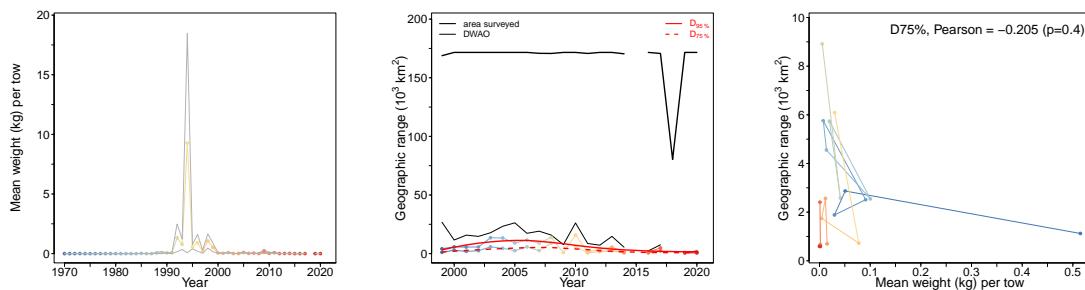


Figure 7.47B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D₇₅ and D₉₅ and the correlation between D₇₅ and biomass of Capelin.

7.48 Greater argentine (Grande argentine) - species code 160 (category LI)

Scientific name: [Argentina silus](#)

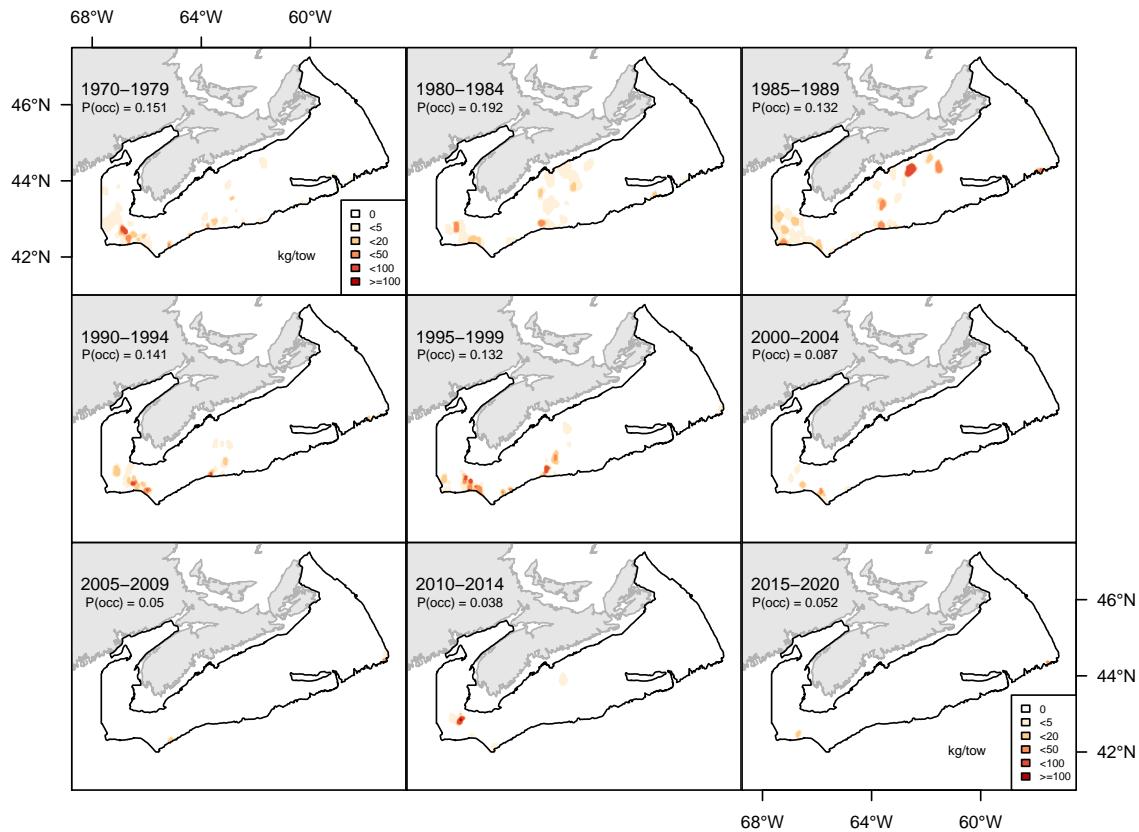


Figure 7.48A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Greater argentine.

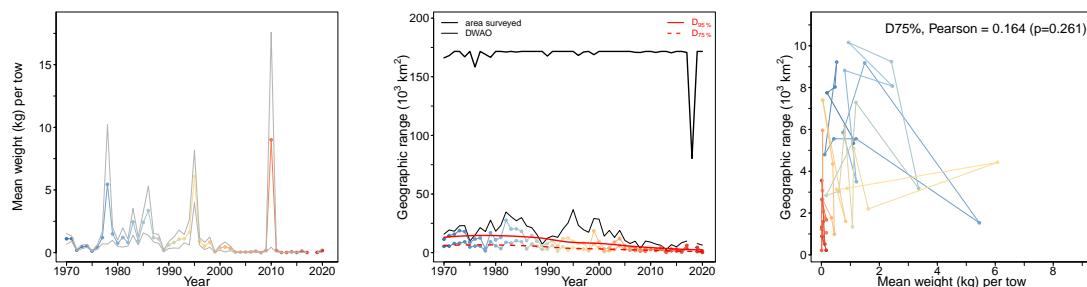


Figure 7.48B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Greater argentine.

7.49 Barndoor skate (Grande raie) - species code 200 (category LI)

Scientific name: [Dipturus laevis](#)

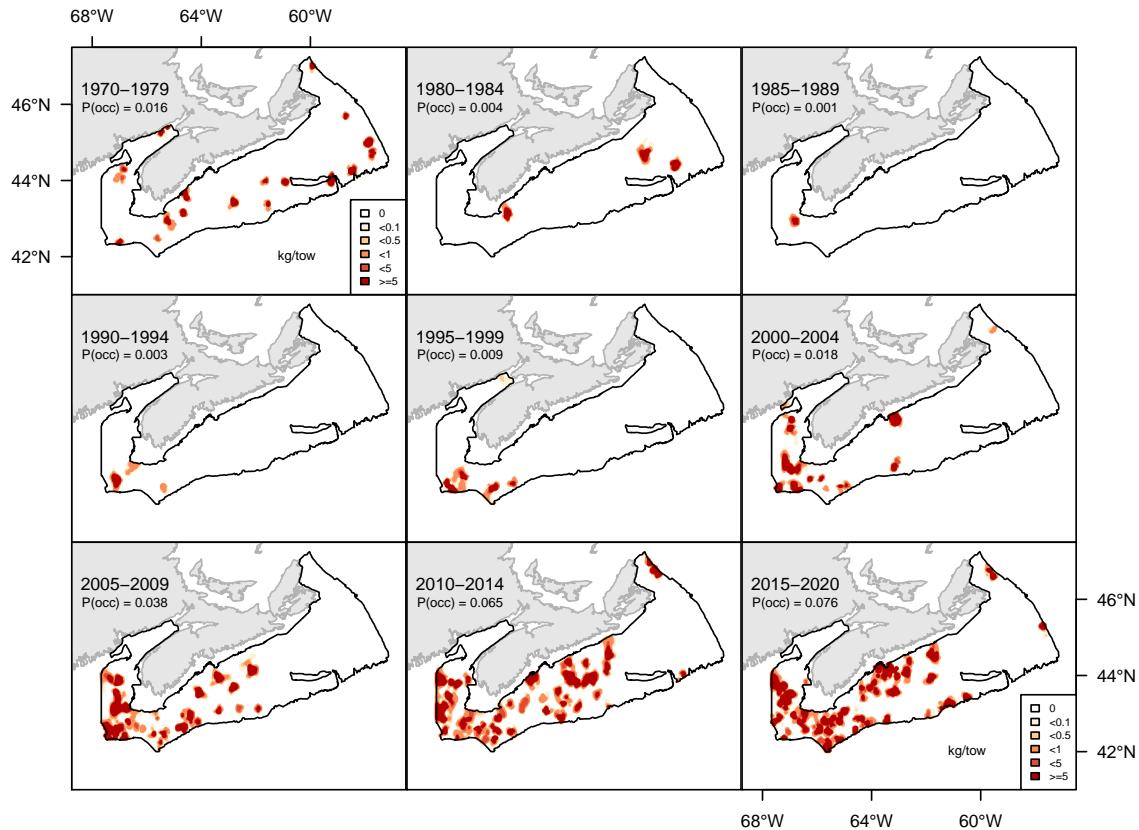


Figure 7.49A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Barndoor skate.

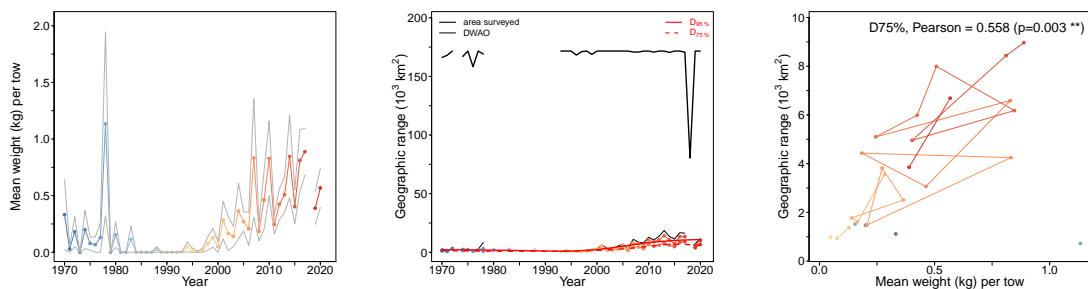


Figure 7.49B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Barndoor skate.

7.50 Little skate (Raie hérisson) - species code 203 (category LI)

Scientific name: [Leucoraja erinacea](#)

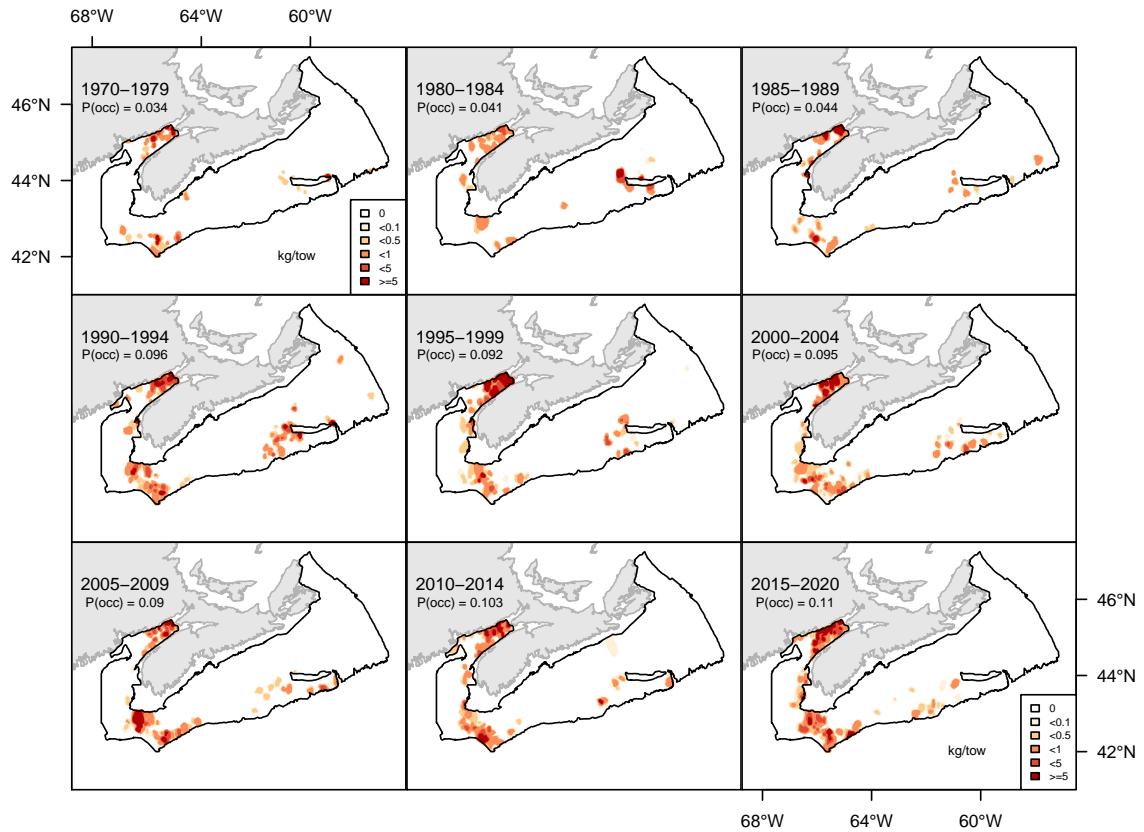


Figure 7.50A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Little skate.

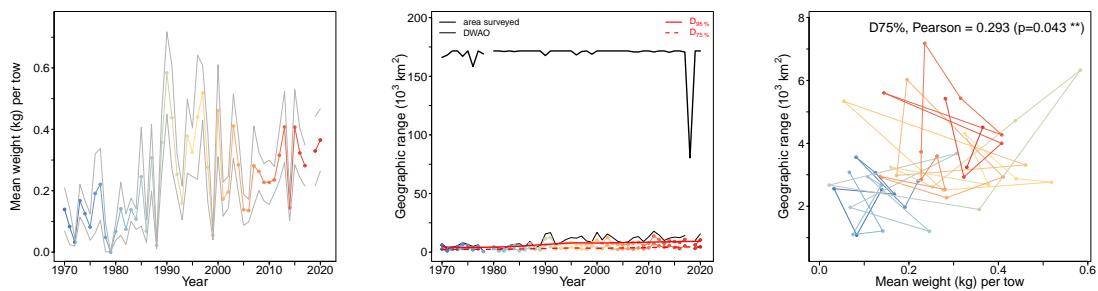


Figure 7.50B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Little skate.

7.51 Northern prawn (Crevette nordique) - species code 2211 (category SF)

Scientific name: [Pandalus borealis](#)

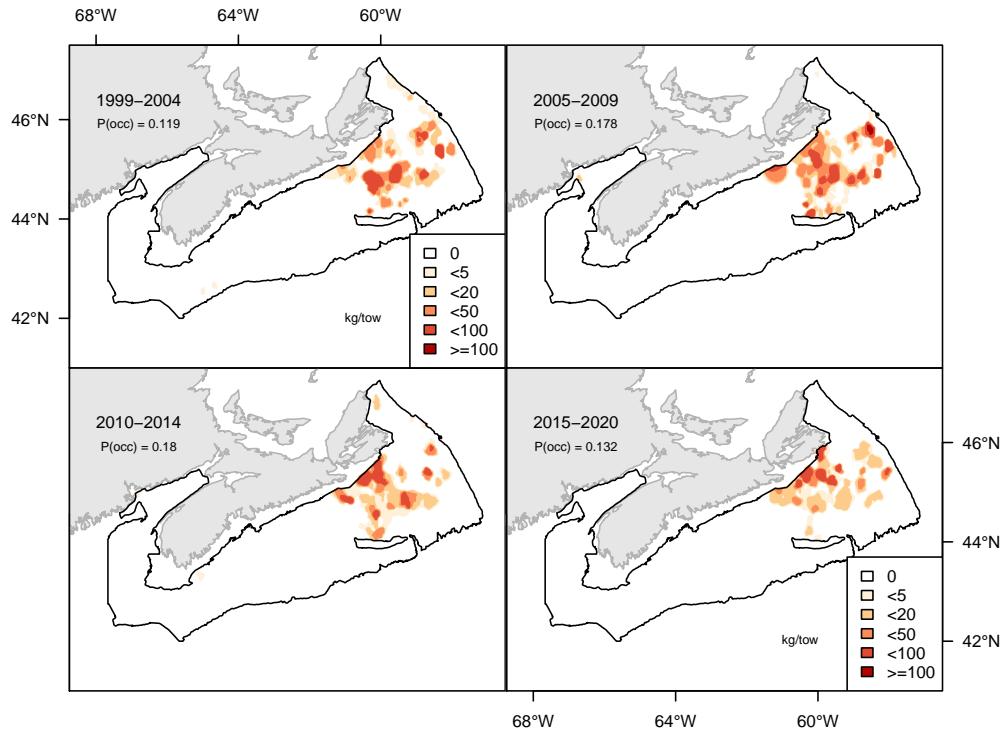


Figure 7.51A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Northern prawn.

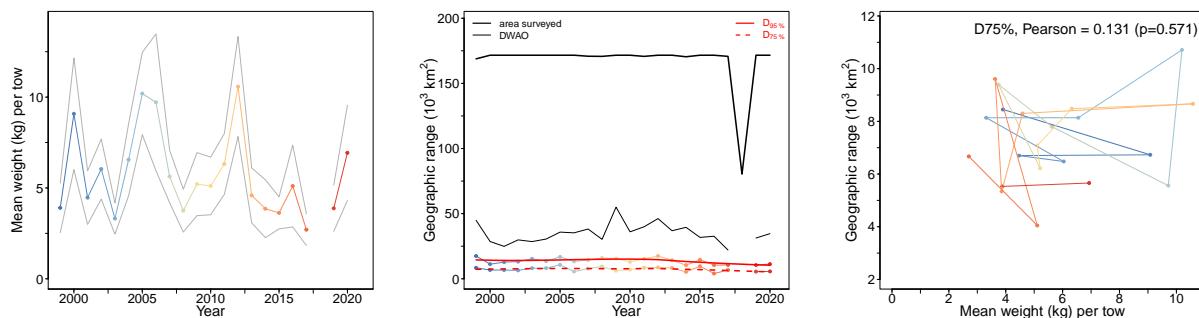


Figure 7.51B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Northern prawn.

7.52 Jonah crab (Tourteau jona) - species code 2511 (category SF)

Scientific name: [Cancer borealis](#)

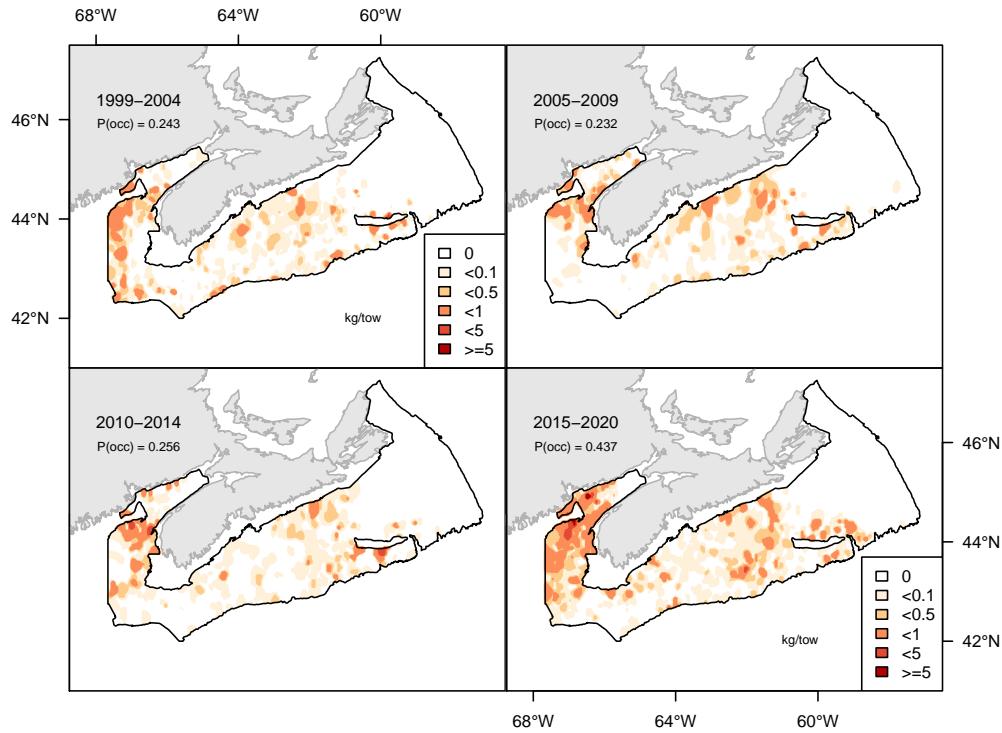


Figure 7.52A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Jonah crab.

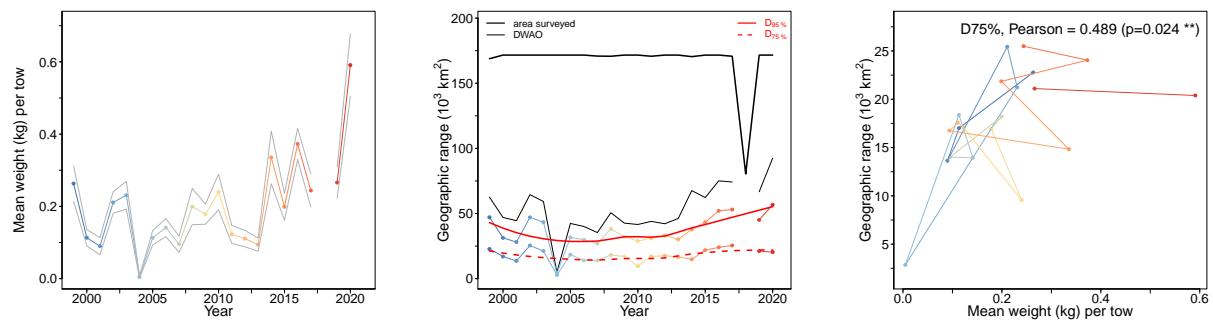


Figure 7.52B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Jonah crab.

7.53 Atlantic rock crab (Tourteau poïnclos) - species code 2513 (category SF)

Scientific name: [Cancer irroratus](#)

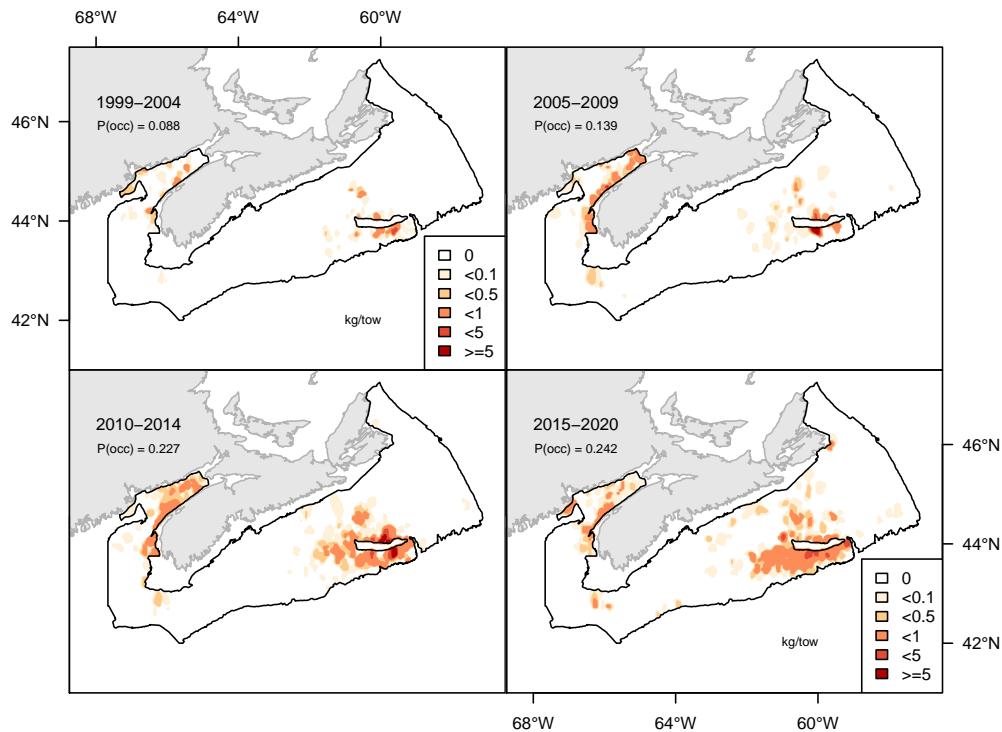


Figure 7.53A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Atlantic rock crab.

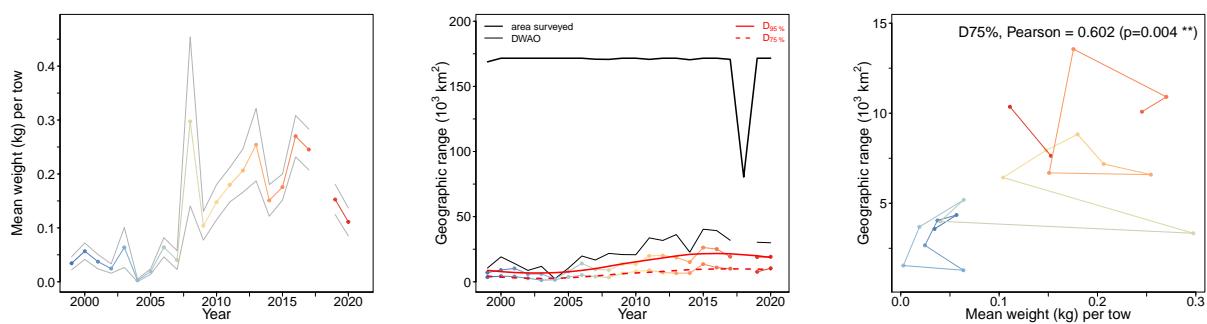


Figure 7.53B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Atlantic rock crab.

7.54 Arctic lyre crab (*Crabe Hyas coarctatus*) - species code 2521 (category SF)

Scientific name: [Hyas coarctatus](#)

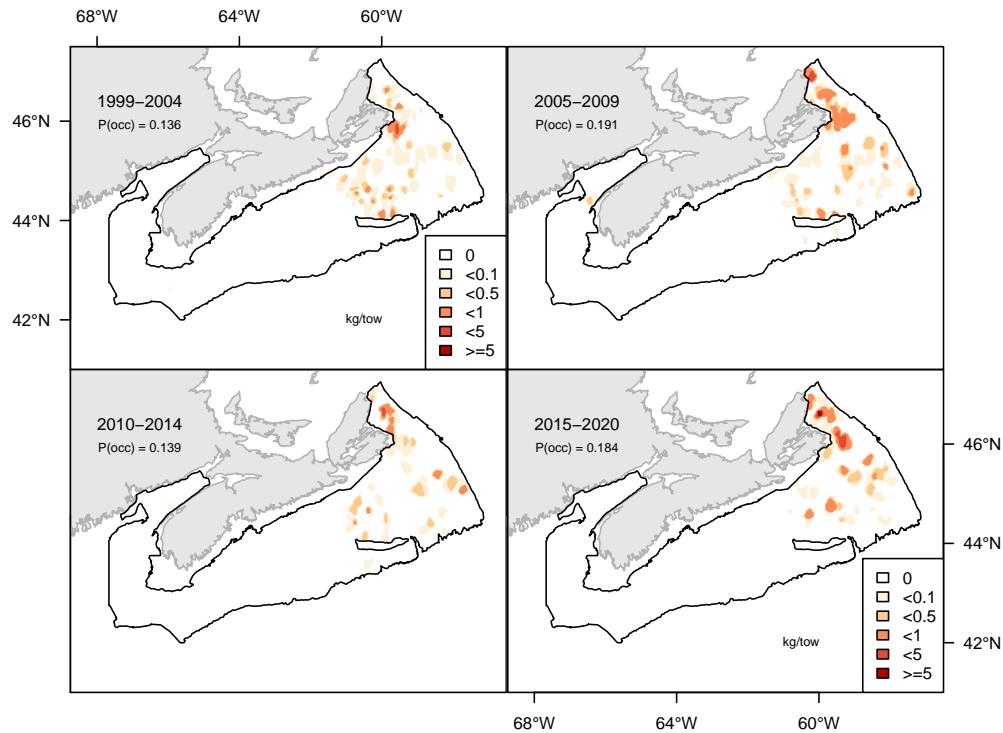


Figure 7.54A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Arctic lyre crab.

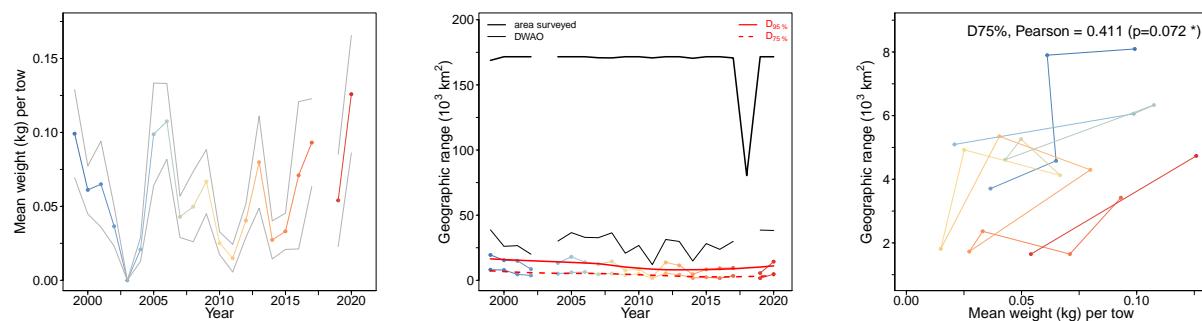


Figure 7.54B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Arctic lyre crab.

7.55 Atlantic king crab (Crabe épineux du nord) - species code 2523 (category SF)

Scientific name: [Lithodes maja](#)

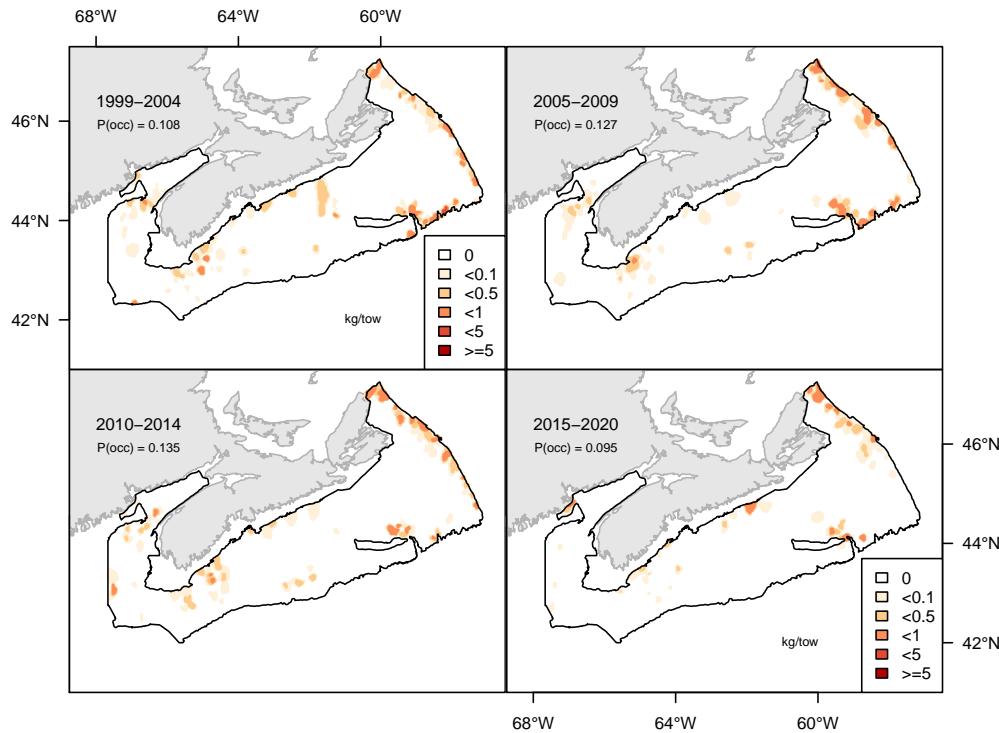


Figure 7.55A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Atlantic king crab.

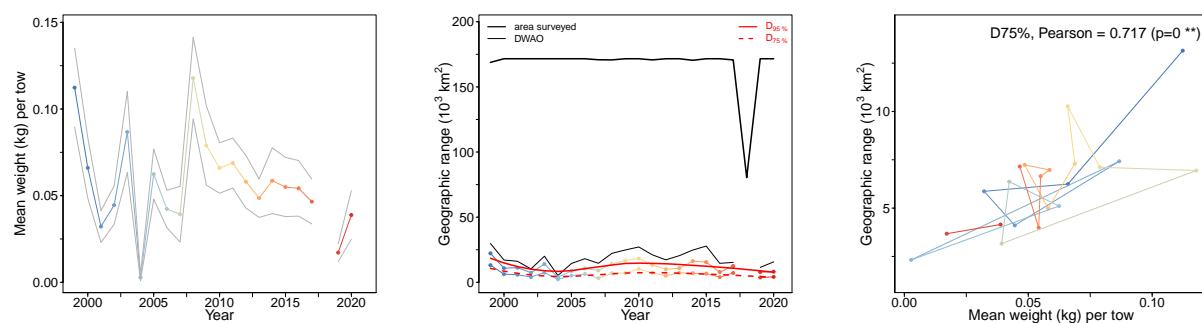


Figure 7.55B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Atlantic king crab.

7.56 Queen crab (Crabe des neiges) - species code 2526 (category SF)

Scientific name: [Chionoecetes opilio](#)

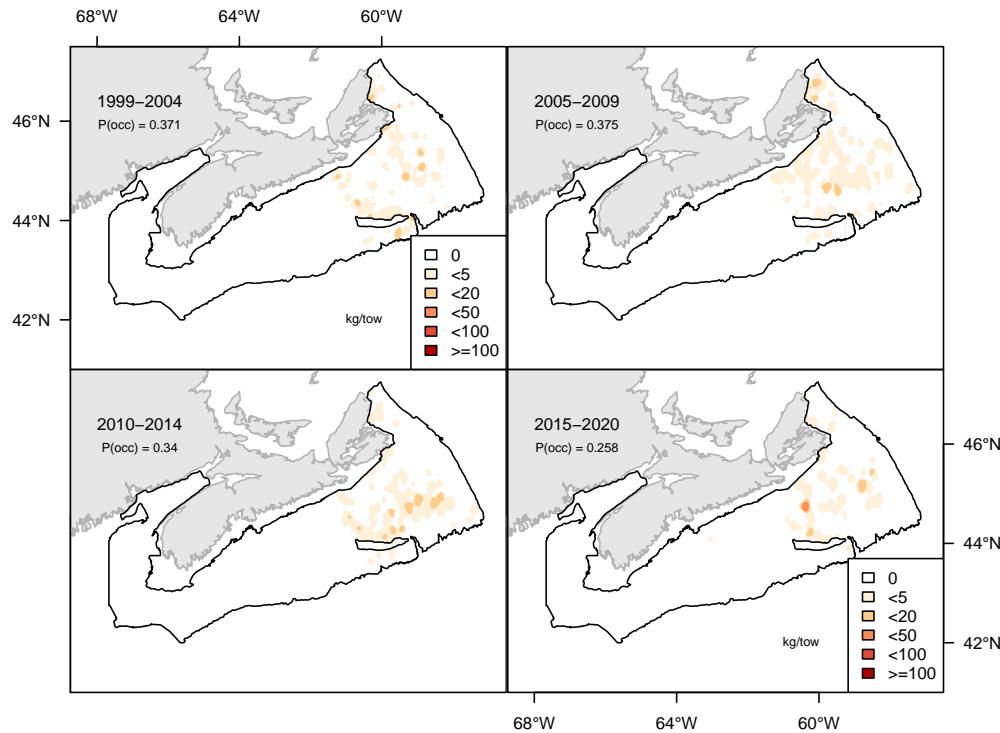


Figure 7.56A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Queen crab.

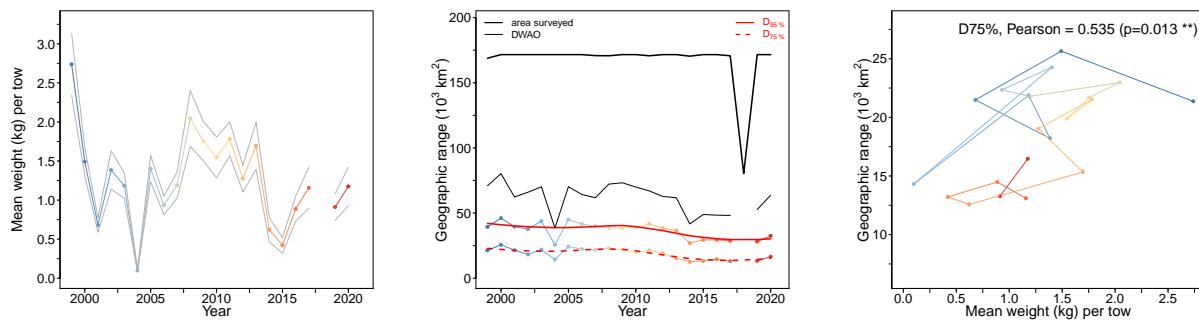


Figure 7.56B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Queen crab.

7.57 Great spider crab (Crabe lyre araignée) - species code 2527 (category SF)

Scientific name: [Hyas araneus](#)

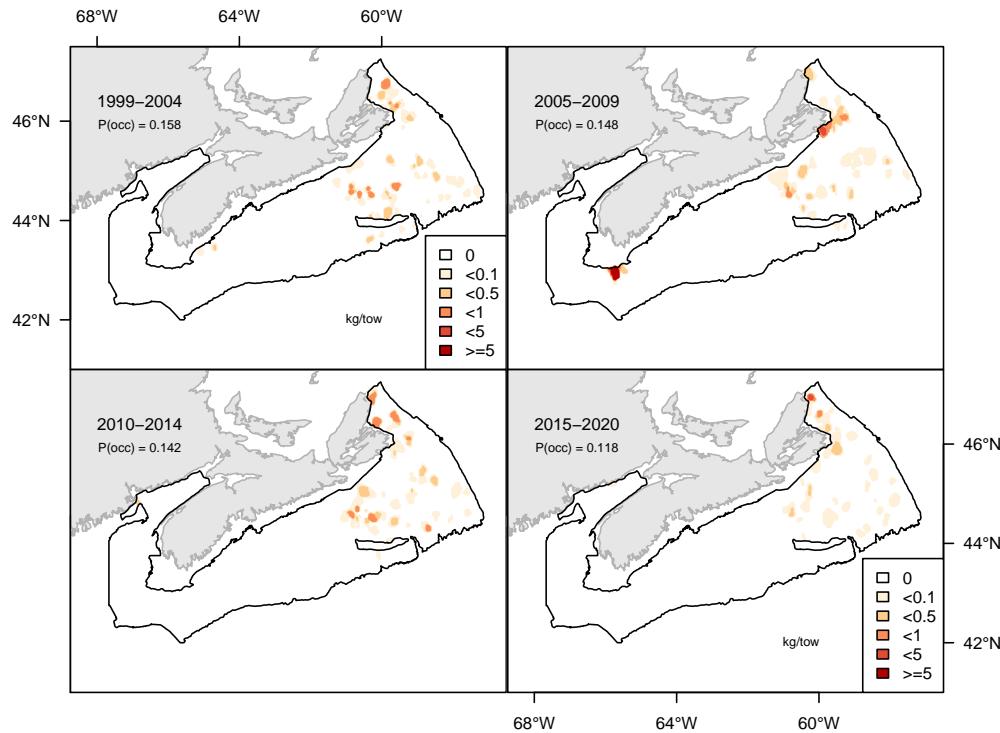


Figure 7.57A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Great spider crab.

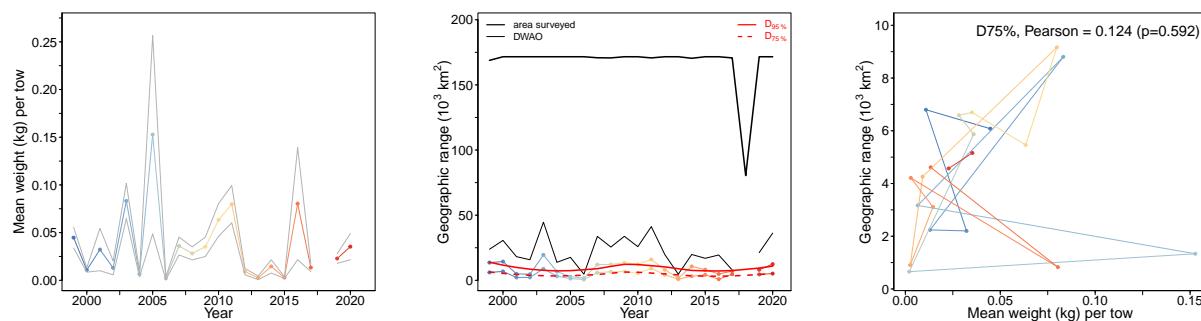


Figure 7.57B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Great spider crab.

7.58 American lobster (Homard américain) - species code 2550 (category SF)

Scientific name: [Homarus americanus](#)

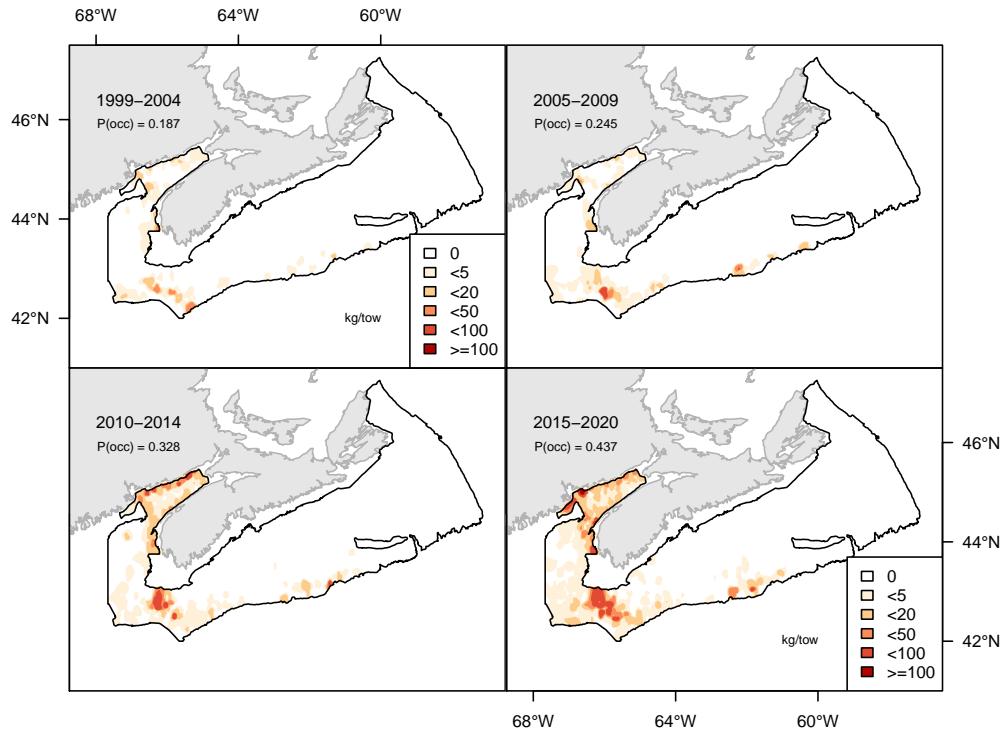


Figure 7.58A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for American lobster.

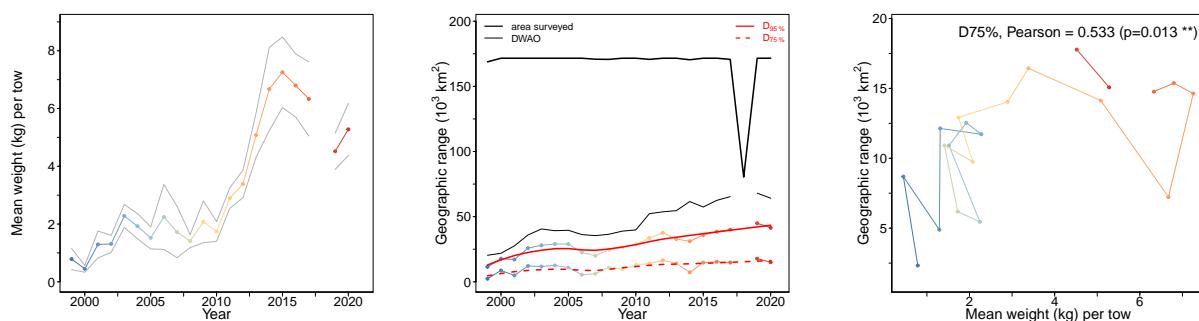


Figure 7.58B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D₇₅ and D₉₅ and the correlation between D₇₅ and biomass of American lobster.

7.59 Sea lamprey (*Lamproie marine*) - species code 240 (category LR)

Scientific name: [Petromyzon marinus](#)

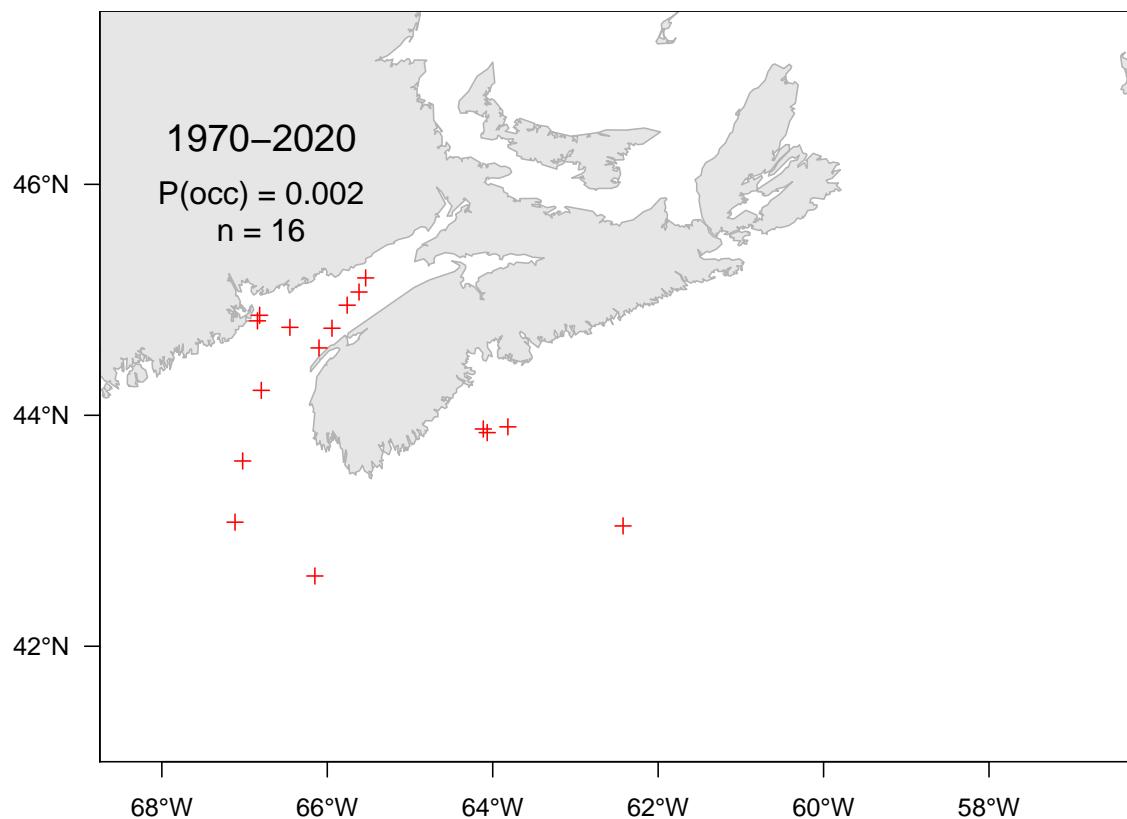


Figure 7.59A. Catch distribution for Sea lamprey.

7.60 Atlantic tomcod (*Poulamon atlantique*) - species code 17 (category LR)

Scientific name: [Microgadus tomcod](#)

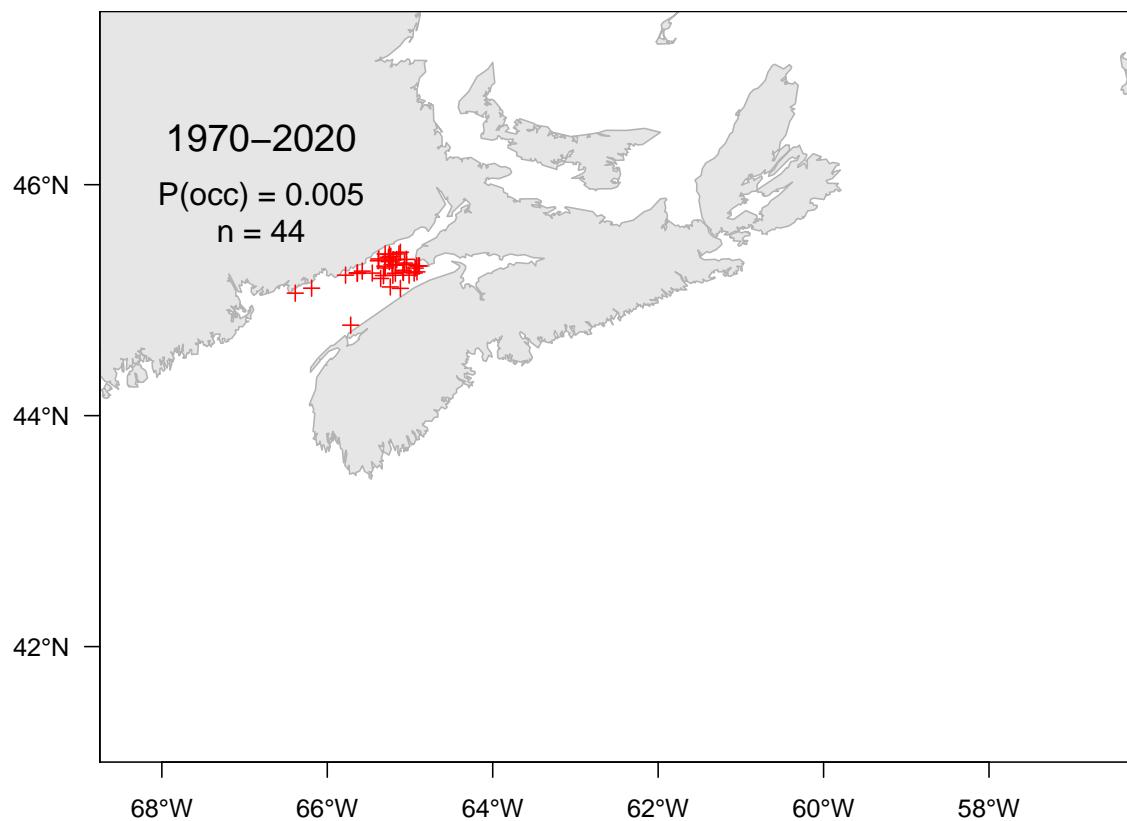


Figure 7.60A. Catch distribution for Atlantic tomcod.

7.61 Offshore silver hake (Merlu argenté du large) - species code 19 (category LR)

Scientific name: [Merluccius albidus](#)

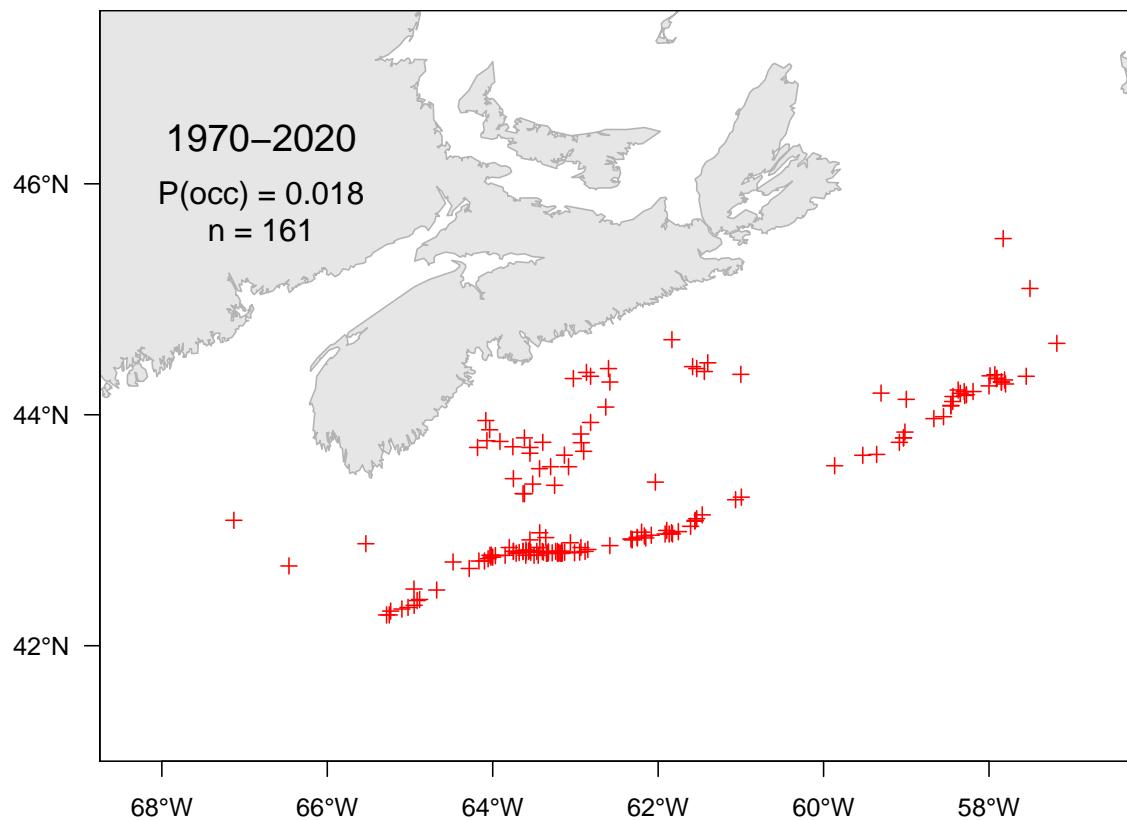


Figure 7.61A. Catch distribution for Offshore silver hake.

7.62 Roughnose grenadier (Grenadier-scie) - species code 412 (category LR)

Scientific name: [Trachyrincus murrayi](#)

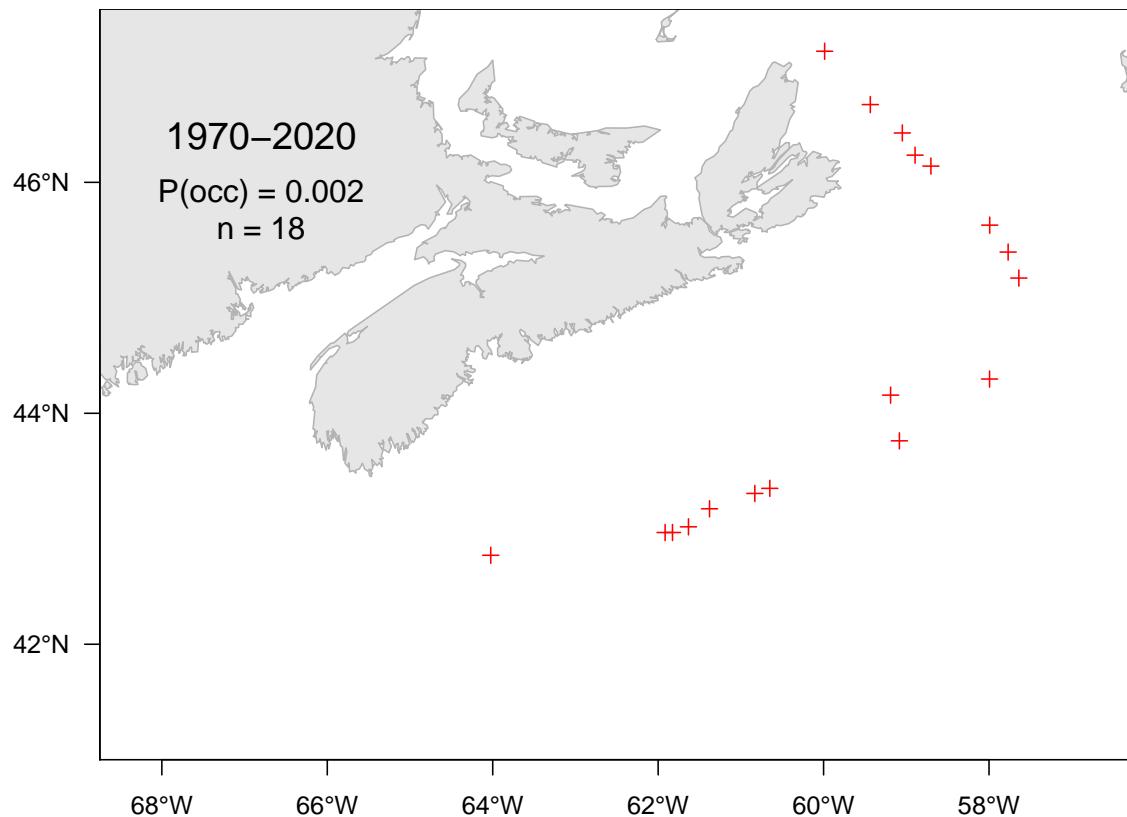


Figure 7.62A. Catch distribution for Roughnose grenadier.

7.63 Roundnose grenadier (Grenadier de roche) - species code 414 (category LR)

Scientific name: [Coryphaenoides rupestris](#)

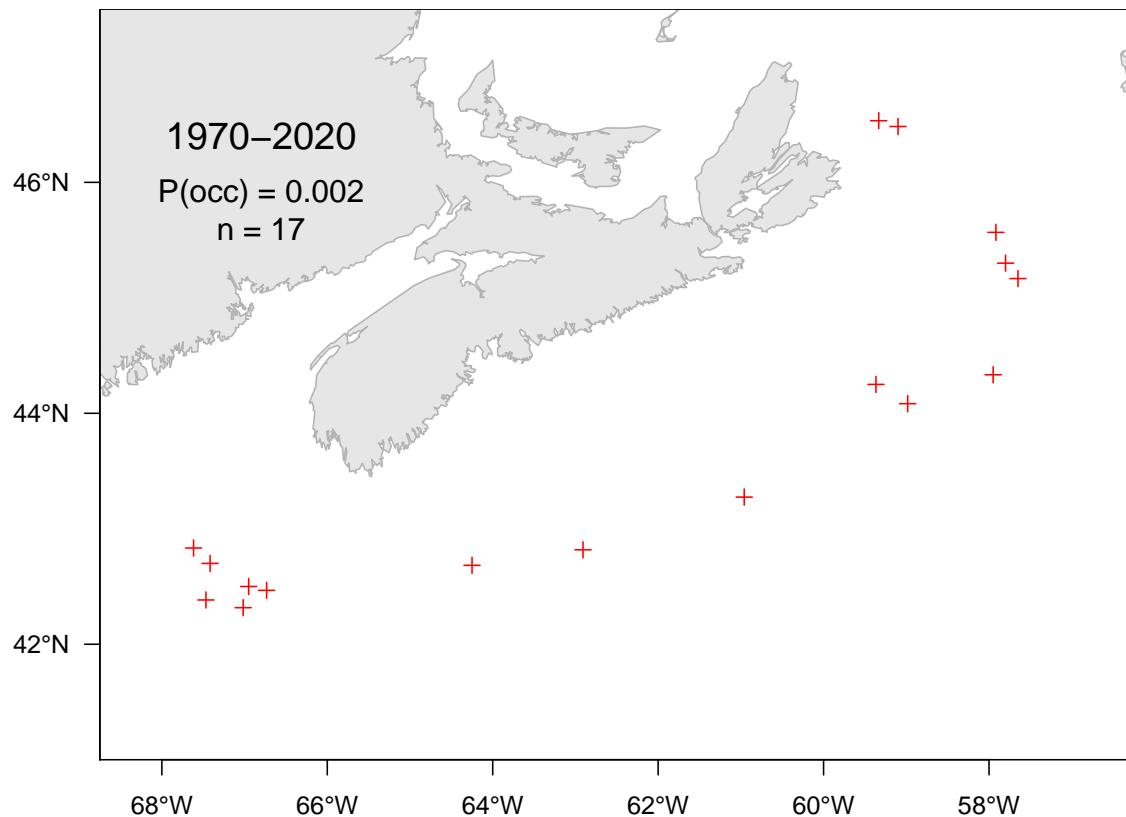


Figure 7.63A. Catch distribution for Roundnose grenadier.

7.64 Shorthorn sculpin (Chabosseau à épines courtes) - species code 301 (category LR)

Scientific name: [Myoxocephalus scorpius](#)

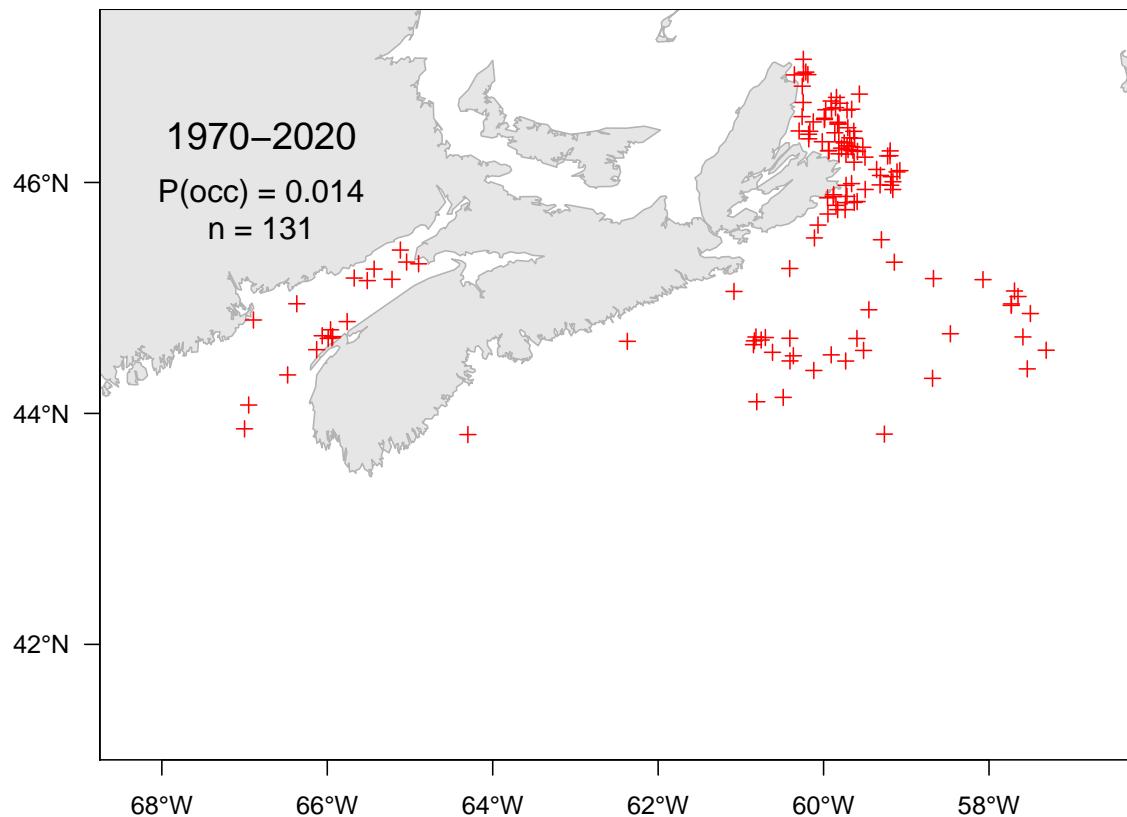


Figure 7.64A. Catch distribution for Shorthorn sculpin.

7.65 Grubby (Chaboisseau bronzé) - species code 303 (category LR)

Scientific name: [Myoxocephalus aenaeus](#)

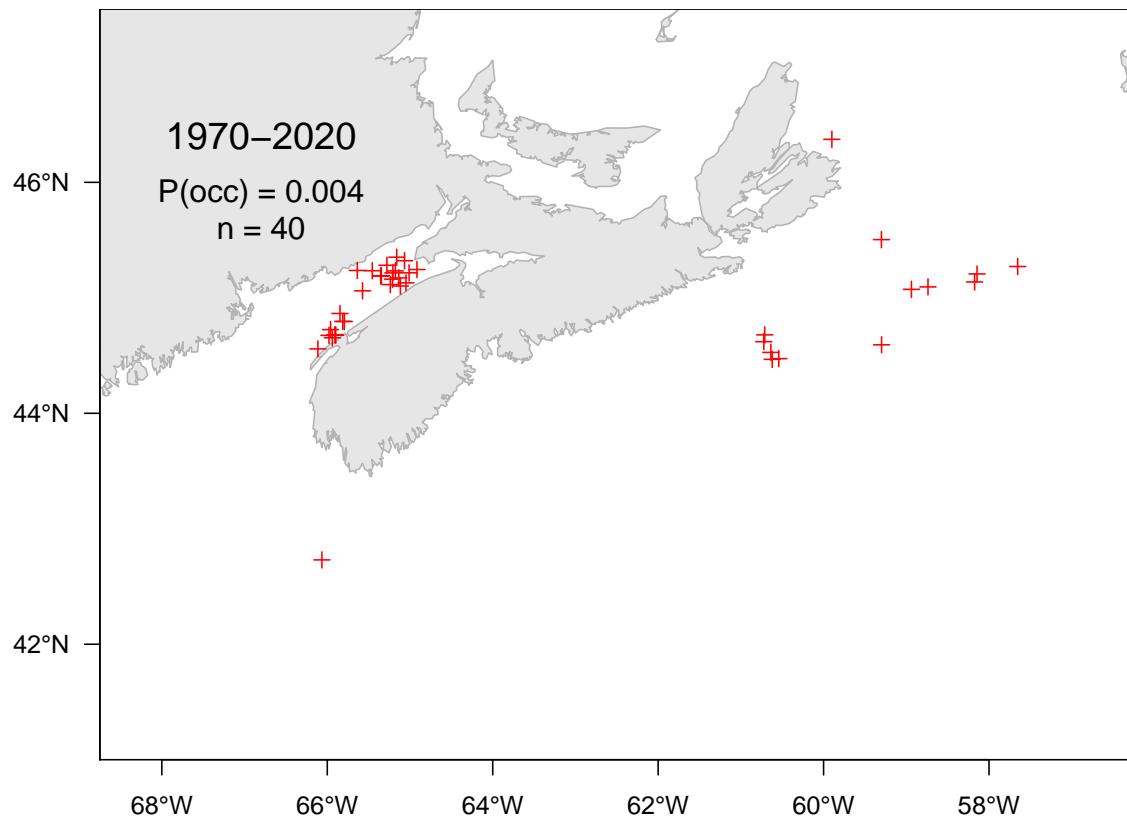


Figure 7.65A. Catch distribution for Grubby.

7.66 Polar sculpin (Cotte polaire) - species code 307 (category LR)

Scientific name: [Cottunculus microps](#)

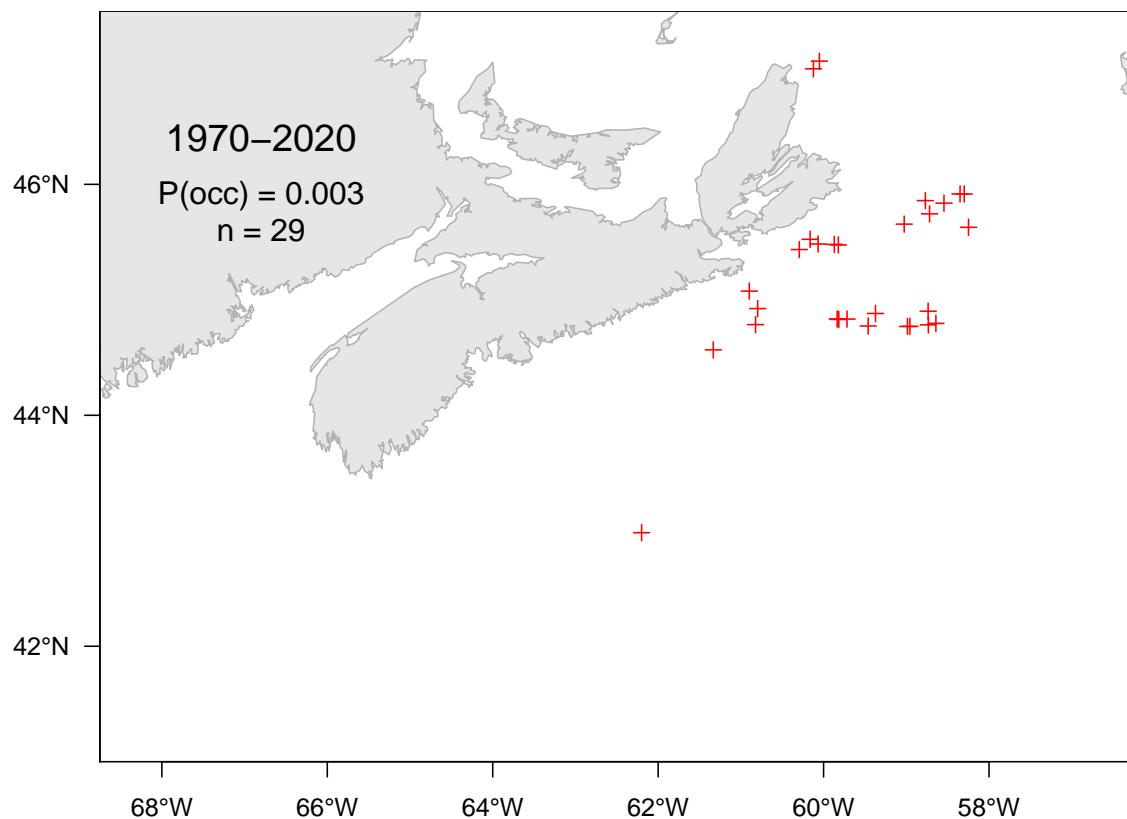


Figure 7.66A. Catch distribution for Polar sculpin.

7.67 Spatulate sculpin (Icèle spatulée) - species code 314 (category LR)

Scientific name: [Icelus spatula](#)

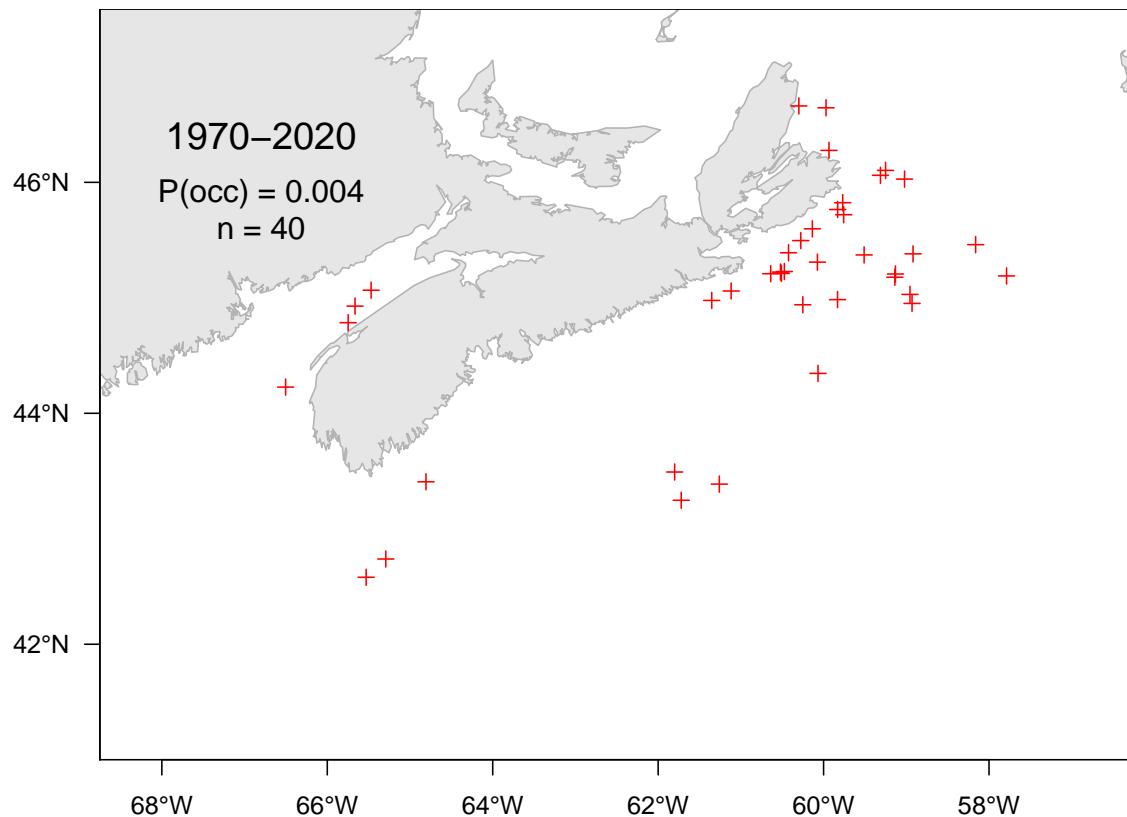


Figure 7.67A. Catch distribution for Spatulate sculpin.

7.68 Arctic alligatorfish (Poisson-alligator arctique) - species code 341 (category LR)

Scientific name: [Ulcina olrikii](#)

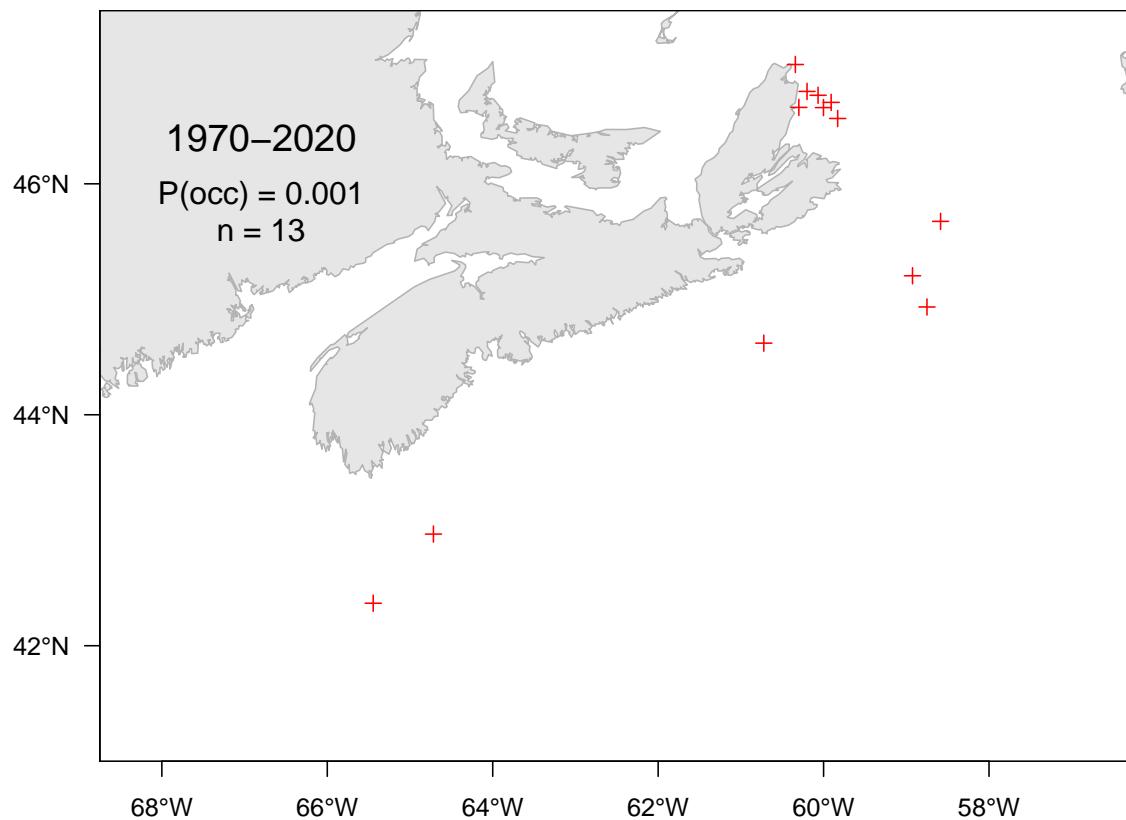


Figure 7.68A. Catch distribution for Arctic alligatorfish.

7.69 Alligatorfishes (Poissons-alligator) - species code 351 (category LR)

Scientific name: [Agonidae](#)

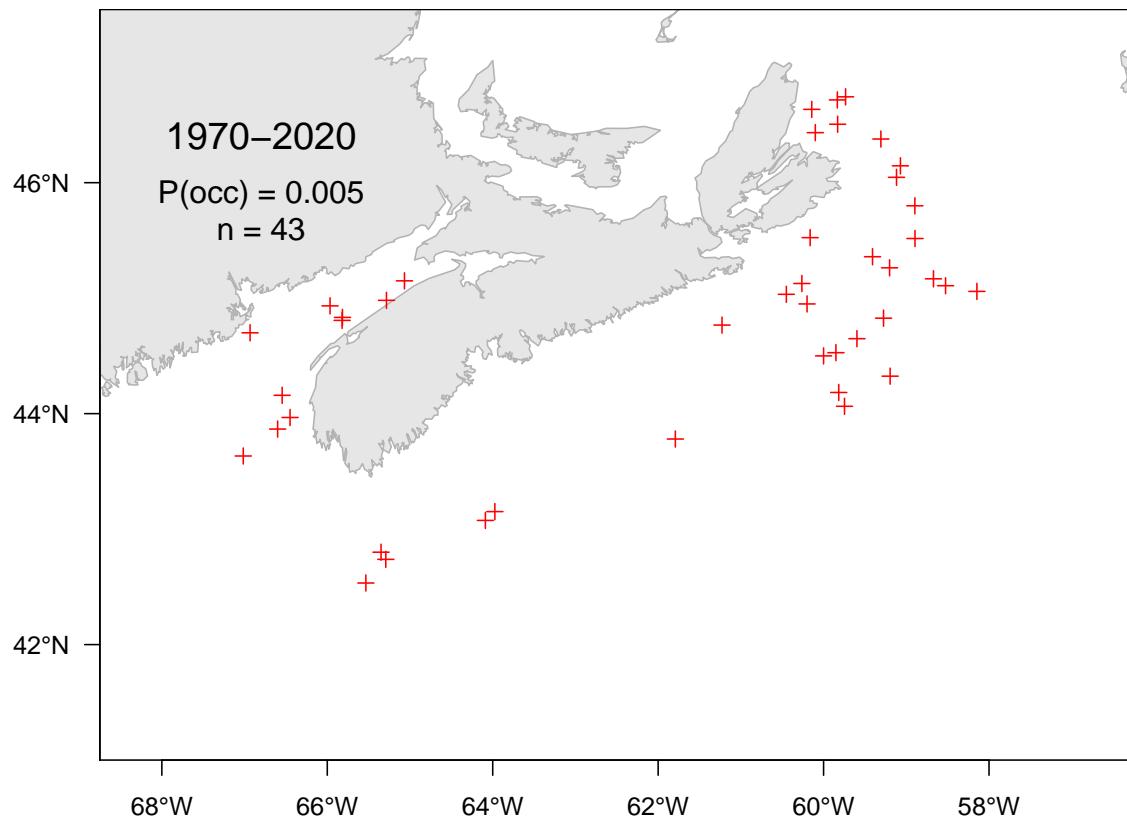


Figure 7.69A. Catch distribution for Alligatorfishes.

7.70 Atlantic seasnail (*Limace atlantique*) - species code 503 (category LR)

Scientific name: [Liparis atlanticus](#)

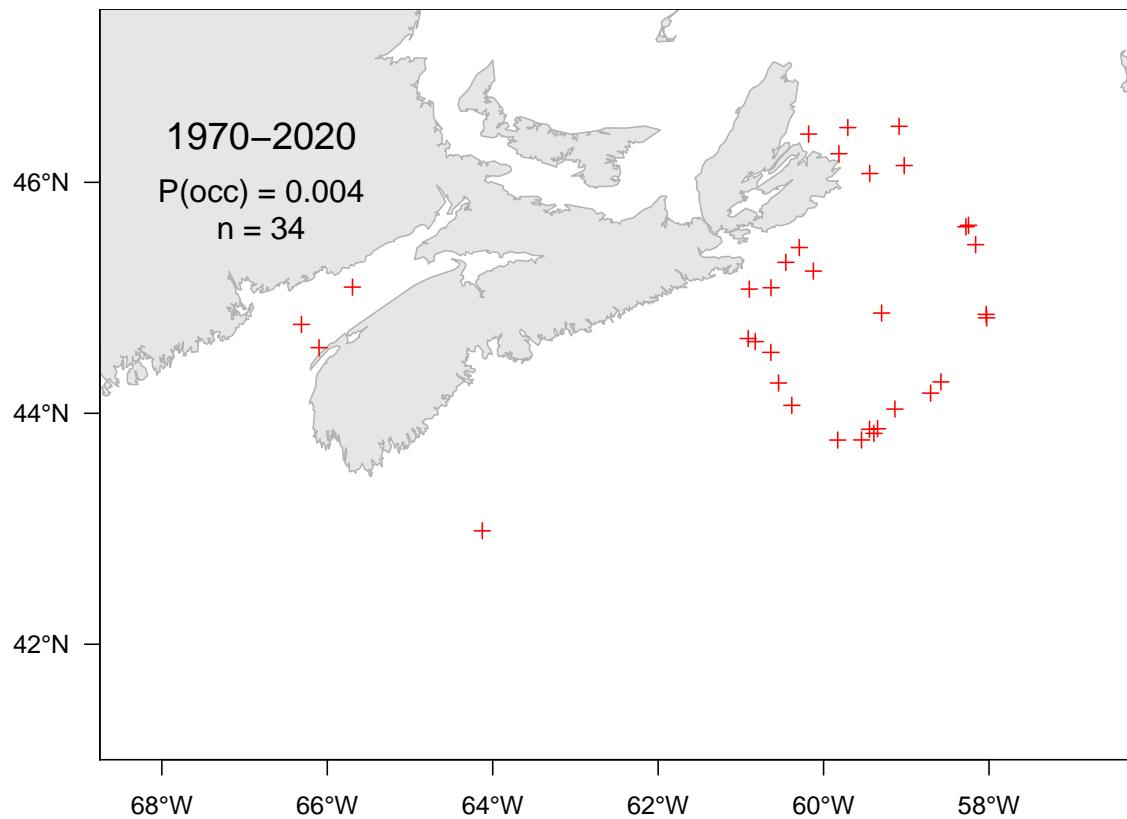


Figure 7.70A. Catch distribution for Atlantic seasnail.

7.71 Gelatinous snailfish (Limace gélatineuse) - species code 505 (category LR)

Scientific name: [Liparis fabricii](#)

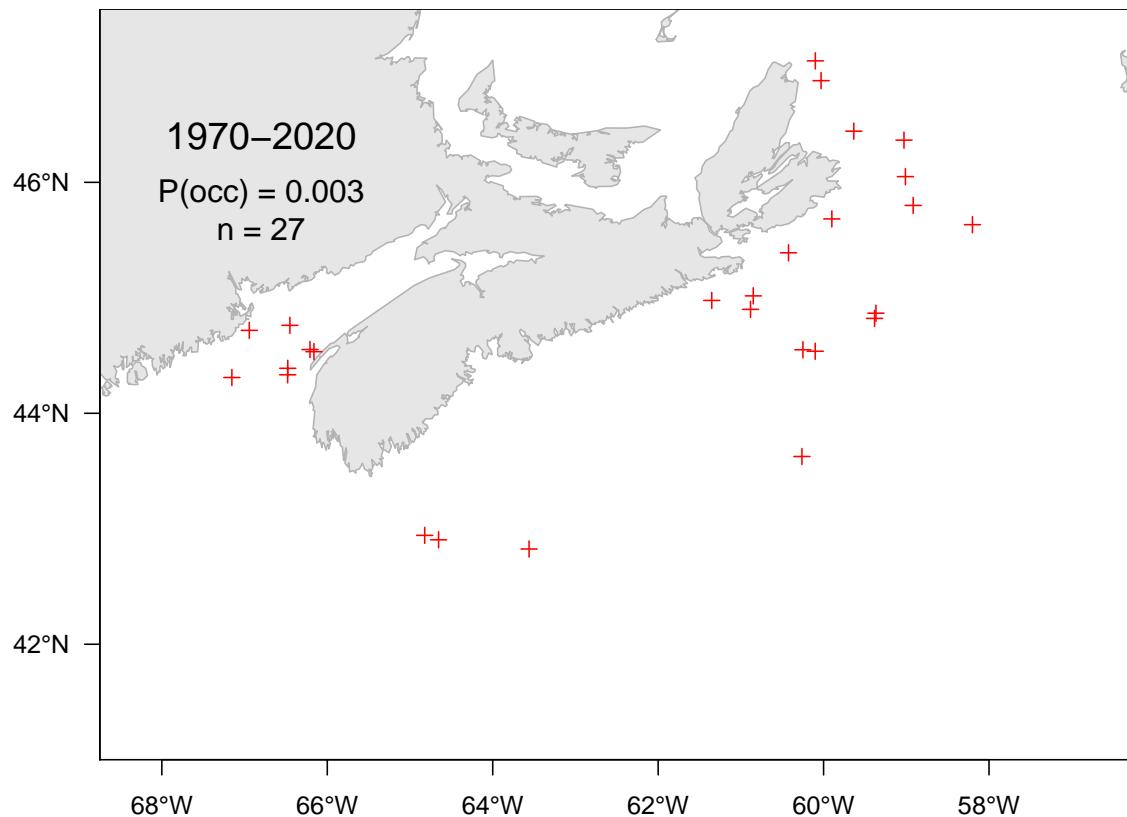


Figure 7.71A. Catch distribution for Gelatinous snailfish.

7.72 Variegated snailfish (*Limace marbée*) - species code 512 (category LR)

Scientific name: [Liparis gibbus](#)

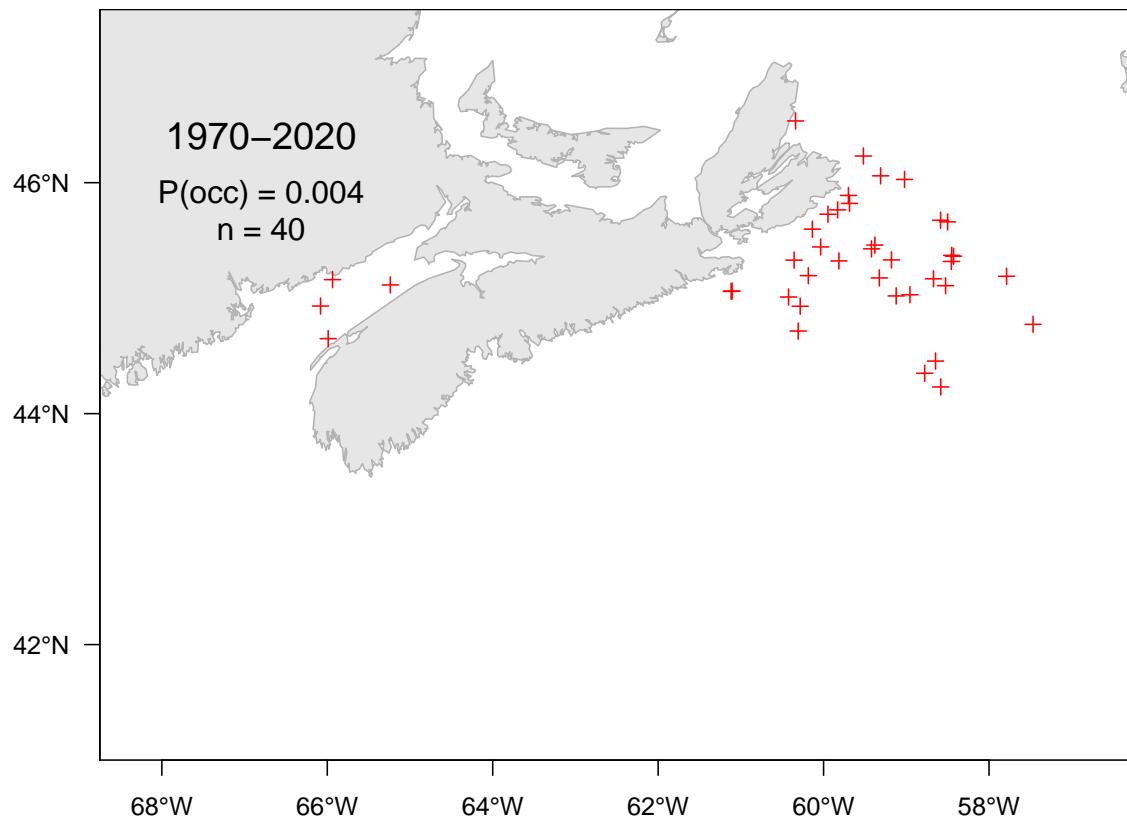


Figure 7.72A. Catch distribution for Variegated snailfish.

7.73 Sea tadpole (Petite limace de mer) - species code 520 (category LR)

Scientific name: [Careproctus reinhardtii](#)

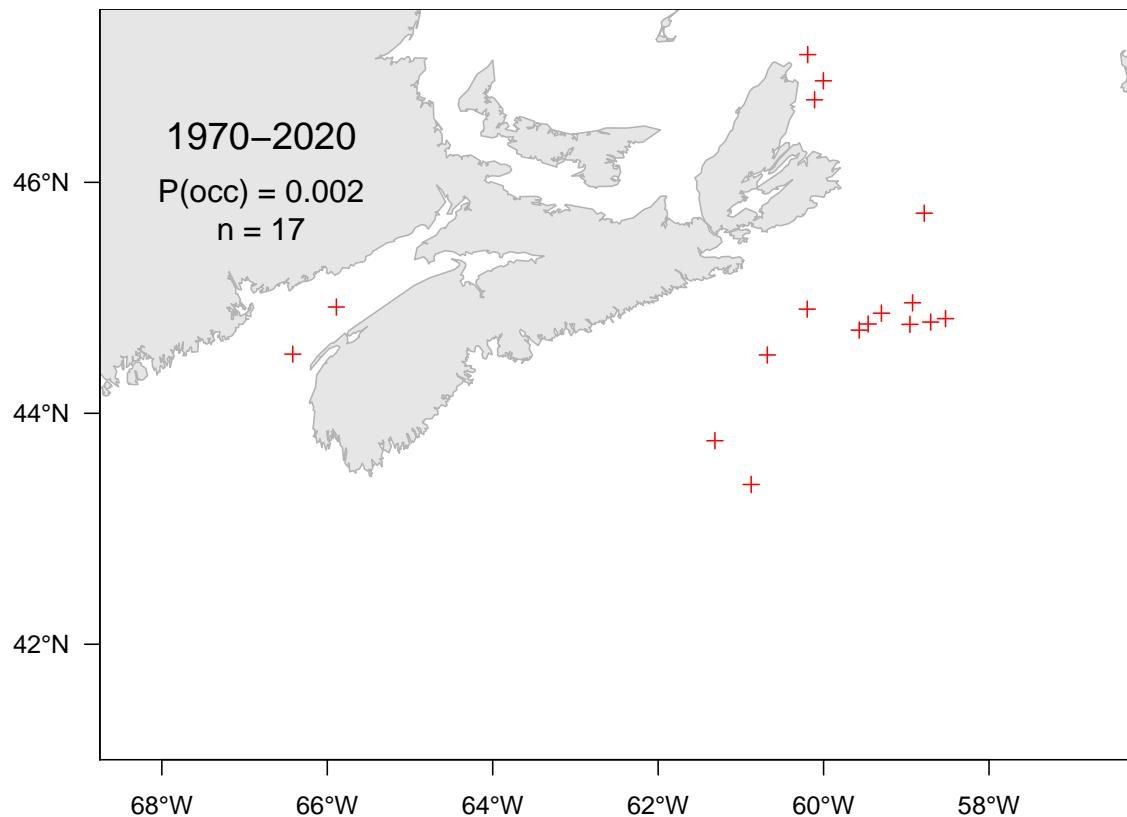


Figure 7.73A. Catch distribution for Sea tadpole.

7.74 Fourspot flounder (Cardeau à quatre ocelles) - species code 142 (category LR)

Scientific name: [Hippoglossina oblonga](#)

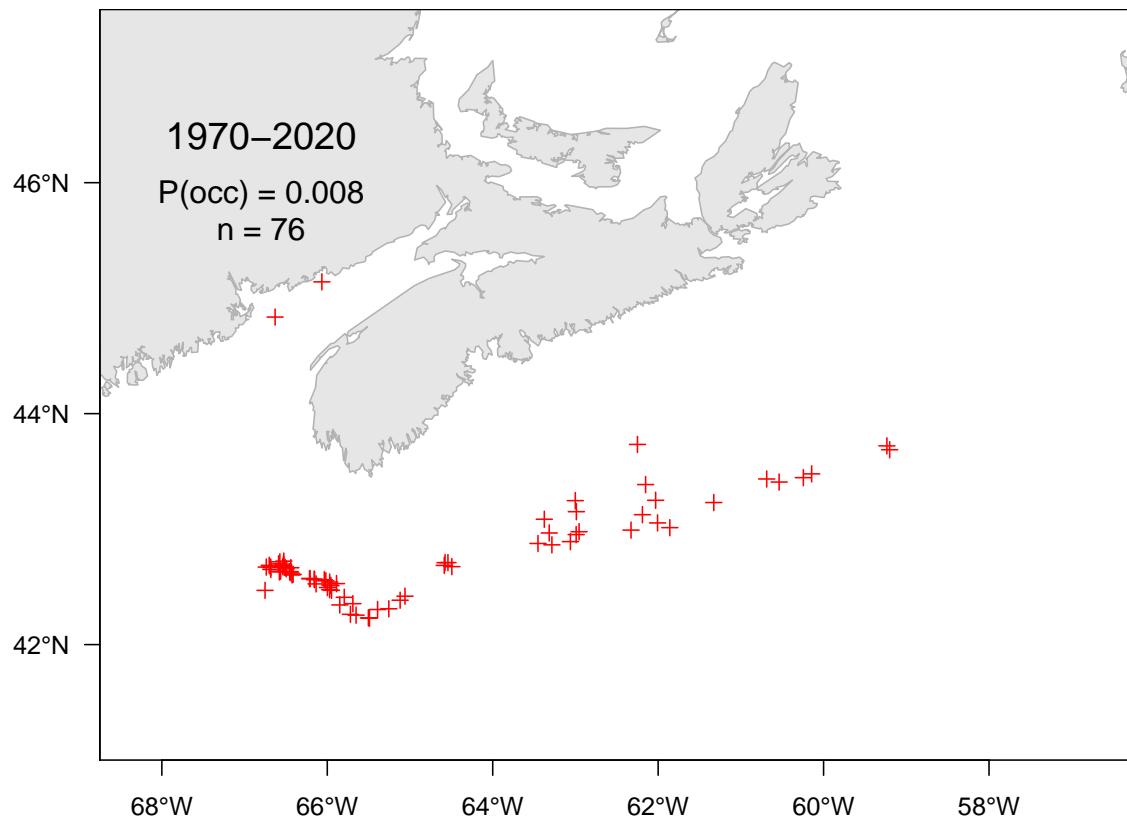


Figure 7.74A. Catch distribution for Fourspot flounder.

7.75 Windowpane flounder (Turbot de sable) - species code 143 (category LR)

Scientific name: [Scophthalmus aquosus](#)

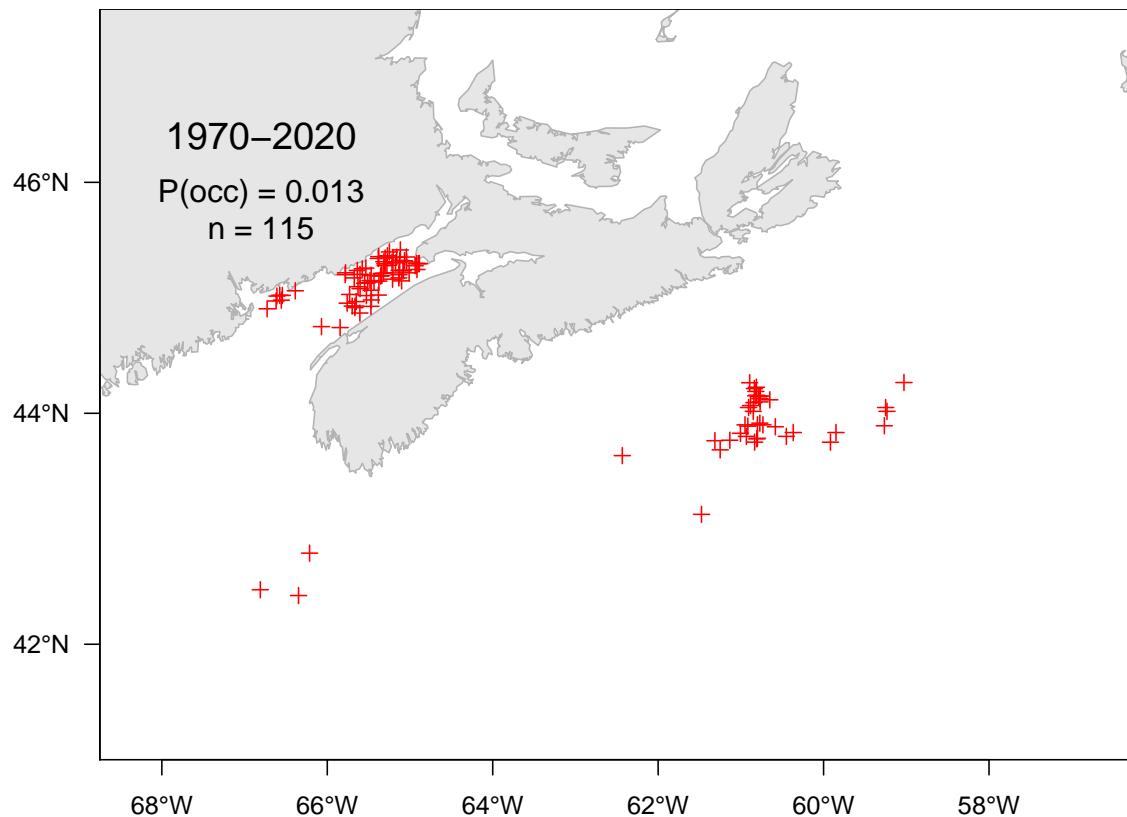


Figure 7.75A. Catch distribution for Windowpane flounder.

7.76 Spottedfin tonguefish (Langue fil noir) - species code 816 (category LR)

Scientific name: [Symphurus diomedeanus](#)

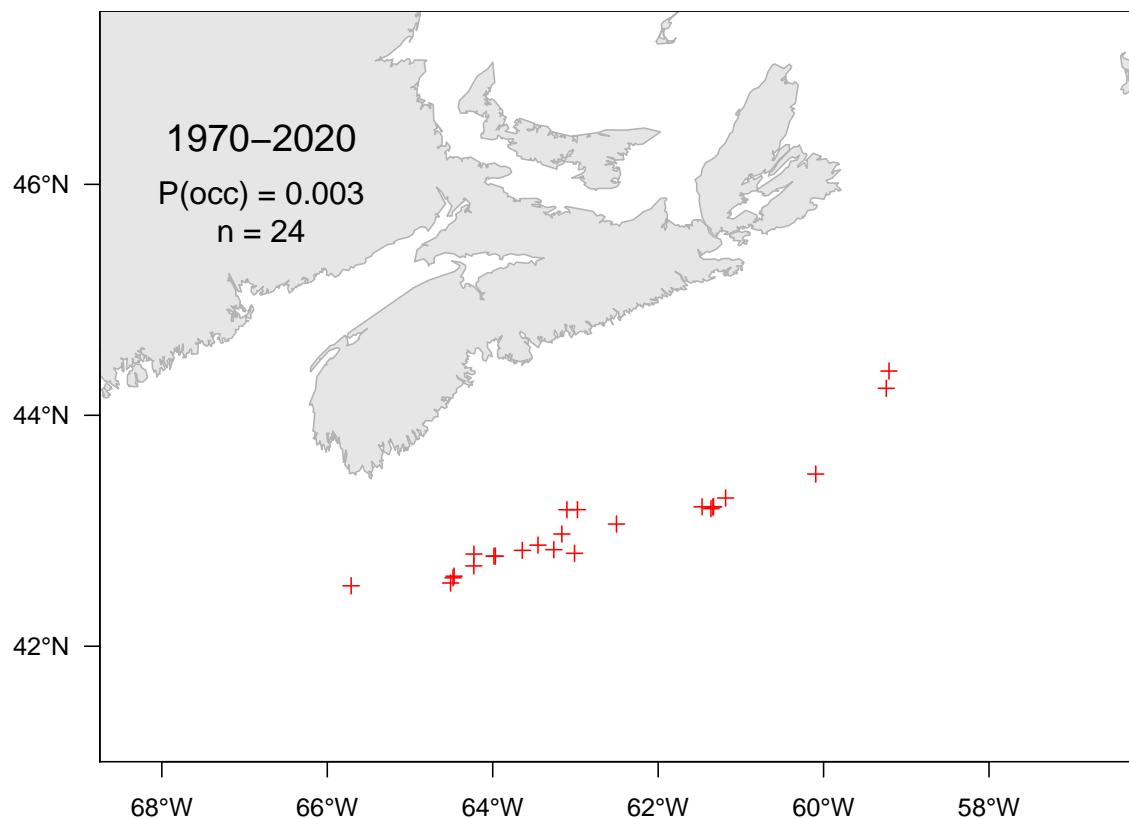


Figure 7.76A. Catch distribution for Spottedfin tonguefish.

7.77 Spotted wolffish (Loup tacheté) - species code 51 (category LR)

Scientific name: [Anarhichas minor](#)

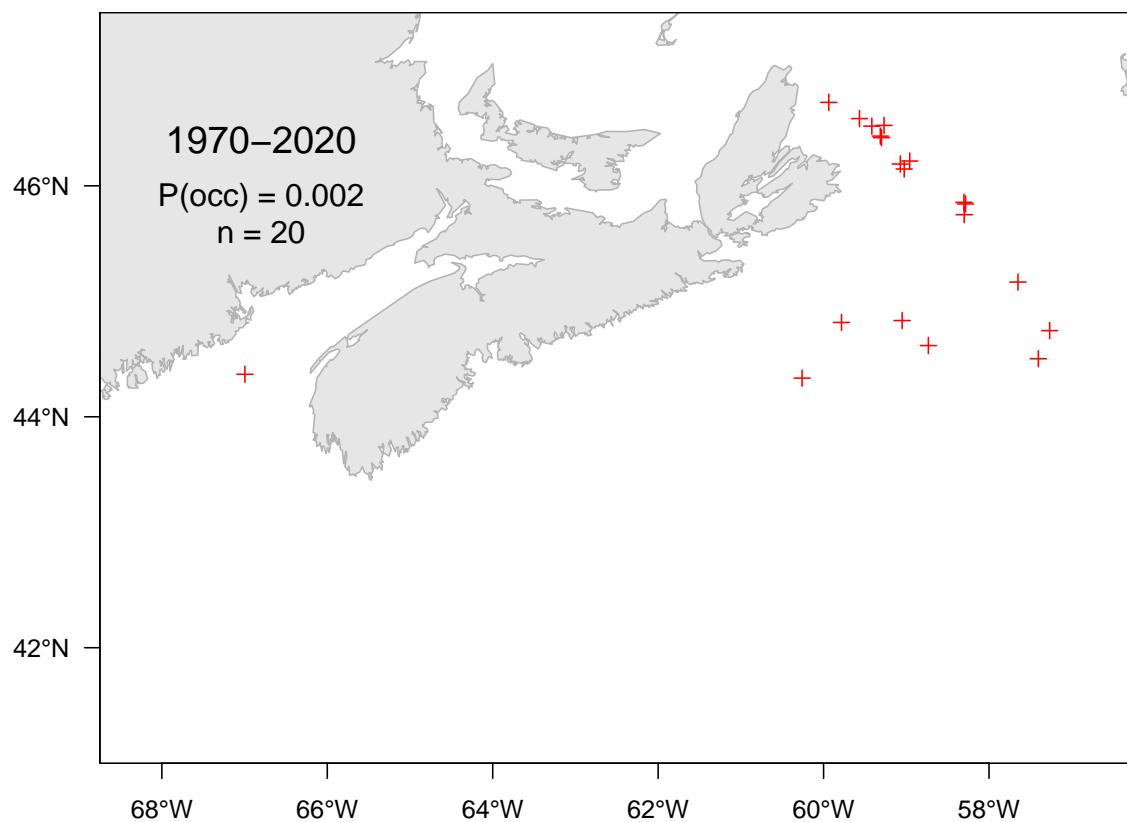


Figure 7.77A. Catch distribution for Spotted wolffish.

7.78 Northern wolffish (Loup à tête large) - species code 52 (category LR)

Scientific name: [Anarhichas denticulatus](#)

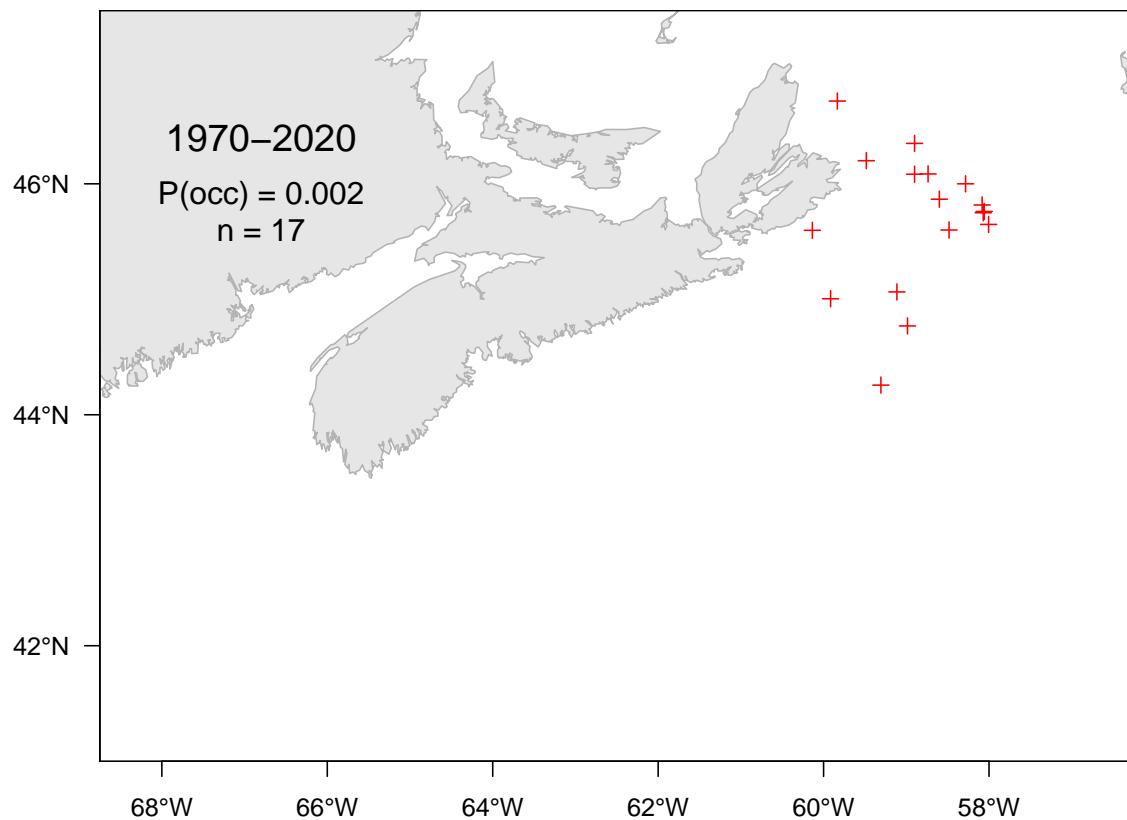


Figure 7.78A. Catch distribution for Northern wolffish.

7.79 Cunner (Tanche-tautogue) - species code 122 (category LR)

Scientific name: [Tautogolabrus adspersus](#)

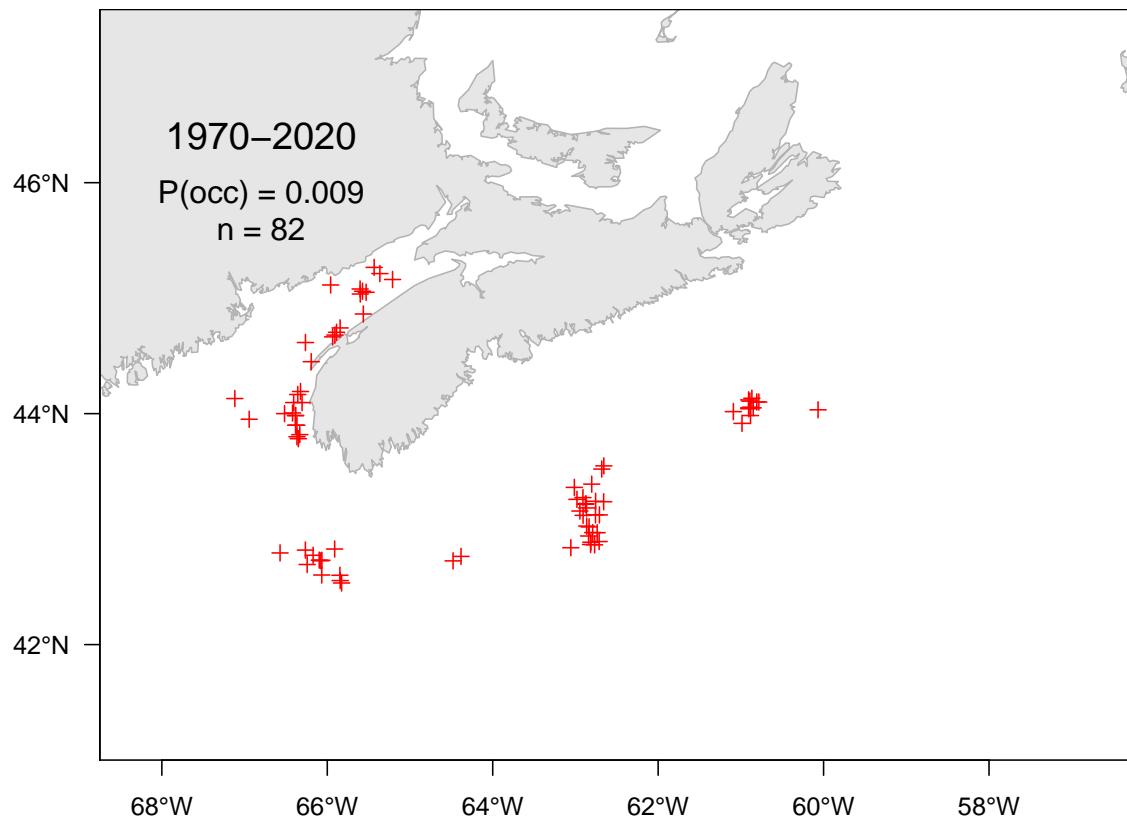


Figure 7.79A. Catch distribution for Cunner.

7.80 Wolf eelpout (*Lycodes à tête longue*) - species code 603 (category LR)

Scientific name: [Lycenchelys verrillii](#)

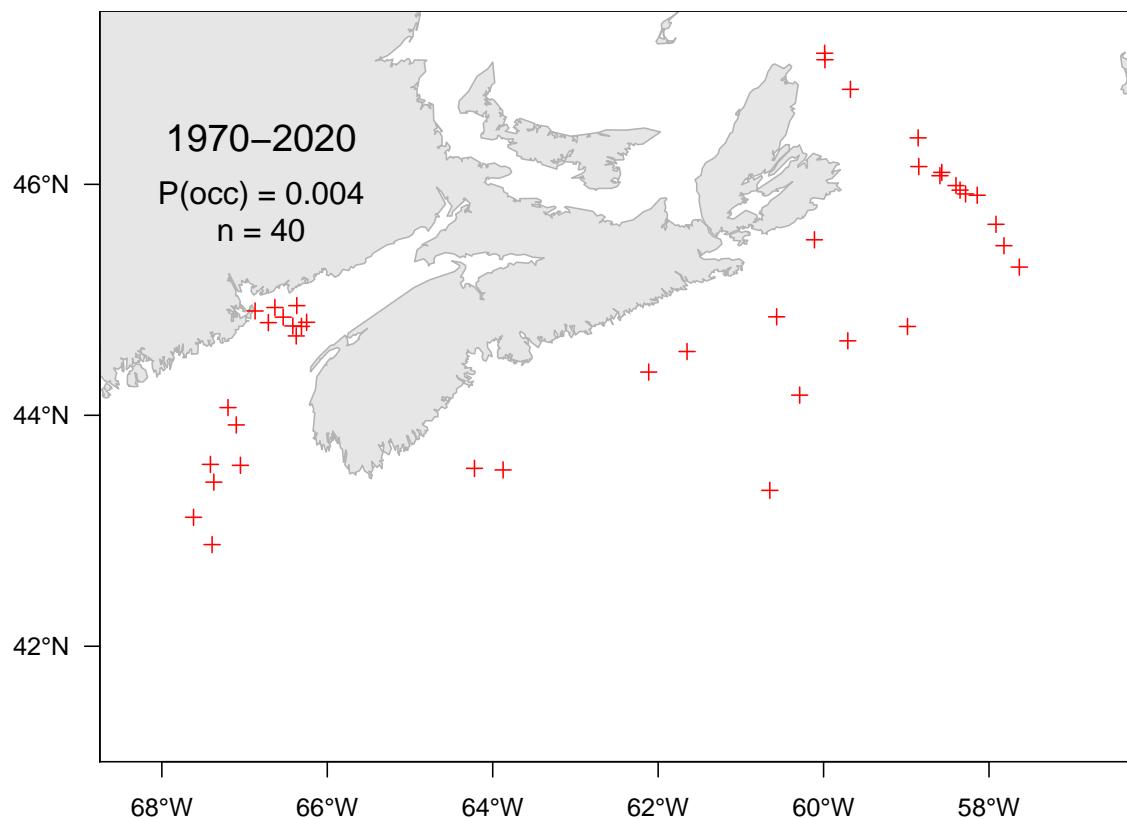


Figure 7.80A. Catch distribution for Wolf eelpout.

7.81 Newfoundland eelpout (Lycodes du Labrador) - species code 619 (category LR)

Scientific name: [Lycodes terraenovae](#)

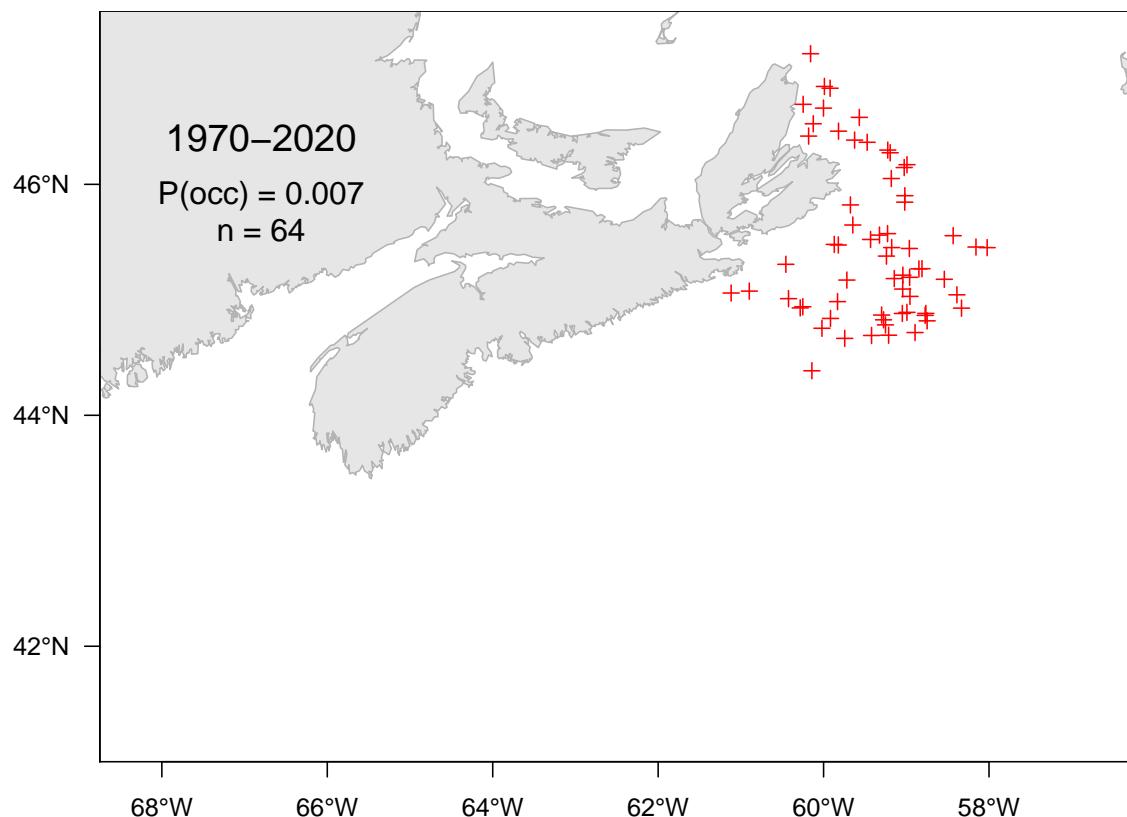


Figure 7.81A. Catch distribution for Newfoundland eelpout.

7.82 Newfoundland eelpout (Lycodes du Labrador) - species code 620 (category LR)

Scientific name: [Lycodes lavalaei](#)

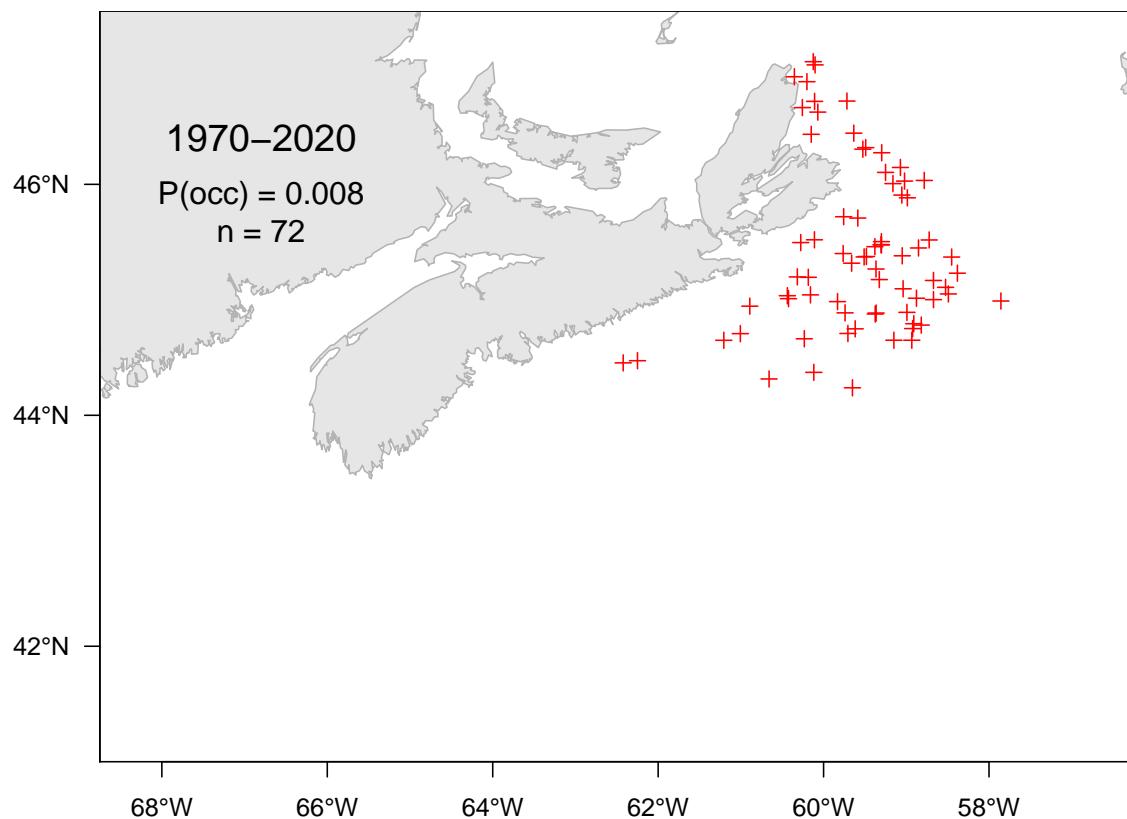


Figure 7.82A. Catch distribution for Newfoundland eelpout.

7.83 Rock gunnel (Sigouine de roche) - species code 621 (category LR)

Scientific name: [Pholis gunnellus](#)

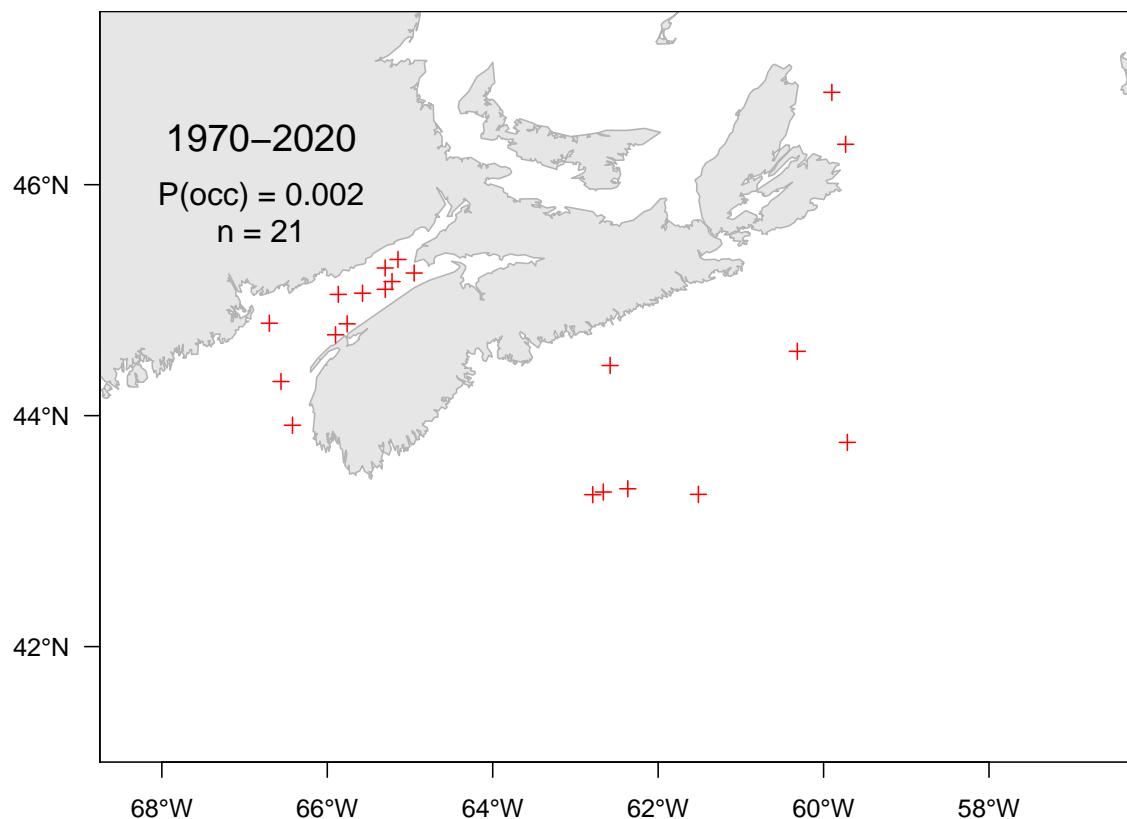


Figure 7.83A. Catch distribution for Rock gunnel.

7.84 Radiated shanny (*Ulvaire deux-lignes*) - species code 625 (category LR)

Scientific name: [Ulvaria subbifurcata](#)

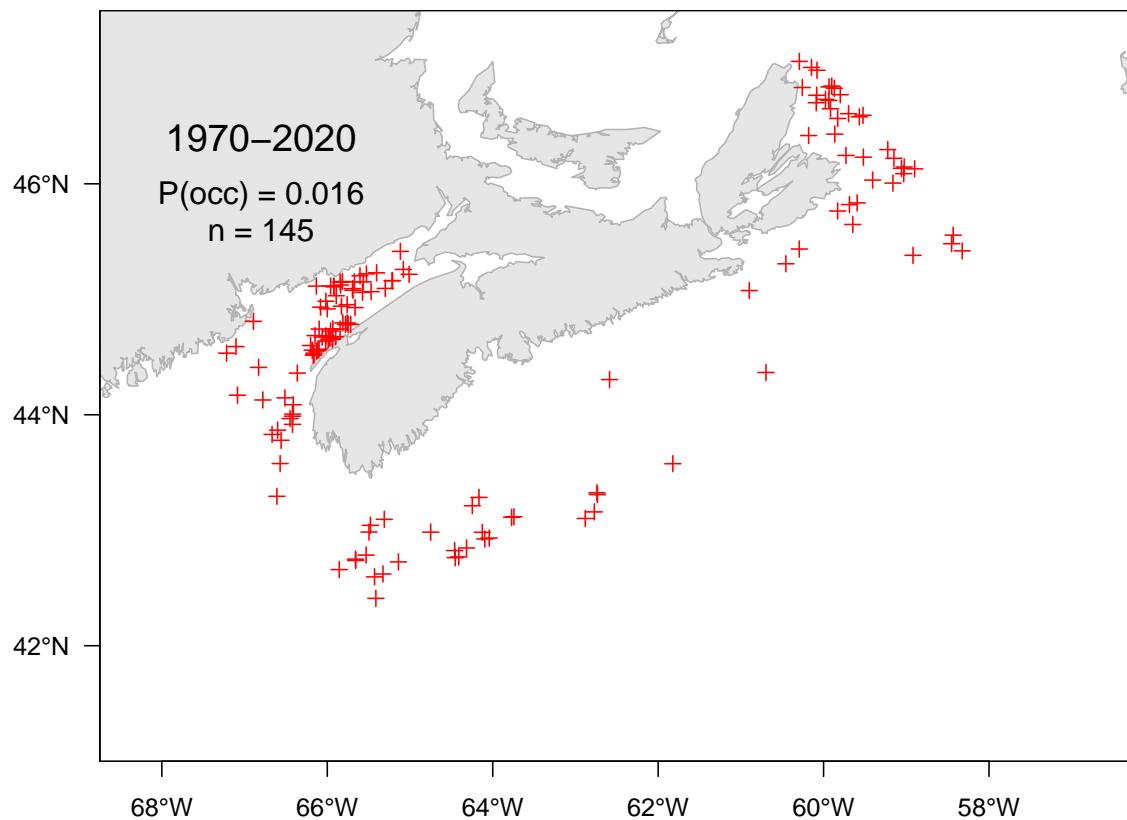


Figure 7.84A. Catch distribution for Radiated shanny.

7.85 Fourline snakeblenny (Quatre-lignes atlantique) - species code 626 (category LR)

Scientific name: [Eumesogrammus praecisus](#)

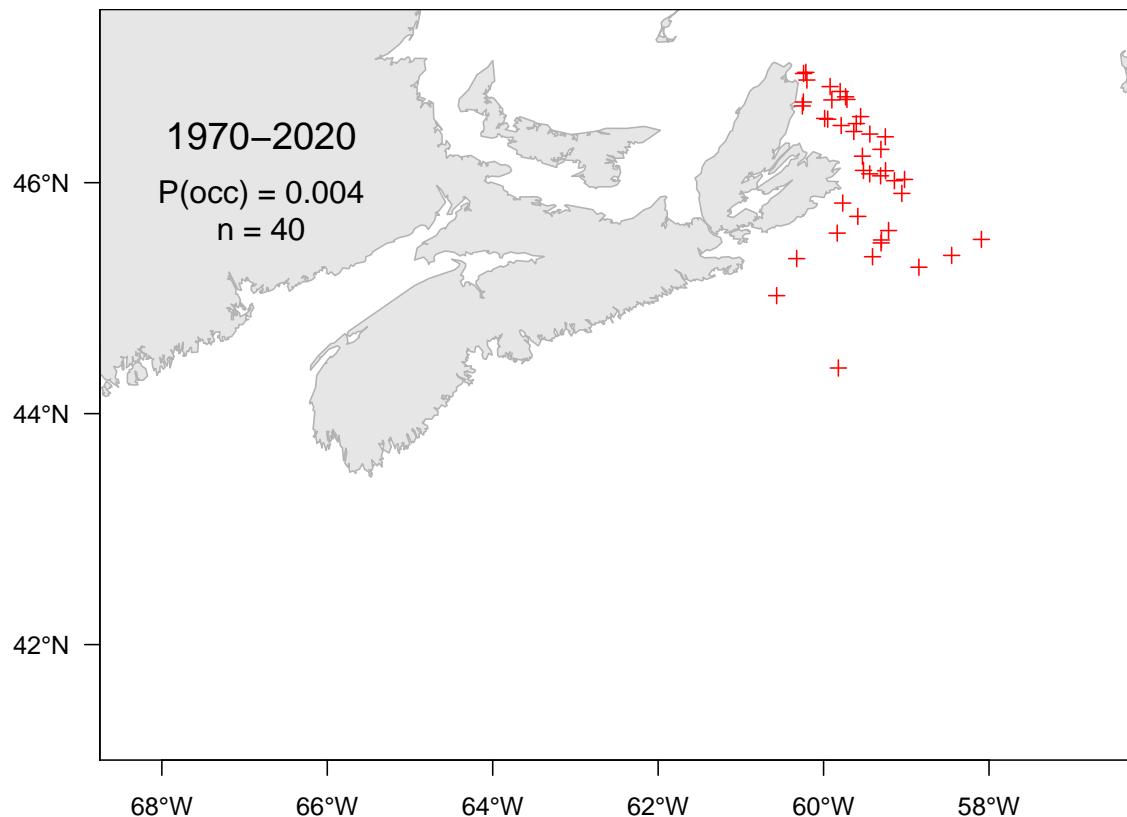


Figure 7.85A. Catch distribution for Fourline snakeblenny.

7.86 Wrymouth (Terrassier tacheté) - species code 630 (category LR)

Scientific name: [Cryptacanthodes maculatus](#)

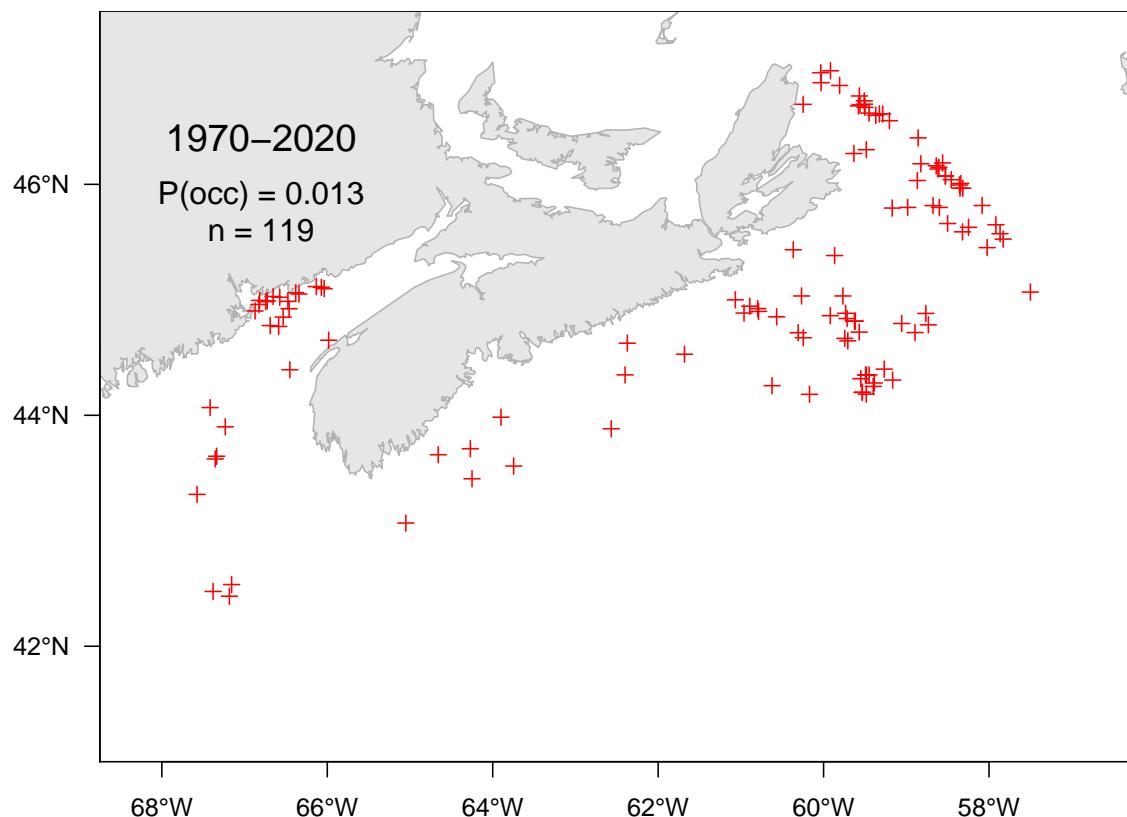


Figure 7.86A. Catch distribution for Wrymouth.

7.87 Spotfin dragonet (Dragonnet tacheté) - species code 637 (category LR)

Scientific name: [Foetorepus agassizii](#)

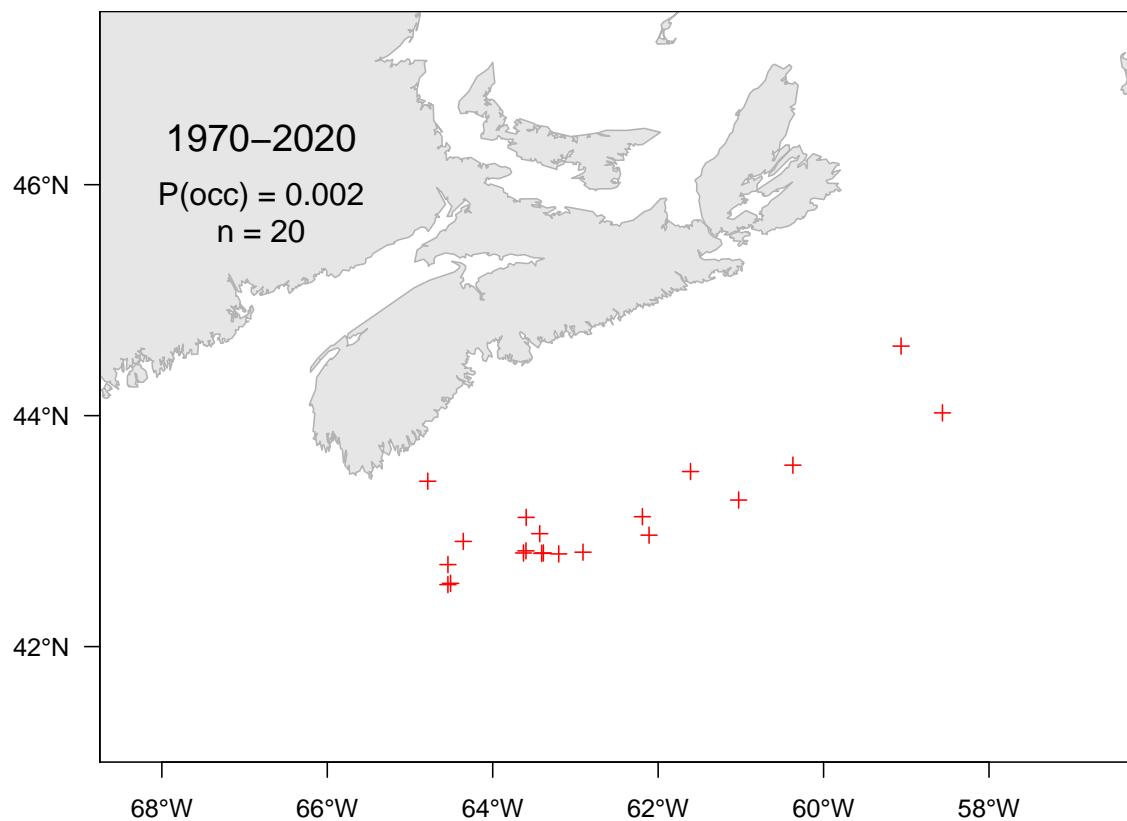


Figure 7.87A. Catch distribution for Spotfin dragonet.

7.88 Arctic eelpout (*Lycodes arctique*) - species code 641 (category LR)

Scientific name: [Lycodes reticulatus](#)

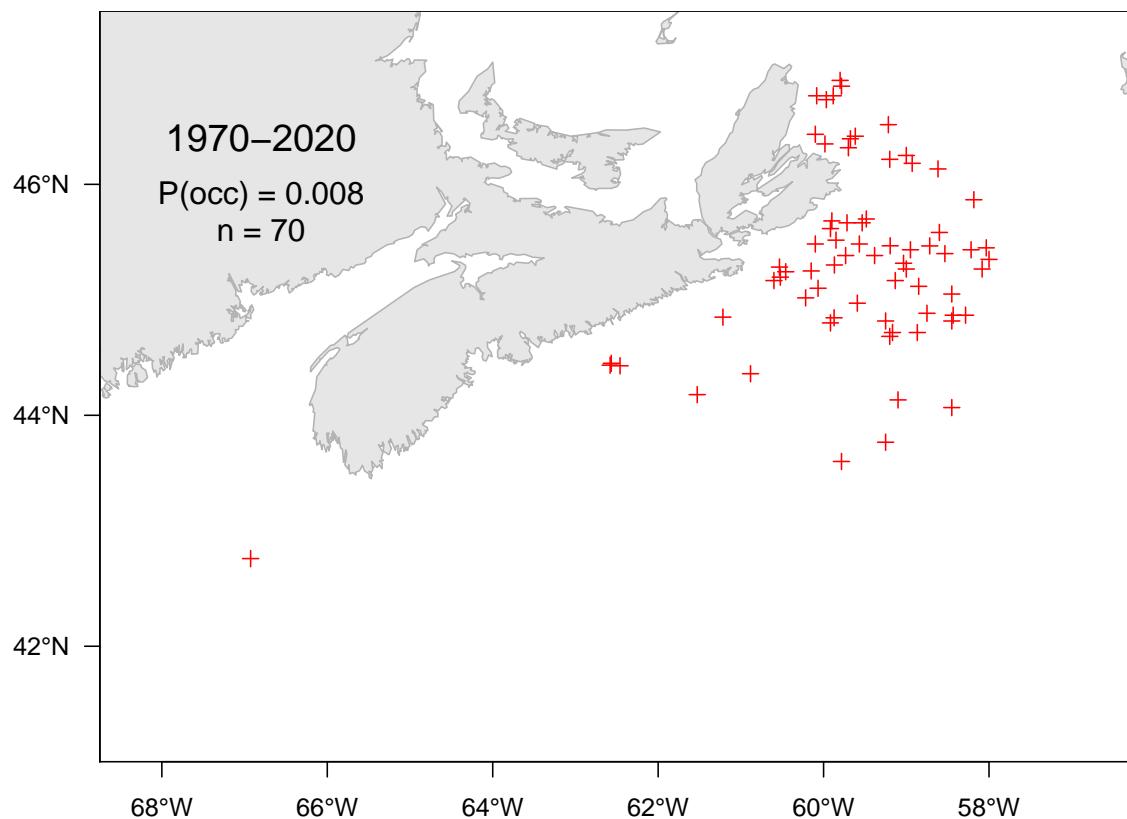


Figure 7.88A. Catch distribution for Arctic eelpout.

7.89 Atlantic soft pout (*Molasse atlantique*) - species code 646 (category LR)

Scientific name: [Melanostigma atlanticum](#)

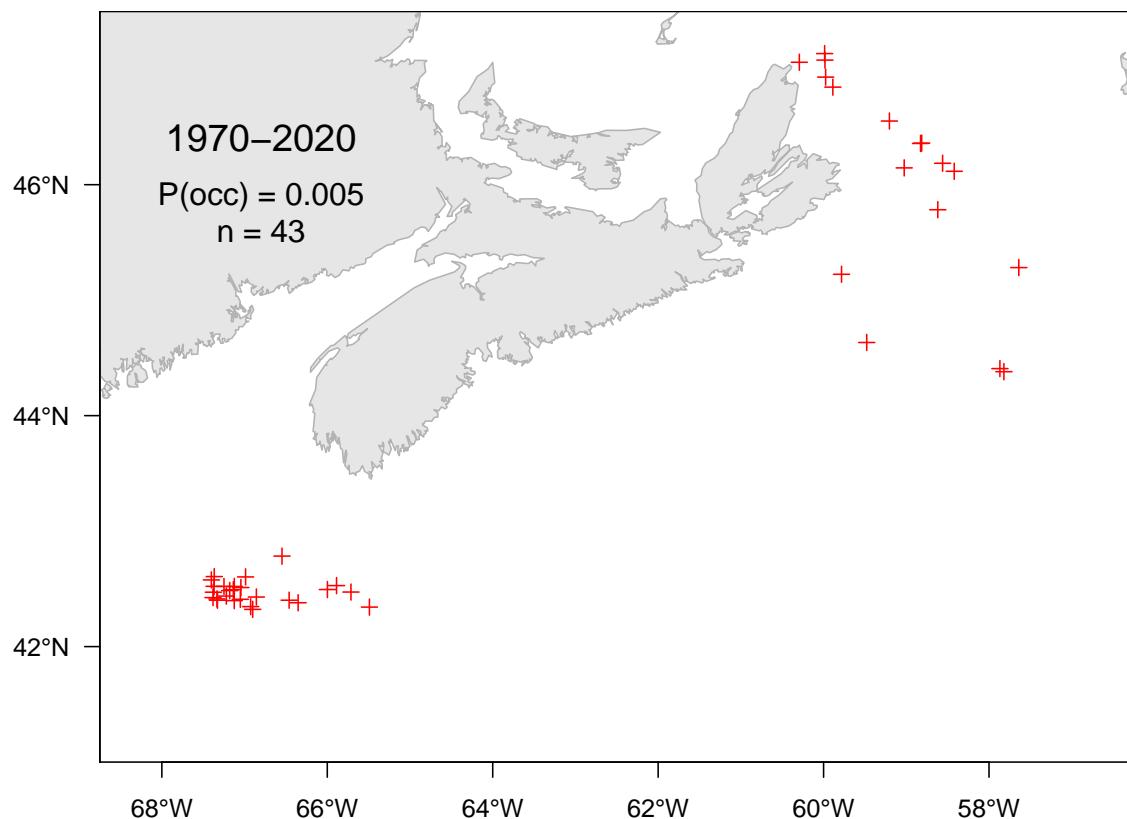


Figure 7.89A. Catch distribution for Atlantic soft pout.

7.90 Rainbow smelt (Éperlan arc-en-ciel) - species code 63 (category LR)

Scientific name: [Osmerus mordax](#)

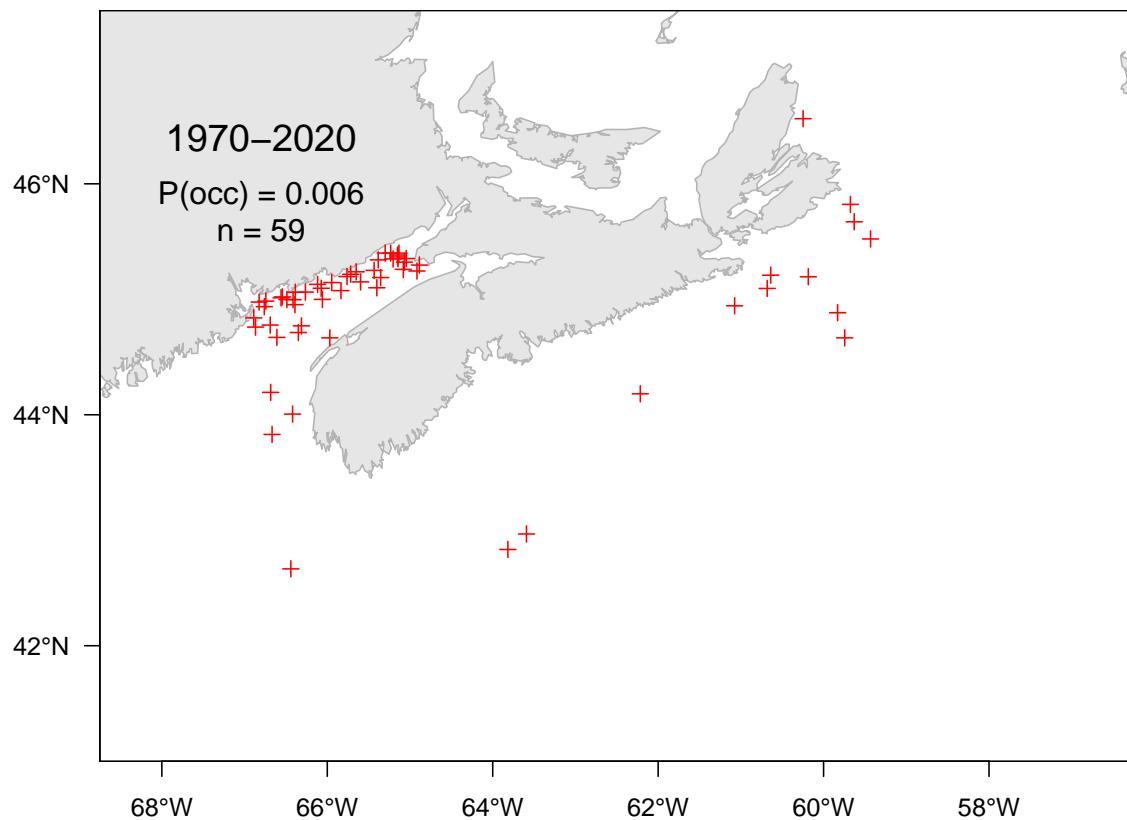


Figure 7.90A. Catch distribution for Rainbow smelt.

7.91 Longnose greeneye (Oeil-vert à long nez) - species code 149 (category LR)

Scientific name: [Parasudis triculenta](#)

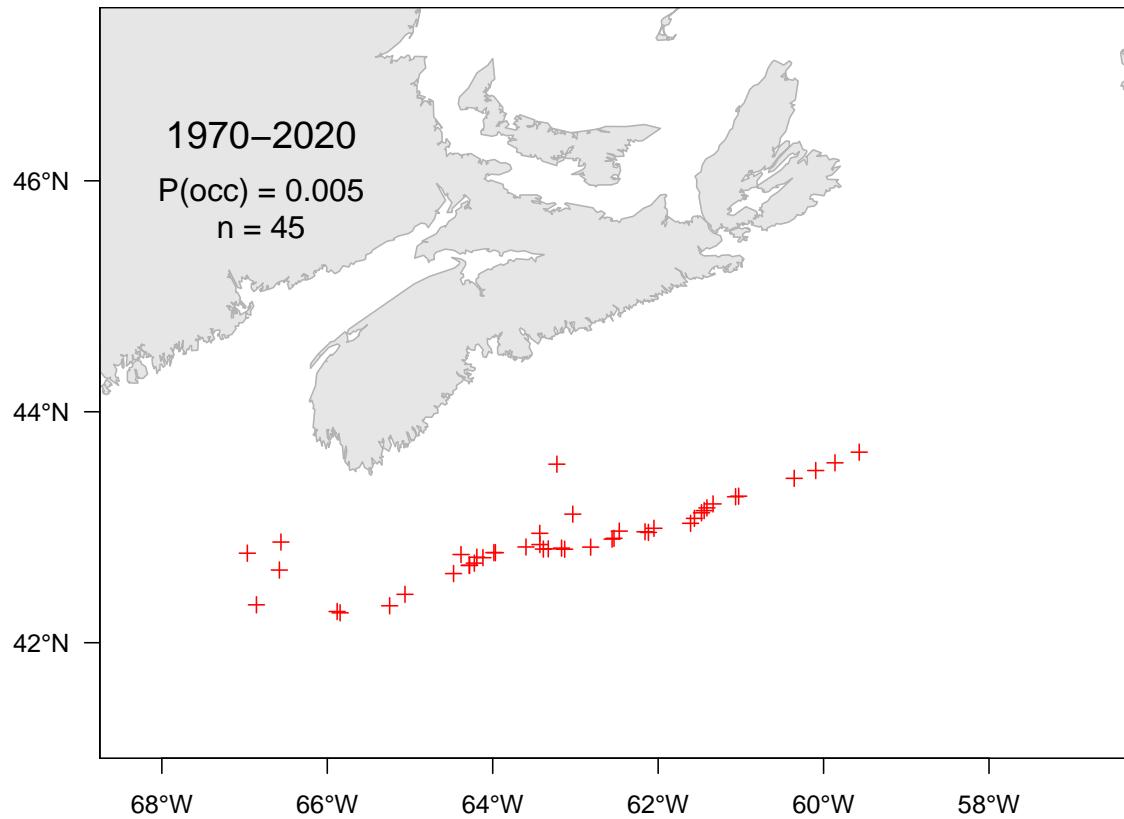


Figure 7.91A. Catch distribution for Longnose greeneye.

7.92 Shortnose greeneye (Éperlan du large) - species code 156 (category LR)

Scientific name: [Chlorophthalmus agassizi](#)

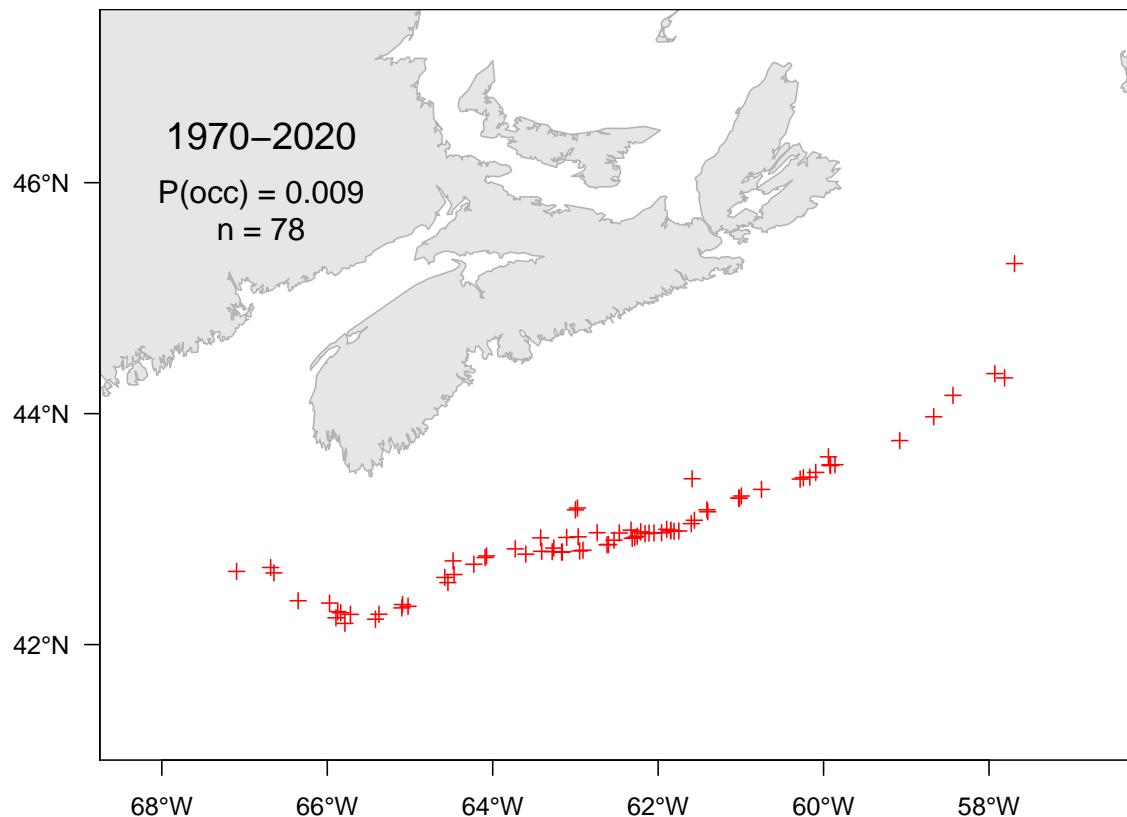


Figure 7.92A. Catch distribution for Shortnose greeneye.

7.93 White barracudina (*Lussion blanc*) - species code 712 (category LR)

Scientific name: [Arctozenus risso](#)

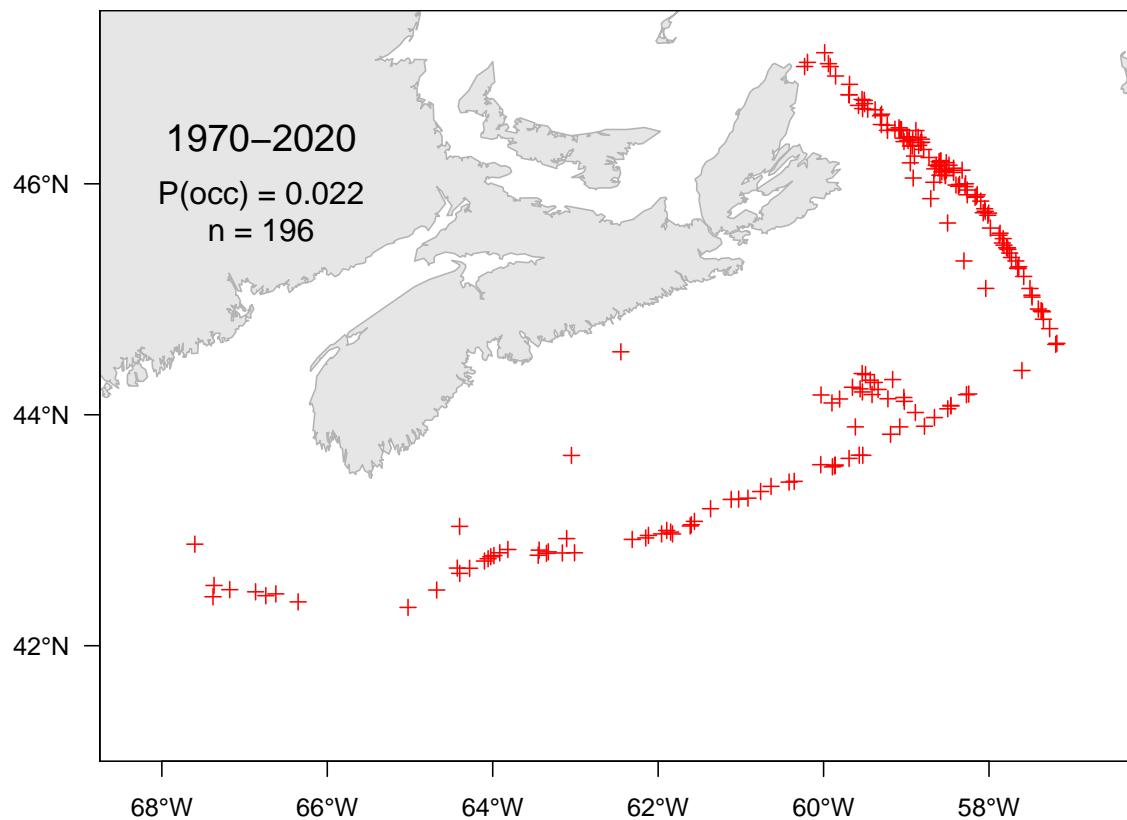


Figure 7.93A. Catch distribution for White barracudina.

7.94 Lanternfishes (Poissons-lanternes) - species code 150 (category LR)

Scientific name: [Myctophidae](#)

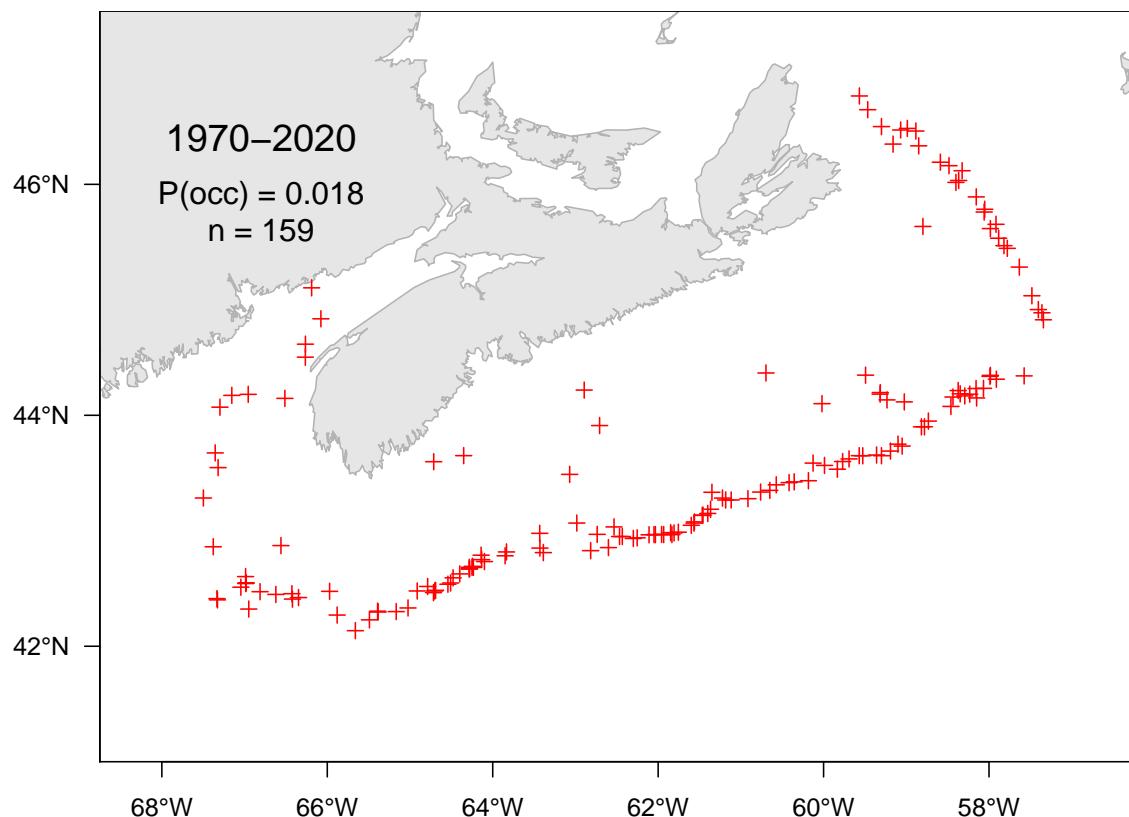


Figure 7.94A. Catch distribution for Lanternfishes.

7.95 Silvery lightfish (Brossé améthyste) - species code 158 (category LR)

Scientific name: [Maurolicus muelleri](#)

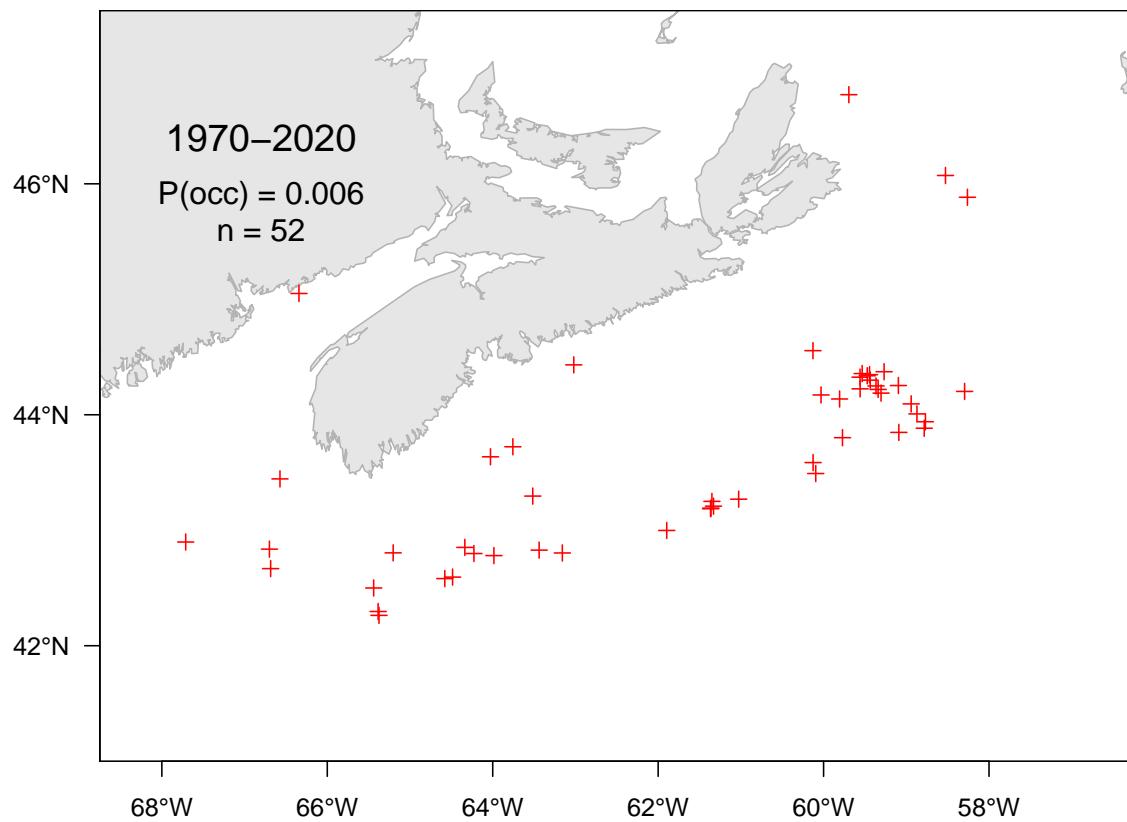


Figure 7.95A. Catch distribution for Silvery lightfish.

7.96 Boa dragonfish (Dragon-boa) - species code 159 (category LR)

Scientific name: [Stomias boa](#)

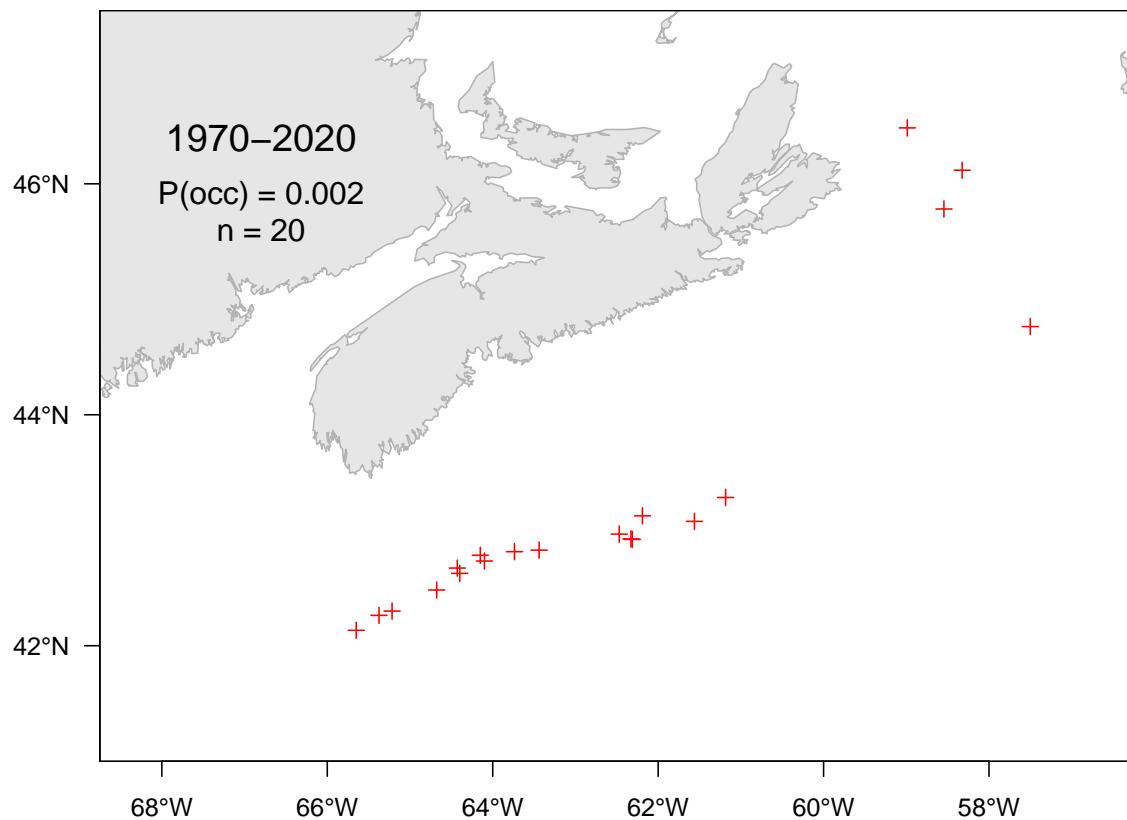


Figure 7.96A. Catch distribution for Boa dragonfish.

7.97 Hatchetfishes (Haches d'argent) - species code 741 (category LR)

Scientific name: [Sternopychidae](#)

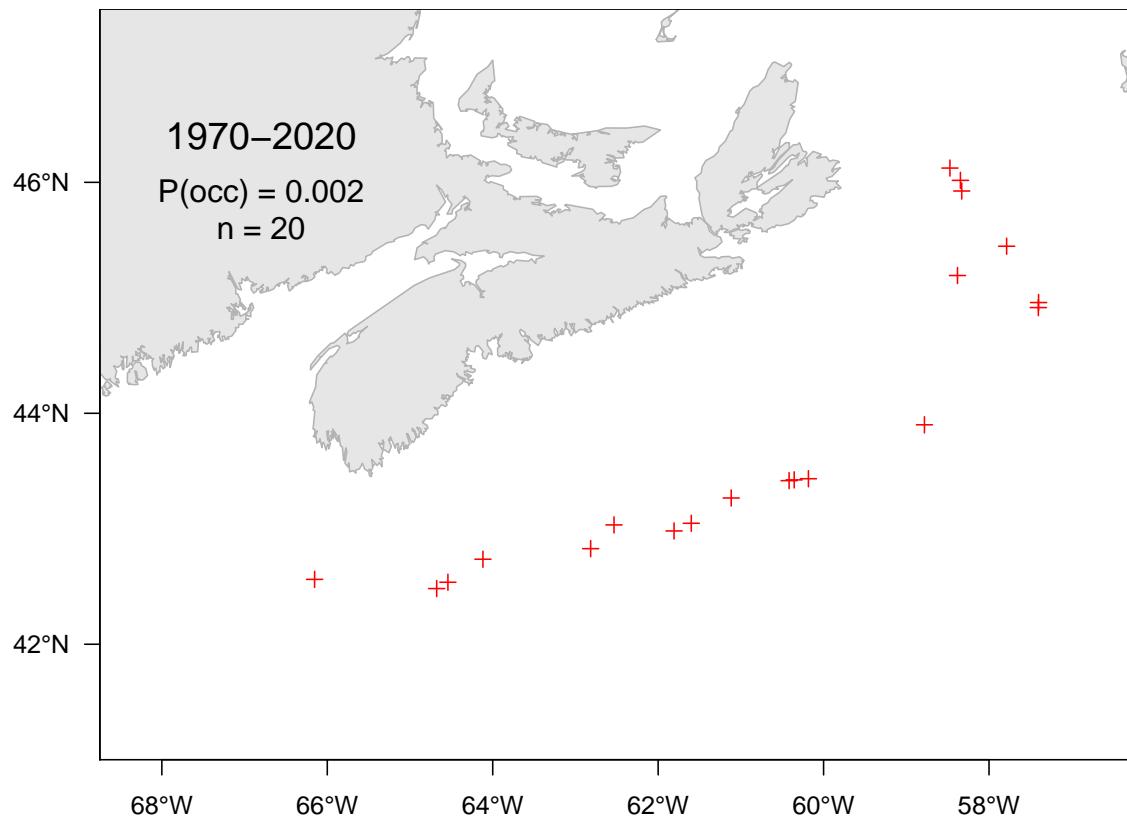


Figure 7.97A. Catch distribution for Hatchetfishes.

7.98 Atlantic batfish (*Malthe atlantique*) - species code 742 (category LR)

Scientific name: [Dibranchus atlanticus](#)

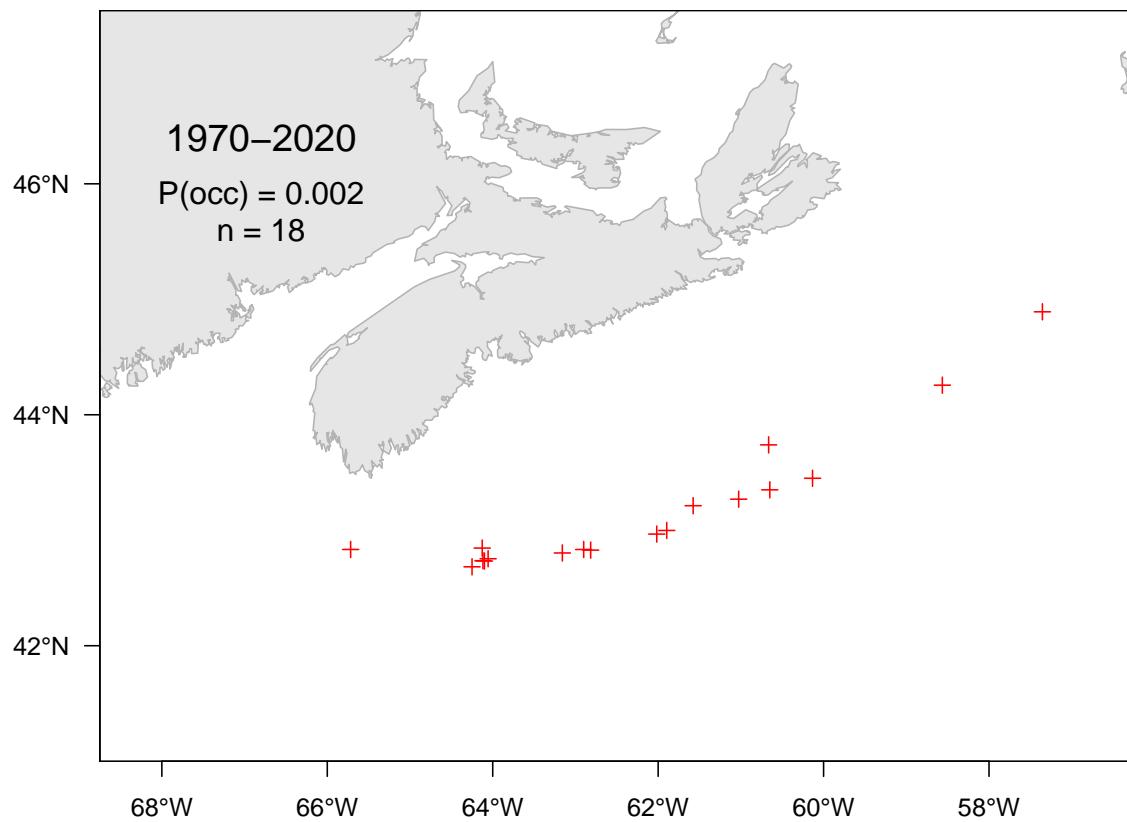


Figure 7.98A. Catch distribution for Atlantic batfish.

7.99 Slender snipe eel (Avocette ruban) - species code 604 (category LR)

Scientific name: [Nemichthys scolopaceus](#)

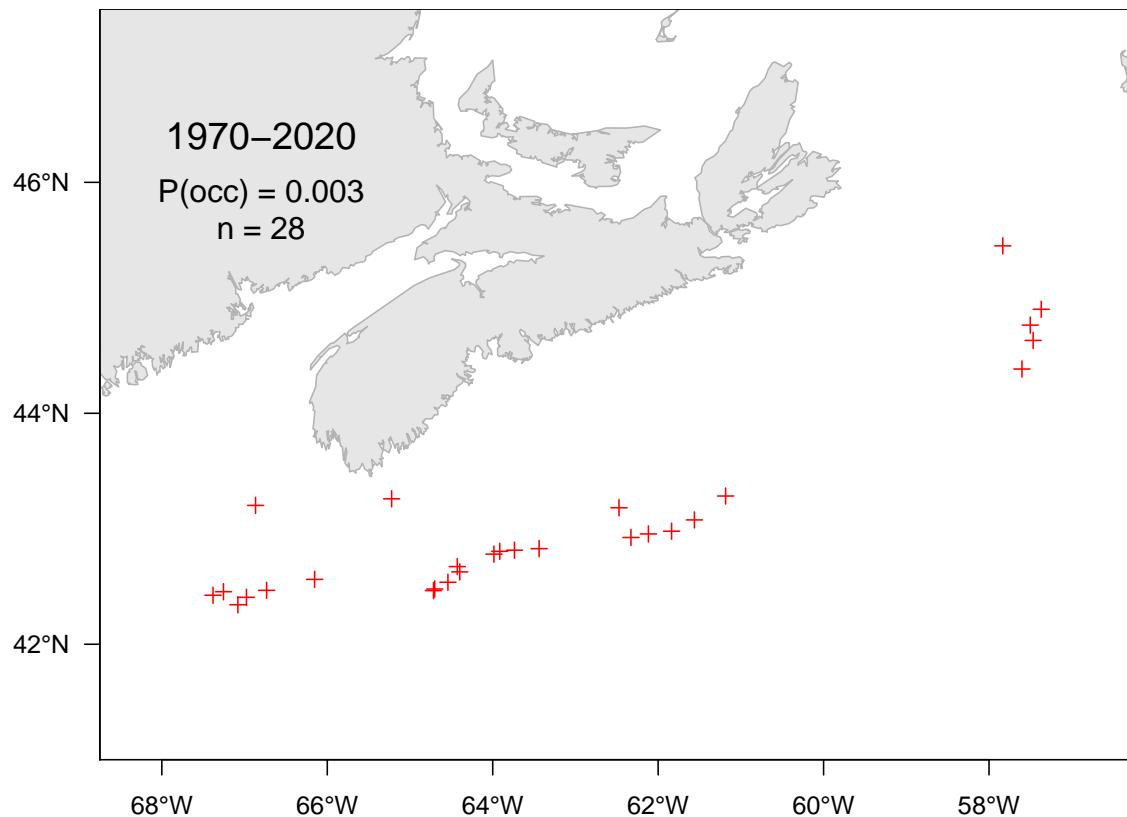


Figure 7.99A. Catch distribution for Slender snipe eel.

7.100 Silvery John dory (Saint Pierre argenté) - species code 704 (category LR)

Scientific name: [Zenopsis conchifer](#)

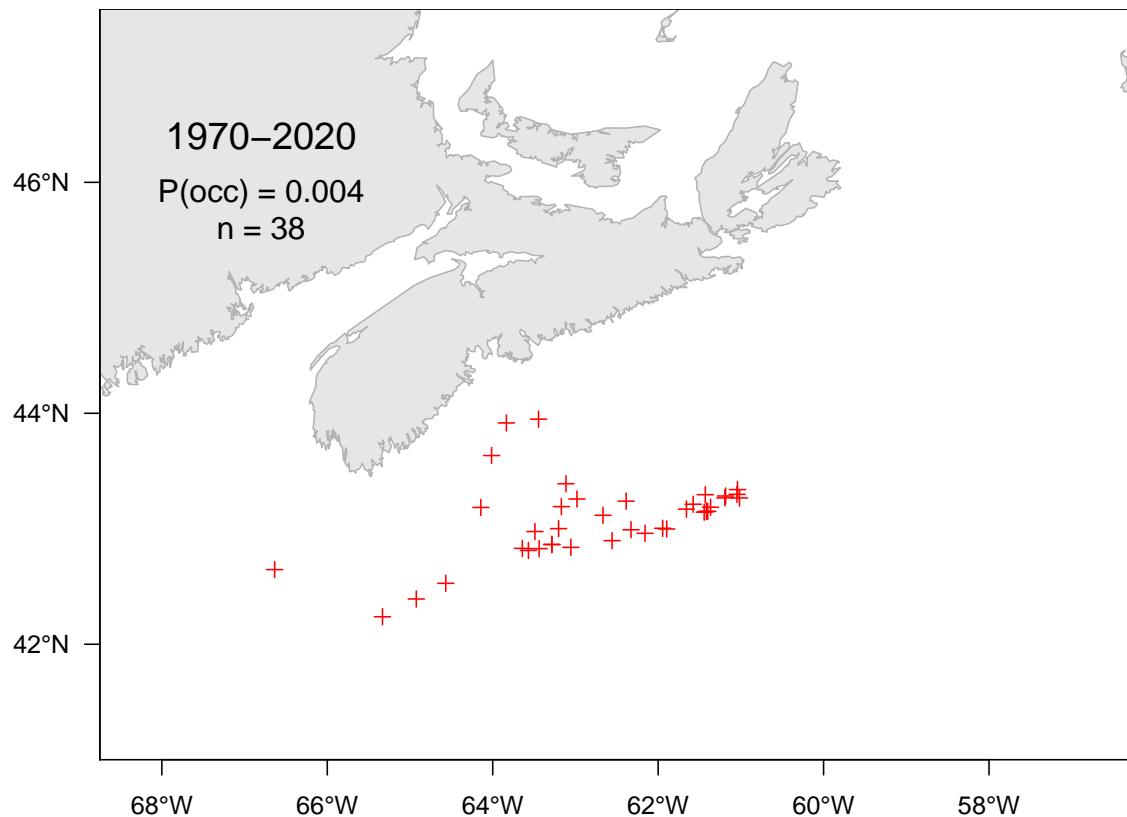


Figure 7.100A. Catch distribution for Silvery John dory.

7.101 Atlantic saury (Balaou atlantique) - species code 720 (category LR)

Scientific name: [Scomberesox saurus](#)

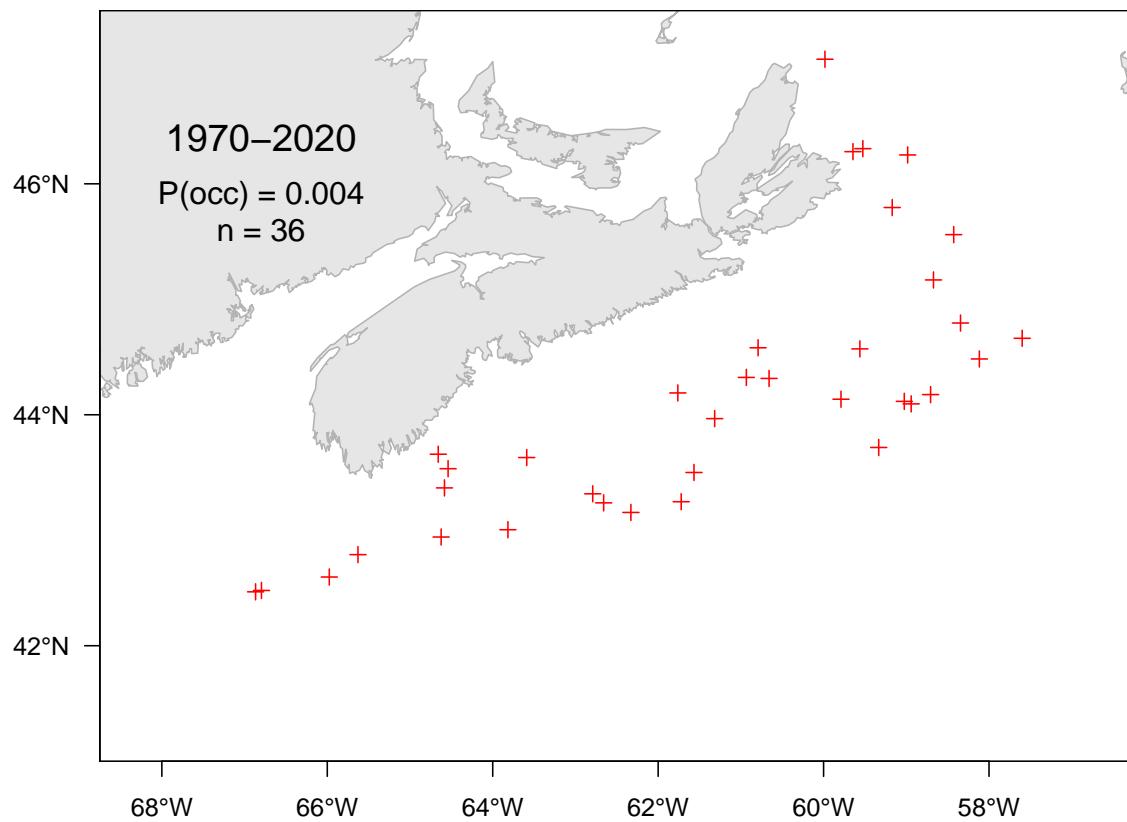


Figure 7.101A. Catch distribution for Atlantic saury.

7.102 Black dogfish (Aiguillat noir) - species code 221 (category LR)

Scientific name: [Centroscyllium fabricii](#)

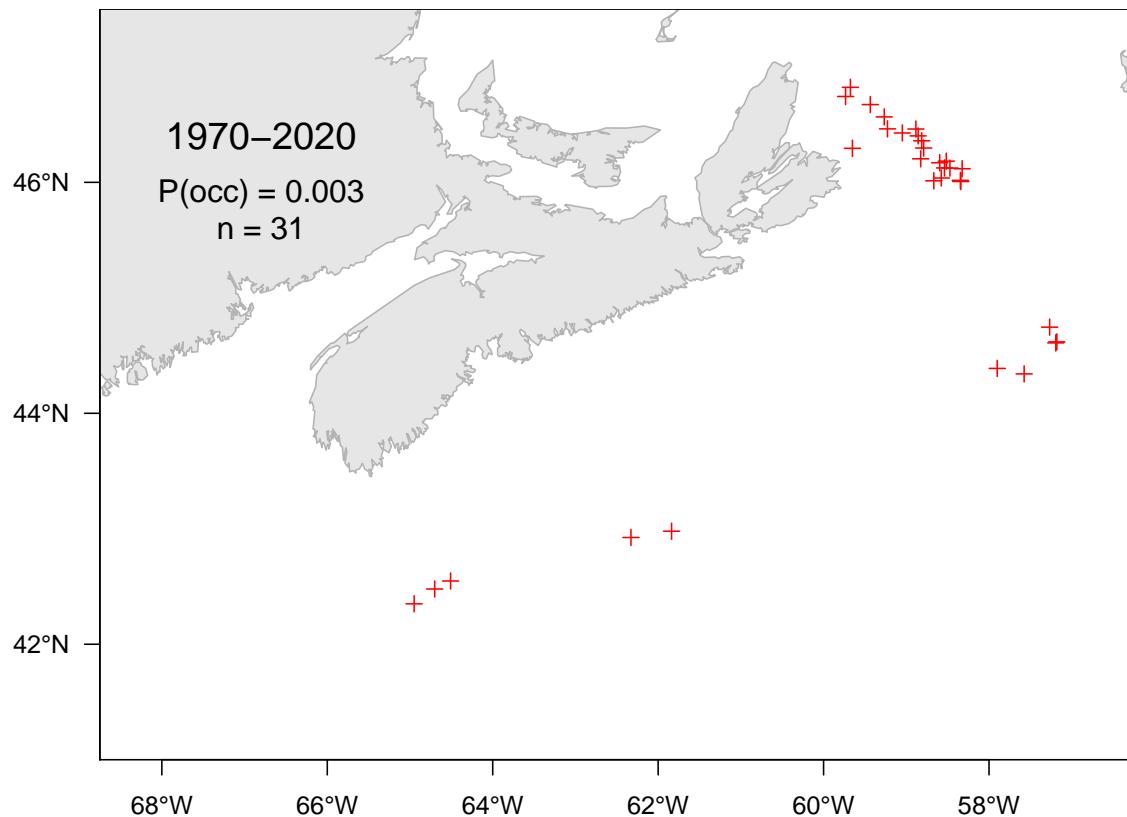


Figure 7.102A. Catch distribution for Black dogfish.

7.103 Longfin inshore squid (*Calmar totam*) - species code 4512 (category LR)

Scientific name: [Doryteuthis pealeii](#)

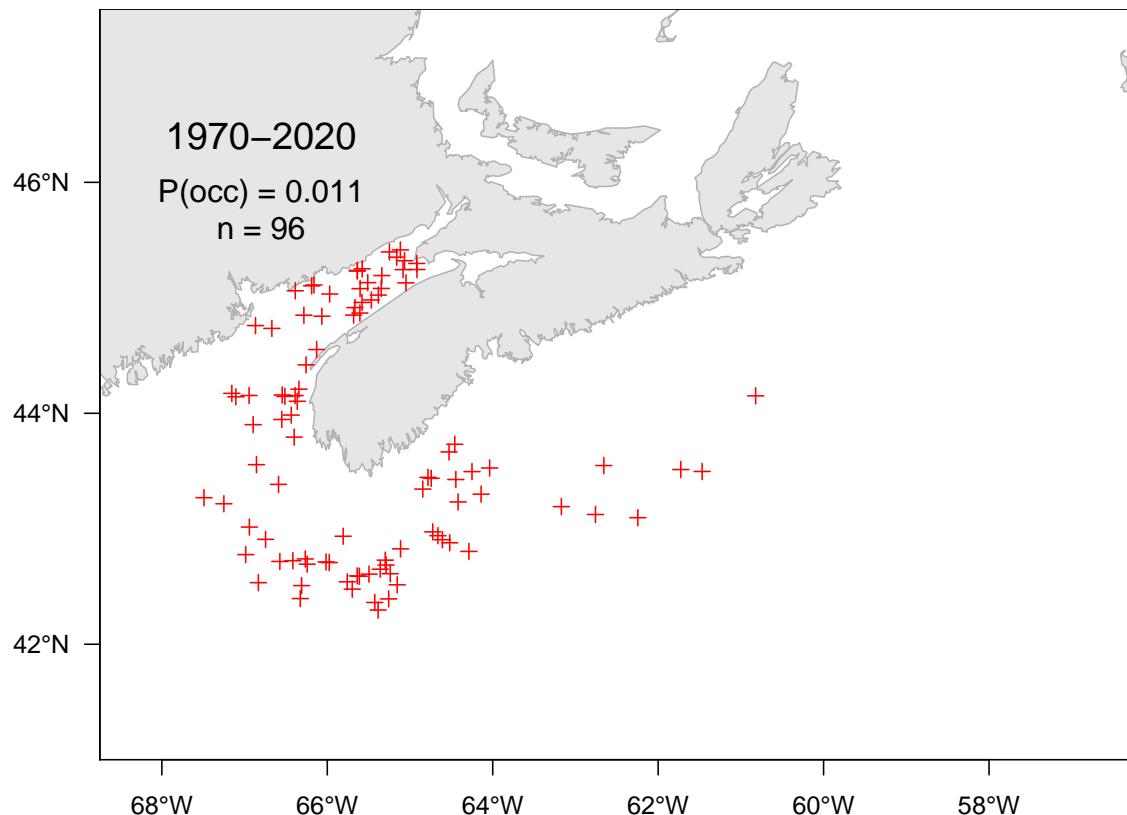


Figure 7.103A. Catch distribution for Longfin inshore squid.

7.104 Red deepsea crab (Crabe rouge) - species code 2532 (category SR)

Scientific name: [Chaceon quinquedens](#)

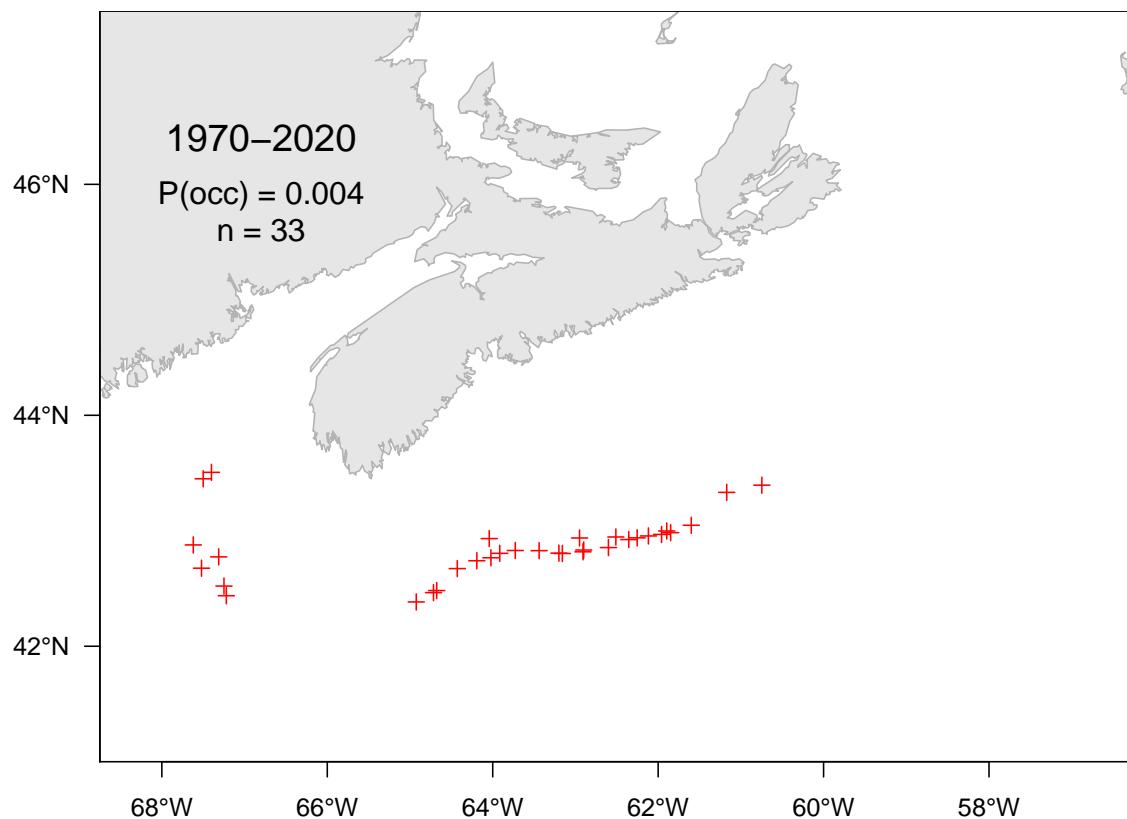


Figure 7.104A. Catch distribution for Red deepsea crab.

INDEX

- Agone atlantique, 122
Agonidae, 158
 Agonidae, 158
 Aspidophoroides monopterygius, 69
 Leptagonus decagonus, 122
 Ulcina olrikii, 157
Aiglefin, 41
Aiguillat commun, 108
Aiguillat noir, 191
Alewife, 135
Alligatorfish, 69
Alligatorfishes, 158
Alosa pseudoharengus, 135
Alosa sapidissima, 134
Alose savoureuse, 134
Ambylyraja radiata, 99
American lobster, 147
American plaice, 75
American shad, 134
Ammodytes dubius, 129
Ammodytidae
 Ammodytes dubius, 129
Anarhichadidae
 Anarhichas denticulatus, 167
 Anarhichas lupus, 87
 Anarhichas minor, 166
Anarhichas denticulatus, 167
Anarhichas lupus, 87
Anarhichas minor, 166
Arctic alligatorfish, 157
Arctic eelpout, 177
Arctic hookear sculpin, 121
Arctic lyre crab, 143
Arctozenus risso, 182
Argentina silus, 137
Argentinidae
 Argentina silus, 137
Artemiellus atlanticus, 125
Artemiellus uncinatus, 121
Aspidophoroides monopterygius, 69
Atlantic batfish, 187
Atlantic butterfish, 133
Atlantic cod, 38
Atlantic hagfish, 115
Atlantic halibut, 72
Atlantic herring, 93
Atlantic hookear sculpin, 125
Atlantic king crab, 144
Atlantic mackerel, 128
Atlantic poacher, 122
Atlantic redfishes, 56
Atlantic rock crab, 142
Atlantic saury, 190
Atlantic seasnail, 159
Atlantic soft pout, 178
Atlantic spiny lumpsucker, 124
Atlantic tomcod, 149
Atlantic wolffish, 87
Avocette ruban, 188
Balaou atlantique, 190
Barndoor skate, 138
Baudroie d'Amérique, 96
Black dogfish, 191
Blackbelly rosefish, 120
Boa dragonfish, 185
Brosme, 116
Brosme brosme, 116
Brossé améthyste, 184
Callionymidae
 Foetorepus agassizii, 176
Calmar totam, 192
Cancer borealis, 141
Cancer irroratus, 142
Cancridae
 Cancer borealis, 141
 Cancer irroratus, 142
Capelan, 136
Capelin, 136
Cardeau à quatre ocelles, 163
Careproctus reinhardti, 162
Centroscyllium fabricii, 191
Chabosseau bronzé, 154
Chabosseau à dix-huit épines, 59
Chabosseau à épines courtes, 153
Chaceon quinquedens, 193
Chionoecetes opilio, 145
Chlorophthalmidae
 Chlorophthalmus agassizi, 181
 Parasudis truculenta, 180
Chlorophthalmus agassizi, 181

- Citharichthys arctifrons, 127
 Clupea harengus, 93
 Clupeidae
 Alosa pseudoharengus, 135
 Alosa sapidissima, 134
 Clupea harengus, 93
 Coryphaenoides rupestris, 152
 Cotte polaire, 155
 Cottidae
 Artediellus atlanticus, 125
 Artediellus uncinatus, 121
 Icelus spatula, 156
 Myoxocephalus aenaeus, 154
 Myoxocephalus octodecemspinosis, 59
 Myoxocephalus scorpius, 153
 Triglops murrayi, 63
 Cottunculus microps, 155
 Crabe des neiges, 145
 Crabe Hyas coarctatus, 143
 Crabe lyre araignée, 146
 Crabe rouge, 193
 Crabe épineux du nord, 144
 Crevette nordique, 140
 Cryptacanthodes maculatus, 175
 Cryptacanthodidae
 Cryptacanthodes maculatus, 175
 Cunner, 168
 Cusk, 116
 Cyclopteridae
 Cyclopterus lumpus, 123
 Eumicromtremus spinosus, 124
 Cyclopterus lumpus, 123
 Cynoglossidae
 Symphurus diomedeanus, 165
 Daubed shanny, 131
 Dibranchus atlanticus, 187
 Dipturus laevis, 138
 Doryteuthis pealeii, 192
 Dragon-boa, 185
 Dragonnet tacheté, 176
 Enchelyopus cimbrius, 118
 Encornet rouge nordique, 111
 Etmopteridae
 Centroscyllium fabricii, 191
 Eumesogrammus praecisus, 174
 Eumicromtremus spinosus, 124
 Faux-trigle armé, 63
 Flétan de l'Atlantique, 72
 Flétan noir, 126
 Foetorepus agassizii, 176
 Fourbeard rockling, 118
 Fourline snakeblenny, 174
 Fourspot flounder, 163
 Gadidae
 Gadus morhua, 38
 Melanogrammus aeglefinus, 41
 Microgadus tomcod, 149
 Pollachius virens, 53
 Gadus morhua, 38
 Gaspareau, 135
 Gelatinous snailfish, 160
 Geryonidae
 Chaceon quinquedens, 193
 Glyptocephalus cynoglossus, 78
 Goberge, 53
 Grande argentine, 137
 Grande raie, 138
 Great spider crab, 146
 Greater argentine, 137
 Greenland halibut, 126
 Grenadier de roche, 152
 Grenadier du Grand Banc, 119
 Grenadier-scie, 151
 Grubby, 154
 Gulf Stream flounder, 127
 Haches d'argent, 186
 Haddock, 41
 Hameçon atlantique, 125
 Hameçon neigeux, 121
 Hareng de l'Atlantique, 93
 Hatchetfishes, 186
 Helicolenus dactylopterus, 120
 Hemitripteridae
 Hemitripterus americanus, 66
 Hemitripterus americanus, 66
 Hippoglossina oblonga, 163
 Hippoglossoides platessoides, 75
 Hippoglossus hippoglossus, 72
 Homard américain, 147
 Homarus americanus, 147
 Hyas araneus, 146
 Hyas coarctatus, 143

- Hémitriptère atlantique, 66
- Icelus spatula, 156
- lcèle spatulée, 156
- Illex illecebrosus, 111
- Jonah crab, 141
- Labridae
- Tautogolabrus adspersus, 168
- Lamproie marine, 148
- Langue fil noir, 165
- Lanternfishes, 183
- Laçon, 129
- Leptagonus decagonus, 122
- Leptoclinus maculatus, 131
- Leucoraja erinacea, 139
- Leucoraja ocellata, 105
- Limace atlantique, 159
- Limace gélatineuse, 160
- Limace marbée, 161
- Limanda ferruginea, 81
- Limande à queue jaune, 81
- Limande-plie rouge, 84
- Liparidae
- Careproctus reinhardtii, 162
 - Liparis atlanticus, 159
 - Liparis fabricii, 160
 - Liparis gibbus, 161
- Liparis atlanticus, 159
- Liparis fabricii, 160
- Liparis gibbus, 161
- Lithodes maja, 144
- Lithodidae
- Lithodes maja, 144
- Little skate, 139
- Loliginidae
- Doryteuthis pealeii, 192
- Lompe, 123
- Lompénie tachetée, 131
- Lompénie-serpent, 130
- Longfin hake, 117
- Longfin inshore squid, 192
- Longhorn sculpin, 59
- Longnose greeneye, 180
- Lophiidae
- Lophius americanus, 96
- Loquette d'Amérique, 90
- Lotidae
- Brosme brosme, 116
 - Enchelyopus cimbrius, 118
- Loup atlantique, 87
- Loup tacheté, 166
- Loup à tête large, 167
- Lumpenus lampretaeformis, 130
- Lumpfish, 123
- Lussion blanc, 182
- Lycenchelys verrillii, 169
- Lycode arctique, 177
- Lycode du Labrador, 170, 171
- Lycode à carreaux, 132
- Lycode à tête longue, 169
- Lycodes lavalaei, 171
- Lycodes reticulatus, 177
- Lycodes terraenovae, 170
- Lycodes vahlii, 132
- Macrouridae
- Coryphaenoides rupestris, 152
 - Nezumia bairdii, 119
 - Trachyrincus murrayi, 151
- Malacoraja senta, 102
- Mallotus villosus, 136
- Malthe atlantique, 187
- Maquereau commun, 128
- Marlin-spike grenadier, 119
- Maurolicus muelleri, 184
- Melanogrammus aeglefinus, 41
- Melanostigma atlanticum, 178
- Merlu argenté, 50
- Merlu argenté du large, 150
- Merlucciidae
- Merluccius albidus, 150
 - Merluccius bilinearis, 50
- Merluccius albidus, 150
- Merluccius bilinearis, 50
- Merluche blanche, 44
- Merluche à longues nageoires, 117
- Merluche écureuil, 47
- Microgadus tomcod, 149
- Molasse atlantique, 178
- Monkfish, 96
- Morue franche, 38
- Motelle à quatre barbillons, 118
- Moustache sculpin, 63

- Myctophidae, 183
 - Myctophidae, 183
- Myoxocephalus aenaeus, 154
- Myoxocephalus octodecemspinosis, 59
- Myoxocephalus scorpius, 153
- Myxine du nord, 115
- Myxine glutinosa, 115
- Myxinidae
 - Myxine glutinosa, 115
- Nemichthyidae
 - Nemichthys scolopaceus, 188
- Nemichthys scolopaceus, 188
- Nephropidae
 - Homarus americanus, 147
- Newfoundland eelpout, 170, 171
- Nezumia bairdii, 119
- Northern prawn, 140
- Northern shortfin squid, 111
- Northern wolffish, 167
- Ocean pout, 90
- Oeil-vert à long nez, 180
- Offshore silver hake, 150
- Ogcocephalidae
 - Dibranchus atlanticus, 187
- Ommastrephidae
 - Illex illecebrosus, 111
- Oregoniidae
 - Chionoecetes opilio, 145
 - Hyas araneus, 146
 - Hyas coarctatus, 143
- Osmeridae
 - Mallotus villosus, 136
 - Osmerus mordax, 179
- Osmerus mordax, 179
- Pandalidae
 - Pandalus borealis, 140
- Pandalus borealis, 140
- Paralepididae
 - Arctozenus risso, 182
- Paralichthyidae
 - Citharichthys arctifrons, 127
 - Hippoglossina oblonga, 163
- Parasudis triculenta, 180
- Peprilus triacanthus, 133
- Petite limace de mer, 162
- Petite poule de mer atlantique, 124
- Petromyzon marinus, 148
- Petromyzontidae
 - Petromyzon marinus, 148
- Pholidae
 - Pholis gunnellus, 172
- Pholis gunnellus, 172
- Phycidae
 - Phycis chesteri, 117
 - Urophycis chuss, 47
 - Urophycis tenuis, 44
- Phycis chesteri, 117
- Picked dogfish, 108
- Pleuronectidae
 - Glyptocephalus cynoglossus, 78
 - Hippoglossoides platessoides, 75
 - Hippoglossus hippoglossus, 72
 - Limanda ferruginea, 81
 - Pseudopleuronectes americanus, 84
 - Reinhardtius hippoglossoides, 126
- Plie canadienne, 75
- Plie du Gulf Stream, 127
- Plie grise, 78
- Poisson-alligator arctique, 157
- Poisson-alligator atlantique, 69
- Poissons-alligator, 158
- Poissons-lanternes, 183
- Polar sculpin, 155
- Pollachius virens, 53
- Pollock, 53
- Poulamon atlantique, 149
- Pseudopleuronectes americanus, 84
- Psychrolutidae
 - Cottunculus microps, 155
- Quatre-lignes atlantique, 174
- Queen crab, 145
- Radiated shanny, 173
- Raie hérisson, 139
- Raie lisse, 102
- Raie tachetée, 105
- Raie épineuse, 99
- Rainbow smelt, 179
- Rajidae
 - Amblyraja radiata, 99
 - Dipturus laevis, 138
 - Leucoraja erinacea, 139

- Leucoraja ocellata, 105
- Malacoraja senta, 102
- Red deepsea crab, 193
- Red hake, 47
- Reinhardtius hippoglossoides, 126
- Rock gunnel, 172
- Roughnose grenadier, 151
- Roundnose grenadier, 152
- Saint Pierre argenté, 189
- Sand lance, 129
- Scomber scombrus, 128
- Scomberesocidae
 - Scomberesox saurus, 190
- Scomberesox saurus, 190
- Scombridae
 - Scomber scombrus, 128
- Scophthalmidae
 - Scophthalmus aquosus, 164
- Scophthalmus aquosus, 164
- Sea lamprey, 148
- Sea raven, 66
- Sea tadpole, 162
- Sebastes, 56
- Sebastidae
 - Helicolenus dactylopterus, 120
 - Sebastes, 56
- Shorthorn sculpin, 153
- Shortnose greeneye, 181
- Sigouine de roche, 172
- Silver hake, 50
- Silvery John dory, 189
- Silvery lightfish, 184
- Slender snipe eel, 188
- Smooth skate, 102
- Snakeblenny, 130
- Spatulate sculpin, 156
- Spotfin dragonet, 176
- Spotted wolffish, 166
- Spottedfin tonguefish, 165
- Squalidae
 - Squalus acanthias, 108
- Squalus acanthias, 108
- Sternopychidae, 186
 - Maurolicus muelleri, 184
- Sternopychidae, 186
- Stichaeidae
 - Eumesogrammus praecisus, 174
- Leptoclinus maculatus, 131
- Lumpenus lampretaeformis, 130
- Ulvaria subbifurcata, 173
- Stomias boa, 185
- Stomiidae
 - Stomias boa, 185
- Stromateidae
 - Peprilus triacanthus, 133
- Stromaté fossette, 133
- Syphurus diomedeanus, 165
- Sébaste chèvre, 120
- Sébastes de l'Atlantique, 56
- Tanche-tautogue, 168
- Tautogolabrus adspersus, 168
- Terrassier tacheté, 175
- Thorny skate, 99
- Tourteau jona, 141
- Tourteau poïnclos, 142
- Trachyrincus murrayi, 151
- Triglops murrayi, 63
- Turbot de sable, 164
- Ulcina olrikii, 157
- Ulvaire deux-lignes, 173
- Ulvaria subbifurcata, 173
- Urophycis chuss, 47
- Urophycis tenuis, 44
- Vahl's eelpout, 132
- Variegated snailfish, 161
- White barracudina, 182
- White hake, 44
- Windowpane flounder, 164
- Winter flounder, 84
- Winter skate, 105
- Witch flounder, 78
- Wolf eelpout, 169
- Wrymouth, 175
- Yellowtail flounder, 81
- Zeidae
 - Zenopsis conchifer, 189
- Zenopsis conchifer, 189
- Zoarces americanus, 90
- Zoarcidae
 - Lycenchelys verrillii, 169

Lycodes lavalaei, 171
Lycodes reticulatus, 177
Lycodes terraenovae, 170
Lycodes vahlii, 132
Melanostigma atlanticum, 178
Zoarces americanus, 90

Éperlan arc-en-ciel, 179
Éperlan du large, 181